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A revised and annotated checklist of the genus *Passiflora* L. in French Guiana

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ABSTRACT
The present revision of the genus *Passiflora* L. (Passifloraceae Juss. ex Roussel) updates the Guianese checklist of 2014 with recent collecting data and taxonomic and nomenclatural advances concerning French Guiana. It recognizes 44 passionflower taxa, including 27 taxa of subgenus *Passiflora* L., six taxa of subgenus *Decaloba* (DC.) Rchb., one taxon of subgenus *Deidamioides* (Harms) Killip, and ten taxa of subgenus *Astrophea* (DC.) Mast. Seven names are typified and others are annotated as doubtful and/or controversial, in the perspective of a future monograph on passionflowers of French Guiana. Nine species appear to be endemic to French Guiana.

KEY WORDS
Flora of Guianas,
Passifloraceae,
lianas,
typifications,
new synonyms.

RÉSUMÉ
Une checklist révisée et annotée du genre Passiflora *L. en Guyane Française.*
La présente révision du genre *Passiflora* L. (Passifloraceae Juss. ex Roussel) met à jour la liste guyanaise de 2014 avec des données de collecte récentes et des avancées taxonomiques et nomenclaturales concernant la Guyane française. Elle répertorie 44 taxons de passiflores, dont 27 taxons appartenant au sous-genre *Passiflora* L., six taxons au sous-genre *Decaloba* (DC.) Rchb., un taxon au sous-genre *Deidamioides* (Harms) Killip, et dix taxons au sous-genre *Astrophea* (DC.) Mast. Sept noms d'espèces sont typifiés et d'autres sont annotées comme douteuses et/ou controversées, dans la perspective d'une future monographie sur les passiflores de Guyane française. Neuf espèces semblent endémiques de Guyane française.

MOTS CLÉS
Flore des Guyanes,
Passifloraceae,
lianes,
typifications,
synonymes nouveaux.

TABLE 1. — *Passiflora* L. species of French Guiana as listed by Feuillet (2014).

Subgenus *Astrophea* (DC.) Mast.	Subgenus *Deidamioides* (Harms) Killip	Subgenus *Decaloba* (DC.) Rchb.	Subgenus *Passiflora* L.
Passiflora amoena L.K.Escobar	*Passiflora cirrhiflora* Juss.	*Passiflora auriculata* Kunth	*Passiflora acuminata* DC.
Passiflora candida (Poepp. & Endl.) Mast.		*Passiflora fanchoniae* Feuillet	*Passiflora aimae* Annonay & Feuillet
Passiflora ceratocarpa F.Silveira		*Passiflora misera* Kunth	*Passiflora cerasina* Annonay & Feuillet
Passiflora citrifolia (Juss.) Mast.		*Passiflora rubra* L.	*Passiflora coccinea* Aubl.
Passiflora costata Mast.		*Passiflora vespertilio* L.	*Passiflora compar* Feuillet
Passiflora fuchsiiflora Hemsl.			*Passiflora crenata* Feuillet & Cremers
Passiflora kawensis Feuillet			*Passiflora edulis* Sims
Passiflora leptopoda Harms			*Passiflora edulis* f. *flavicarpa* O.Deg.
Passiflora ovata Martin ex DC.			*Passiflora exura* Feuillet
Passiflora plumosa Feuillet & Cremers			*Passiflora foetida* var. *foetida* L.
Passiflora saulensis Feuillet			*Passiflora foetida* var. *hispida* (DC.) Killip
			Passiflora gabrielleana Vanderplank
			Passiflora garckei Mast.
			Passiflora glandulosa Cav.
			Passiflora laurifolia L.
			Passiflora longicuspis Vanderplank & S.Vanderplank
			Passiflora moritziana Planch.
			Passiflora nitida Kunth
			Passiflora quadrangularis L.
			Passiflora retipetala Mast.
			Passiflora riparia Part. ex Mast.
			Passiflora rufostipulata Feuillet
			Passiflora serratodigitata L.
			Passiflora stipulata Aubl.
			Passiflora trialata Feuillet & J.M.MacDougal
			Passiflora variolata Poepp. & Endl.
			Passiflora vitifolia Kunth

INTRODUCTION

The Passifloraceae *sensustricto* (*s.s.*) family consists of 16 genera essentially distributed in the tropics and subtropics (Feuillet & MacDougal 2007; Krosnick *et al.* 2009). With approximately 625 species, mainly from tropical America, but also from Southeast Asia and Oceania (Krosnick *et al.* 2013; MacDougal & Tillett 2022), *Passiflora* L. is the most important genus. It includes lianas with tendrils, trees and shrubs, having alternate leaves, axillary stipules, extrafloral nectaries on the petiole and/or leaf lamina, with or without bracts, and flowers with series of filaments and an androgynophore. These plants present a great morphological variation linked to the diversity of their habitats as well as to their coevolutionary relations with a large number of organisms including herbivores, seed dispersers as well as pollinators among insects, birds, and even bats (Ulmer & MacDougal 2004).

The first contemporary monograph (Killip 1938), presenting the American Passifloraceae *s.s.*, divided the genus *Passiflora* into 22 subgenera. The current classification (Feuillet & MacDougal 2003; Krosnick *et al.* 2009, 2013; Muschner *et al.* 2012; Buitrago *et al.* 2018; Pacheco *et al.* 2020) includes only six subgenera: *Astrophea* (DC.) Mast., *Decaloba* (DC.) Rchb., *Tryphostemmatoides* (Harms) Killip, *Deidamioides* (Harms) Killip, *Tetrapathea* (DC.) P.S.Green and *Passiflora.* The diversification of the genus is estimated at 42.9 million years ago (Eocene) while the subgenera *Astrophea*, *Passiflora* and *Decaloba* diversified respectively 20.59, 25.94 and 37.04 million years ago, according to Sader *et al.* (2019), being dated older than in previous studies (Hearn 2006; Muschner *et al.* 2012).

The Figure 1 presents photographs of 12 species mainly taken in French Guiana. The Checklist of the Plants of the Guiana Shield (Funk *et al.* 2007) is the last global paper presenting the Passifloraceae *s.s.* species in this region. It mentions 107 species for the family, including 46 species for the genus *Passiflora*. Feuillet (2014) increased this list to 121 and 48 species respectively. However, he did not provide a list of vouchers documenting the existence of each species. In this latter checklist, ten species are considered endemic to French Guiana (*P. aimae* Annonay & Feuillet, *P. curva* Feuillet*, P. davidii* Feuillet, *P. exura* Feuillet, *P. longicuspis* Vanderpl. & S.E.Vanderpl., *P. ovata* Martin ex DC., *P. plumosa* Feuillet & Cremers, *P. saulensis* Feuillet*, P. vescoi* Rignon and a new species from the series *Quadrangulares* of supersection *Laurifolia*), and only four of the six subgenera are represented: *Astrophea* with 12 species, *Decaloba* with eight species, *Deidamioides* with one species, and *Passiflora* with 26 species (Table 1).

Here, we present an updated and annotated list of the *Passiflora* species of French Guiana with vouchers for each. Types are designated for *P. aimae, P. coccinea* Aubl.*, P. longicuspis, P. serratodigitata* L.*, P. stipulata* Aubl., *P. variolata* Poepp. & Endl. and *P. vespertilio* L.

Fig. 1. — Twelve *Passiflora* species from French Guiana; all photographs have been taken in French Guiana except for *P. costata* Mast., collected in Suriname: **A**, *P. nitida* Kunth; **B**, *P. plumosa* Feuillet & Cremers (credit: Sébastien Sant); **C**, *P. rufa* Feuillet & J.M. MacDougal; **D**, *P. variolata* Poepp. & Endl. (credit: Hervé Galliffet); **E**, *P. coccinea* Aubl.; **F**, *P. glandulosa* Cav.; **G**, *P. candida* (Poepp. & Endl.) Mast.; **H**, *P. retipetala* Mast.; **I**, *P. exura* Feuillet; **J**, *P. cerasina* Annonay & Feuillet; **K**, *P. amoena* L.K. Escobar; **L**, *P. costata* Mast. (credit: Elendil Cocchi).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study area

French Guiana is a territorial collectivity located on the northeast coast of South America. It is part of the Guiana Shield, a 1.7 billion-year-old Precambrian geological formation that also includes Guyana, Suriname, southern Venezuela, and several regions of Brazil and Colombia (Fig. 2). Its 83 000 km² lie between latitudes 2 and 6°N, and longitudes 51 and 55°W, bordered to the west by the Maroni River and to the east by the Oyapock River, both flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. Its climate is equatorial, with an average annual rainfall varying from 2000 mm in the south and the extreme northwest, to more than 4000 mm in the northeast (Héritier 2011). Most inhabitants live on a narrow coastal strip (approximately 10% of the territory). Further inland, the rainforest is dense and nearly inaccessible, gradually rising to the eroded peaks of the Tumuc-Humac Mountains (reaching 800 m above sea level) along the southern frontier with Brazil. The forest

FIG. 2. — Map of French Guiana.

TABLE 2. — New checklist of *Passiflora* L. species in French Guiana.

Subgenus *Astrophea* (DC.) Mast.	Subgenus *Deidamioides* (Harms) Killip	Subgenus *Decaloba* (DC.) Rchb.	Subgenus *Passiflora* L.
Passiflora amoena L.K. Escobar	*Passiflora cirrhiflora* Juss.	*Passiflora auriculata* Kunth	*Passiflora acuminata* DC.
Passiflora candida (Poepp. & Endl.) Mast.		*Passiflora cisnana* Harms	*Passiflora aimae* Annonay & Feuillet
Passiflora jussieui Feuillet		*Passiflora fanchonae* Feuillet	*Passiflora cerasina* Annonay & Feuillet
Passiflora costata Mast.		*Passiflora misera* Kunth	*Passiflora coccinea* Aubl.
Passiflora fuchsiiflora Hemsl.		*Passiflora rufa* Feuillet & J.M.MacDougal	*Passiflora compar* Feuillet
Passiflora kawensis Feuillet		*Passiflora vespertilio* L.	*Passiflora curva* Feuillet
Passiflora ovata Martin ex DC.			*Passiflora davidii* Feuillet
Passiflora plumosa Feuillet & Cremers			*Passiflora edulis* f. *flavicarpa* O.Deg.
Passiflora saulensis Feuillet			*Passiflora exura* Feuillet
Passiflora vescoi Rignon			*Passiflora foetida* L.
			Passiflora glandulosa Cav.
			Passiflora hispida DC. ex Triana & Planch.
			Passiflora kapiriensis Rome & Coppens
			Passiflora laurifolia L.
			Passiflora longicuspis Vanderplank & S.Vanderplank
			Passiflora longifilamentosa A.K.Koch, A.Cardoso & Ilk.-Borg.
			Passiflora moritziana Planch.
			Passiflora nitida Kunth
			Passiflora quadrangularis L.
			Passiflora retipetala Mast.
			Passiflora riparia Mart. ex Mast.
			Passiflora rufostipulata Feuillet
			Passiflora serratodigitata L.
			Passiflora stipulata Aubl.
			Passiflora tinifolia Juss.
			Passiflora trialata Feuillet & J.M.MacDougal
			Passiflora variolata Poepp. & Endl.

cover is variable in its structure and floristic composition across French Guiana. To the North, the canopy is dominated by the slow-growing, hardwood Chrysobalanaceae, Lecythidaceae, and Fabaceae, while the southern vegetation is composed mainly of Burseraceae, Urticaceae, and the fast-growing mimosoid clade of the Fabaceae (Guitet *et al.* 2018). In the extreme south, the forests of the Tumuc-Humac range are just as diverse as those of the north and center, but their composition exhibits a greater affinity to the forests of central Amazonia (Molino *et al.* 2022).

Building the checklist

We studied more than 200 herbarium specimens from the following institutions: AAU, B, BM, BR, BRIT, CAY, COL, DUKE, FI, G, HUA, K, LPB, LYBG, MG, MO, MPU, NY, P, PORT, RB, S, TEX, U, UPBC, US, VEN, and W (herbarium codes follow Thiers 2024). Six botanical expeditions to French Guiana by the first author (2007, 2008, 2013, 2017, 2022, and 2023) completed the analysis. For each species, we give the reference of original publication, the herbarium specimens considered as types and the synonyms. When the type was not collected in French Guiana, a voucher is added to support the presence of the species on its territory. In particular cases, comments on the species typification, rarity, endemism, knowledge to be acquired or problem to be resolved for a future monograph, are also included. General information on the species distribution are based on recent literature and observation of herbarium specimens.

Systematics, taxonomy, and nomenclature

We examined the original description of each species and observed associated types where present. We took into account the latest taxonomic revisions of supersection *Stipulata* Feuillet & J.M.MacDougal (Feuillet 2007b), supersection *Coccinea* Feuillet & J.M.MacDougal in the Guianas Shield (Feuillet & Vanderplank 2009), subgenera *Decaloba* (Boza Espinoza *et al.* 2018 for section Xerogona) and *Astrophea* in Brazil (Milward-de-Azevedo *et al.* 2012; Mezzonato-Pires *et al.* 2020), as well as the work carried out on section *Dysosmia* DC. (Svoboda *et al.* 2016) and series *Laurifoliae* Killip ex Cervi (Rome & Coppens d'Eeckenbrugge 2016, 2018, 2019, 2023; Rome *et al.* 2022).

The species are classified according to the current classification (Feuillet & MacDougal 2003; Krosnick *et al.* 2009, 2013; Muschner *et al.* 2012; Buitrago *et al.* 2018; Pacheco *et al.* 2020). In the subgenera, we have chosen to organize them into supersections except for subgenus *Astrophea* where the sections allow us to better group species with similar attributes and issues. In this paper, we keep *Passiflora* sect. *Dysosmia* (*P. foetida* L. *s.l.*) in supersect. *Stipulata* even if in view of molecular phylogenies (e.g., Yockteng & Nadot 2004; Sader *et al.* 2019; Pacheco *et al.* 2020; Hopley *et al.* 2021) this group should be defined at a different place in the infrageneric classification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The new checklist includes 44 species of *Passiflora* (Table 2), from four subgenera: *Astrophea* (ten species), *Decaloba* (six species), *Deidamioides* (one species), and *Passiflora* (27 species). Nine of these species appear to be endemic.

In subgenus *Astrophea*, we were unable to confirm the presence of *P. ceratocarpa* F.Silveira and *P. leptopoda* Harms in French Guiana. The former is present in the neighboring Brazilian states of Amapá and Pará, while the latter is known from Suriname, near the border with Guyana, and from the state of Roraima. In this subgenus, only *P. saulensis* and *P. vescoi* are endemic to French Guiana. *Passiflora ovata* also exists in Guyana and the Brazilian states of Amazonas and Acre while *P. plumosa* is also distributed in the Brazilian Amazonas (Mezzonato-Pires *et al.* 2019, 2020). In the present treatment, we keep *P. amoena* L.K.Escobar, *P. fuchsiiflora* Hemsl. and *P. saulensis* as distinct species, but it will be interesting to study the variability of morphological characters and the genetic links between these species as explained below in our comments.

Our treatment retains six species (against eight in the previous one) in subgenus *Decaloba*. No herbarium specimens confirm the presence of *P. micropetala* Mast. (a western Amazonian species) and *P. suberosa* L. (a pantropical species) in French Guiana. *Passiflora cisnana* Harms was misidentified as *P. rubra* L. in Funk *et al.* (2007) and Feuillet (2014). The true *P. rubra* is mainly distributed in the Caribbean islands (Boza Espinoza *et al.* 2018). A lectotype is designated to the Linnaean species *P. vespertilio*.

Passiflora cirrhiflora Juss. is the only species belonging to the subgenus *Deidamioides* in French Guiana.

Since the previous treatments, many changes have been made in subgenus *Passiflora*. In *Passiflora* supersect. *Laurifolia* (Cervi) Feuillet & J.M.MacDougal, *Passiflora tinifolia* Juss., including *P. gabrielleana* Vanderpl., has been resurrected and its distribution extends to Suriname and Amapá (Brazil). Its closest relative, *P. laurifolia* L., is only considered as a cultivated form introduced from the Antilles into French Guiana (Rome & Coppens d'Eeckenbrugge 2023). The name of *P. crenata* Feuillet & Cremers is treated as a synonym of *P. riparia* Mart. ex Mast. (Rome & Coppens d'Eeckenbrugge 2019). In the same series *Laurifoliae*, Rome & Coppens d'Eeckenbrugge (2016) described *P. kapiriensis* from an abundant population along the Kapiri Creek near Régina. In French Guiana, *P. quadrangularis* L. has only been found cultivated. In our study, we follow Killip (1938) and include *P. macrocarpa* Mast. in this species. We also add *P. longifilamentosa* A.K.Koch, A.Cardoso & Ilk.-Borg. (2013) to our treatment, another species of the series *Quadrangulares* Feuillet & J.M.MacDougal, not mentioned in the last checklist. It was described from Pará (Brazil) with a paratype collected in French Guiana. Finally, we add a lectotype to *P. serratodigitata* from Plumier (1693).

In *Passiflora* supersect. *Stipulata*, we include *P. garckei* Mast. as a synonym of *P. stipulata* and we add a lectotype from Aublet (1775) as well as an epitype. From section *Dysosmia*, we recognize three species, which are sometimes considered part of the larger "*foetida* complex". In French Guiana these species occupy different ecological niches: *P. foetida* L. in ruderal zones, *P. hispida* DC. ex Triana & Planch. in lowland savannas, and *P. moritziana* Planch. in coastal dune areas.

In supersection *Passiflora*, *P. edulis* Sims is represented by its tropical lowland form, *P. edulis* f. *flavicarpa* O.Deg., which is cultivated in French Guiana and is occasionally feral.

Finally, in *Passiflora* supersect. *Coccinea* Feuillet & J.M.MacDougal, *P. quadriglandulosa* Rodschied (not mentioned by Feuillet in 2014) was discovered in 2013 along the Mana River. As the holotype and isotypes of *P. aimae* were missing, we add a lectotype to this species corresponding to the sterile paratype designated in the protologue and a fertile epitype collected from the *locus classicus*. We have also typified *P. coccinea* with a lectotype and an epitype and *P. longicuspis* with a lectotype. In French Guiana, there are thus six species (*P. aimae*, *P. coccinea*, *P. compar* Feuillet, *P. curva* Feuillet, *P. longicuspis*, and *P. quadriglandulosa*) belonging to this supersection and four of them (*P. aimae*, *P. coccinea*, *P. curva* and *P. longicuspis*) have been found and/or discovered on the Saint Elie Road. This proximity between the species and the suspicion of natural hybridization between *P. coccinea* and *P. glandulosa* Cav. (two extremely common species in this locality), will impose additional genetic studies to better understand the links between these four species.

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

Family PASSIFLORACEAE Juss. ex Roussel
Genus *Passiflora* L.

Passiflora subgen. *Astrophea* (DC.) Masters

Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 27 (4): 629 (Masters 1871).

INCLUDED SPECIES. — Ten species. Shrubs, trees, to lianas, entire leaf blades, inconspicuous stipules, two glands at the apex of the petiole or at the base of the midrib, absent or inconspicuous marginal or submarginal glands, inconspicuous bracts, flowers solitary, in pairs or in inflorescences, the inflorescences sometimes tendrillate; flowers white with often yellow corona or with evident tubular pink to purple or red to orange hypanthium, (Feuillet & MacDougal 2007) and 3-costate, hexagonal or globular berry-like fruits (Feuillet 2002) and persistent styles.

Passiflora sect. *Botryastrophea* (Harms) Killip

Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 19: 32 (Killip 1938).

INCLUDED SPECIES. — Three species. Glands two, abaxial, located at the junction of the leaf blade and petiole or on the decurrent leaf base; leaf blades oblong, elliptic, elliptic-lanceolate, linear-lanceolate, ovate-elliptic or oblong-slightly ovate; flowers red, purplish-pink, or orange-red; hypanthium mostly cylindrical or slightly cylindrical to slightly cylindrical-funnelform; corona in two series of filaments (Mezzonato-Pires *et al.* 2020). These species are very close morphologically and genetic analyses would be necessary to better understand the links between them.

Passiflora amoena L.K.Escobar

Systematic Botany 19 (2): 203-205 (Escobar 1994).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **French Guiana** • Kaw Mountain, D6 Road, 16 miles east of Roura at Camp Caiman; 11.XI.1986; *D. E. Stone 3962B*; holo-, DUKE[DUKE10000451]; iso-, DUKE [DUKE10000452].

DISTRIBUTION. — French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname and the Brazilian state of Amapá (Mezzonato-Pires *et al.* 2020).

Passiflora fuchsiiflora Hemsl.

Hooker's Icones Plantarum 26: pl. 2553 (Hemsley 1899).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **Guyana** • Demerara River; VII.1895; *G. S. Jenman 6540*; holo-, K[K000323310]; iso-, K[K000323311], NY[NY110443, NY110444], US[US00115031].

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Approuague basin, Mont Chauve; 22.IV.1997; *G. Cremers 15169*; CAY[CAY172517, CAY172518].

DISTRIBUTION. — Guiana Shield, from Venezuela to the Brazilian state of Amazonas and French Guiana (Mezzonato-Pires *et al.* 2020).

NOTE

This species is distinguished from others of this section by its longer filaments.

Passiflora saulensis Feuillet

Brittonia 54 (1): 24-26 (Feuillet 2002).

TYPE SPECIMEN. — **French Guiana** • Near Saül, Mont Galbao, SE Peak; 3°35'N, 53°16'W; *c.* 700 m; 13.IX.1994; *B. Boom 10861*; holo-, NY[NY00888033].

DISTRIBUTION. — Endemic to French Guiana.

NOTE

This species is only distinguished from *P. amoena* by the arrangement of its flowers. The latter are attached to the end of long branches in this species, while in *P. amoena* the flowers appear cauliflorous on short pseudoracemes. However, in several species (e.g. *P. riparia*), the flowers can be either arranged successively along long terminal branches or clustered on short pseudoracemes (Rome & Coppens d'Eeckenbrugge 2019). A genetic and morphological comparison of *P. amoena* and *P. saulensis* is therefore necessary.

Passiflora sect. *Capreolata* J.M.MacDougal & Feuillet

Passiflora: The Journal & Newsletter of Passiflora Society International 13 (2): 35 (Feuillet & MacDougal 2003 [2004]).

INCLUDED SPECIES. — One species. Lianas or shrubs with tendrils. Petioles with nectaries at the adaxial apex. Corona usually yellow but sometimes orange, brownish or purplish; hypanthium cylindrical or slightly funnelform (Mezzonato-Pires *et al.* 2020).

Passiflora jussieui Feuillet

Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas 4 (2): 611-613, f. 1 (Feuillet 2010). — Type specimens: **French Guiana** • Piste de Saint-Élie, 1 km from the Cayenne, Saint Laurent-du-Maroni road (RN 1); 5°22'N, 53°00'W; 7.VIII.2001; *M.-F. Prévost & D. Barthélémy 4212*; holo-, US[US01081126]; iso-, CAY.

Tacsonia citrifolia Juss. ex DC., *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 335 (Candolle 1828), non *Distephana citrifolia* (Juss. ex DC.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 199 (Roemer 1846). — *Passiflora citrifolia* (Juss. ex DC.) Mast., *nom. illeg.*, *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 27 (4): 629 (Masters 1871), *nom. illeg.*, *nom. superfl.*, non *P. citrifolia* Salisb. *Prodromus stirpium in horto ad Chapel Allerton vigentium*: 154 (Salisbury 1796).

DISTRIBUTION. — French Guiana, Suriname and south-western Amazon of Brazil (Acre, Rondônia) (Mezzonato-Pires *et al.* 2020).

Passiflora sect. *Leptopoda* Killip ex Feuillet & Cremers

Proceedings of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Series C: Biological and Medical Sciences 87 (4): 378 (Feuillet & Cremers 1984).

INCLUDED SPECIES. — One species. Flowers white; hypanthium slightly funnelform, cylindrical; corona in several series of filaments; outer filaments erect; inner filaments plumose and reflexed (Mezzonato-Pires *et al.* 2020).

Passiflora plumosa Feuillet & Cremers

Proceedings of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, C 87 (3): 381, f. 2 (Feuillet & Cremers 1984).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **French Guiana** • Tabulaire Summit, Centre Ouest; VIII.1980; *G. Cremers 6490*; holo-, CAY[CAY218211, CAY218212].

DISTRIBUTION. — This species is only known from central French Guiana and northeastern Brazilian Amazonas (Mezzonato-Pires *et al.* 2020).

Passiflora sect. *Pseudoastrophea* Killip

Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 19: 31 (Killip 1938).

INCLUDED SPECIES. — Five species. Scandent shrubs or woody lianas; peduncles solitary or paired; hypanthium generally campanulate to cylindrical-campanulate or funnelform, smaller than sepals; corona non-plumose (Mezzonato-Pires *et al.* 2020).

Passiflora candida (Poepp. & Endl.) Mast.

Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 27 (4): 629 (Masters 1871). — *Tacsonia candida* Poepp. & Endl., *Nova genera et species plantarum* 2: 59, t. 180 (Poeppig & Endlicher 1838). — *Distephana candida* (Poepp. & Endl.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 199 (Roemer 1846). — Type specimens. — **Brazil** • Amazon River toward Tefé; X.1831; *E. F. Poeppig 2644*; holo-, W[W0033233, W0033234]; iso-, F.

Passiflora guedesii Huber, *Boletim do Museu Paraense de Historia Natural e Ethnographia. Belém.* 3: 437 (Huber 1902).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • N2, km 37.2; 20.II.1983; *Prévost 1267*; P[P05619405].

DISTRIBUTION. — Northern South America to northern Brazil (Mezzonato-Pires *et al.* 2020).

Passiflora costata Mast.

Flora Brasiliensis 13 (1): 573-574 (Masters 1872). — Type specimen. — **Brazil** • Amazonas, Rio Negro; VIII.1851; *R. Spruce 1670*; lecto-, K[K000323321], designated by Killip (1938).

Passiflora eminula Mast., *The Journal of the Linnean Society. Botany* 20: 32, t. 20, f. 1-3 (Masters 1883).

Passiflora hydrophila Barb.Rodr., *Vellosia* 1. tab. 13 (Barbosa Rodrigues 1888).

Passiflora inundata Ducke, *Archivos do Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro* 4: 146 (Ducke 1925).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Along Litani River; 02°29'N, 54°28'W; 1.IX.1993; *P. Acevedo-Rodriguez 6163*; CAY[CAY016899].

DISTRIBUTION. — Widespread in Amazon and Orinoco basins and Guiana Shield (Mezzonato-Pires *et al.* 2020).

Passiflora kawensis Feuillet

Novon 4 (3): 236-238 (Feuillet 1994).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **French Guiana** • Kaw Mountain, road from Roura to Kaw, PK 39.5, 50 km SE of Cayenne; 4°33'N, 52°09'W; 400 m; 29.III.1987; *C. Feuillet 4250*; holo-, US[US01256461]; iso-, AAU, B[B100647399], K[K000994392], L[L.4307961], MO[MO3079990], NY[NY3090965], P[P04022623], PORT, TEX[TEX00208837]).

DISTRIBUTION. — French Guiana and Guyana. Currently, no collection is mentioned for Suriname even though its presence is probable in this country. Feuillet (1994) mentions other isotypes in various institutions (AAU, BR, CAY, COL, FI, G, LPB, MG, PORT, UPBC, VEN); however, these specimens are either not available online or were never deposited by the author.

Passiflora ovata Jos.Martin ex DC.

Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 3: 322 (Candolle 1828). — Type specimens: **French Guiana** • Without location; without date; *J. Martin s.n.*; holo-, P[P04023850]; iso-, BM[BM000885078, BM000885079]).

Passiflora deficiens Mast., *Journal of Botany, British and Foreign* 21: 34 (Masters 1883).

DISTRIBUTION. — This species has also been collected in Venezuela and Brazil (Acre and Amazonas) (Mezzonato-Pires *et al.* 2020).

Passiflora vescoi Rignon

Adansonia, sér. 3, 25 (2): 219-222 (Rignon & Rignon 2003).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **French Guiana** • La Comté River, Cacao region, 10.X.1999, *D. Rignon 1* (holo-, P[P00710631]; iso-, US[US01256455, US01256457]).

DISTRIBUTION. — Endemic to French Guiana.

NOTE

Species known only from the type collection. New collections are necessary to better understand its morphological and genetic links with *P. costata*.

Passiflora subgen. *Decaloba* (DC.) Rchb.

Conspectus Regni Vegetabilis 132 (Reichenbach 1828).

INCLUDED SPECIES. — Seven species. Vines, herbaceous or woody, petioles with two glands or no glands, leaf blades with or without glands, often variegated, sometimes bilobed, with small flowers with a plicate operculum and small berries, the latter usually purplish black. Seeds punctate-foveolate or transversely sulcate.

Passiflora supersect. *Auriculata* Feuillet & J.M.MacDougal

Passiflora: The Journal & Newsletter of Passiflora Society International 13 (2): 37 (Feuillet & MacDougal 2003 [2004]).

INCLUDED SPECIES. — Three species. Leaves with both petiolar nectaries and non-marginal laminar nectaries, leaves not variegated, fruit with thin durable purple-black or red pericarp. Species in our area have reduced petals.

Passiflora auriculata Kunth

Nova Genera et Species Plantarum [H.B.K.] 2: 131 (Kunth 1817). — *Cieca auriculata* (Kunth) M.Roem., *Familiarum Naturalium Regni Vegetabilis Synopses Monographicae* 2: 143 (Roemer 1846).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **Venezuela** • Maypur[e] waterfalls, Río Orinoco; *F. W. H. A. von Humboldt & A. J. A. Bonpland s.n.*; holo-, P[P00307406]; iso-, B[B-W 12353-01 0].

Passiflora appendiculata G. Mey., *Primitiae Florae Essequeboensis* 223 (Meyer 1818). — *Cieca appendiculata* (G.Mey.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 145 (Roemer 1846).

Passiflora cyathophora Desv. ex Ham., *Prodromus Plantarum Indiae Occidentalis* 48 (Hamilton 1825). — *Decaloba cyathophora* (Ham.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 157 (Roemer 1846).

Passiflora rohrii DC., *Prod.* 3: 326 (Candolle 1828). — *Decaloba rohrii* (DC.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 156 (Roemer 1846).

Passiflora cinerea Poepp. & Endl., *Nova Genera ac Species Plantarum* 2: 57, t. 177 (Poeppig & Endlicher 1835). — *Cieca cinerea* (Poepp. & Endl.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 148 (Roemer 1846).

Passiflora kegeliana Garcke, *Linnaea* 22: 60 (Garcke 1849).

Passiflora cayaponioides Rusby, *Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden* 8: 107 (Rusby 1912).

Passiflora cryptopetala Hoehne, *Commissão de Linhas Telegraphicas, Botanica* 5: 76, fig. 112 (Hoehne 1915).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Near Montsinéry; 29.IV.1983; *M.F. Prévost 1328*; P[P00604559].

DISTRIBUTION. — Wide, neotropical.

NOTE

Milward-de-Azevedo *et al.* (2012) recognized *P. cryptopetala* Hoehne as a synonym of *P. auriculata*, whereas Feuillet & MacDougal (2008) considered it a distinct species.

Passiflora fanchoniae Feuillet

Candollea 41 (1): 175 (Feuillet 1986).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **French Guiana** • Montsinéry, path of FRG; 30.VI.1984; *C. Feuillet 1427*; holo-, CAY[CAY218209]; iso-, US • Sinnamary, path of St Elie, PK 13; 5.III.1983; *M. F. Prévost 1285*; para-, CAY[CAY218202, CAY218203], P[P00604604] • same locality, PK 15.7; 2.II.1982; *M. F. Prévost 1143*; para-, CAY[CAY218071] • same locality; 15.VIII.1984; *M. F. Prévost 1615*; para-, CAY[CAY218204], MPU, P[P00604605]) • Fleuve Sinnamary, Saut Bois Blanc; 22.IV.1969; *R. A. A. Oldeman B-2306*; para-, CAY[CAY218205], P[P00604602] • Road of Cayenne/Régina, PK 50; 11.VI.1984; *C. Feuillet 1393*; CAY[CAY218208] • PK 62 path near Crique Coralie; 26.VII.1984; *M. F. Prévost 1587*; para-, CAY[CAY218073, CAY218200, CAY218201], MPU, P[P00604609]) • same locality, PK 82.1; 25.I.1985; *D. Sabatier 1021*; para-, CAY[CAY218070], P[P00604603].

DISTRIBUTION. — French Guiana and Guyana.

NOTE

The petiolar nectaries of this species are expressed in mature plants abaxially at the apex of the petiole on the base of the leaf blade. Feuillet (1986) mentions other isotypes in various institutions (A, AAU, B, BM, BR, DUKE, F, G, HUA, K, MG, MO, MPU, NY, P, TEX, U); however, these specimens are either not available online or were never deposited by the author.

Passiflora rufa Feuillet & J.M.MacDougal

Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas 2 (2): 822 (Feuillet & MacDougal 2008).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **French Guiana** • Kaw mountain, between Roura and Camp Caïman, *c.* 10 km from Roura; 12.III.1988; *C. Feuillet 4711*; holo-, US[US00956353]; iso-, L[L.4307960], P[P04022621].

DISTRIBUTION. — From Guyana to Amapá (Brazil). In French Guiana, this species is found on the Kaw and Cacao Mountains, the road to Saint Georges-de-l'Oyapock and around Saül.

Passiflora supersect. *Decaloba* (DC.) J.M.MacDougal & Feuillet

Passiflora: The Journal & Newsletter of Passiflora Society International 13 (2): 37 (Feuillet & MacDougal 2003 [2004]).

INCLUDED SPECIES. — Three species. Petiolar nectaries absent. Leaves mostly bilobed by the reduction of the central lobe of a three-lobed lamina, laminar nectaries present or absent. Shoot tip cernuous. Seeds transversely sulcate.

Passiflora cisnana Harms

Botanische Jahrbücher fur Systematik, Pflanzengeschichte und Pflanzengeographie 18 (5, Beibl. 46): 5-6. 1894.

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **Ecuador** • Loja, "crescit in fruticetis ad Cuesta da Cisna [Cisne]"; 1200-1500 m; XI.1888; *F. C. Lehmann 4833*; holo-, B[destroyed], photographs at F[F587795, F666174], photo at MO[MO1680886]; lecto-, K[K000036545], designated by Boza Espinoza *et al.* (2018); isolecto-, NY.

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Citron, Paul-Isnard region; 1983; *C. Feuillet 708*; CAY[CAY218457].

DISTRIBUTION. — *Passiflora cisnana* is known from tropical Andean countries (Colombia and Venezuela to Bolivia), Guyana, French Guiana, and eastern Brazil (Boza Espinoza *et al.* 2018).

Passiflora misera Kunth

Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 2: 136 (Kunth 1817). — *Cieca misera* (Kunth) M.Roem., *Familiarum Naturalium Regni Vegetabilis Synopses Monographicae* 2: 140 (Roemer 1846). — Type specimens: **Colombia** • Bolivar Depart., between Cartagena de Indias and Turbaco; *A. J. A. Bonpland & F. W. H. A. von Humboldt s.n.*; holo-, P[P00252176]; iso-, W[W1904-0001014].

Passiflora maximiliana Bory, *Annales générales des Sciences physiques* 2: 149, t. 24 (Bory 1819).

Passiflora discolor Link & Otto, *Icones plantarum selectarum* 13, pl. 5 (Link & Otto 1820). — *Cieca discolor* (Link & Otto) M.Roem., *Familiarum Naturalium Regni Vegetabilis Synopses Monographicae* 2: 140 (Roemer 1846).

Passiflora retusa Hook. & Arn., *Botanical Miscellany* 3: 325 (Hooker & Arnott 1833). — *Decaloba retusa* (Hook. & Arn.) M.Roem., *Familiarum Naturalium Regni Vegetabilis Synopses Monographicae* 2: 156 (Roemer 1846).

Passiflora microcarpa Mast., *Flora Brasiliensis* 556, 593 (Masters 1872).

Passiflora maximiliana var. *acutiloba* Chodat, *Bulletin de l'Herbier Boissier* 7(App. I): 74 (Chodat 1899).

Passiflora maximiliana var. *expansa* Chodat & Hassl., *Bulletin de l'Herbier Boissier* 2 (4): 62 (Chodat & Hassler 1904).

Passiflora maximiliana var. *retusa* Chodat & Hassl., *Bulletin de l'Herbier Boissier* 2 (4): 62 (Chodat & Hassler 1904).

Passiflora laticaulis Killip, *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 14 (5): 110 (Killip 1924).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Oyapock basin, Trois-Sauts, Wayampi village; 1977; *P. Grenand 1430*; CAY[CAY199767].

DISTRIBUTION. — Nicaragua to Argentina (Milward-De-Azevedo *et al.* 2012).

Passiflora vespertilio L.

Species Plantarum: 957 (Linnaeus 1753). — *Granadilla vespertilio* (L.) Moench, *Supplementum ad Methodum Plantas: a staminum situ*

describendi 14 (Moench 1802). — *Decaloba vespertilio* (L.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 155 (Roemer 1846). — Type specimen: **Country unknown** • Without location; without date; *Anonymous s.n.*; lecto-, LINN 1070.12, designated here.

Decaloba geminiflora M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 164 (Roemer 1846).

Passiflora europhylla Mast., *The Gardeners' Chronicle & Agricultural Gazette* 28: 350 (Masters 1900).

Passiflora geminiflora DC., *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 323 (Candolle 1828).

Passiflora hemicycla G.Mey., *Primitiae Florae Essequeboensis* 225 (Meyer 1818). — *Decaloba hemicycla* (G.Mey.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 160 (Roemer 1846).

Passiflora surinamensis Miq., *Linnaea* 18: 363 (Miquel 1844). — *Decaloba surinamensis* (Miq.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 158 (Roemer 1846).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Mont Rorota, Cayenne Island; 1.IV.1994; *B. Bordenave 912*; P[P05265776].

DISTRIBUTION. — Guianas, Amazon and Orinoco basin (Milward-de-Azevedo *et al.* 2012).

NOTE

Holm-Nielsen *et al.* (1988) indicated an unspecified material in LINN as the type, but failed to distinguish between sheets 1070.12 and 1070.13 (which are not part of a single gathering, so Art. 9.17 of the *ICN* does not apply). 1070.13, collected by Dahlberg in Suriname (Moraes 2012: 53), has very well-preserved flower and fruit with mature seeds. However, it was annotated by Linnaeus filius as 'verpertilio no 76'. It lacks the *Species Plantarum* number ("11") and was apparently not seen by Linnaeus by 1753. A duplicate collection at UPS-THUNB was annotated by Thunberg as "*Passiflora vespertilio*', 'e Surinamo. Dahlberg" (Moraes 2012). Specimen 1070.12, though sterile and of unknown provenance, has the characteristic leaf shape and laminar gland arrangement of *P. vespertilio* following current usage and is labeled with the *Sp. Pl.* number "11" in Linnaeus' hand.

Passiflora subgen. *Deidamioides* (Harms) Killip

Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 19: 25. 1938.

INCLUDED SPECIES. — One species. Leaves with three to nine leaflets or leaves simple and entire; flowers borne on tendrillate peduncles or in racemes.

Passiflora cirrhiflora Juss.

Annales du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle 6: 115, t. 41, f. 2 (Jussieu 1805). — *Decaloba cirrhiflora* (Juss.) M. Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 164 (Roemer 1846). — Type specimens: **French Guiana** • Cayenne; *L. C. M. Richard s.n.*; holo-, P[P00493288]; iso-, P[P00493289].

Passiflora septenata DC., *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 323 (Candolle 1828). — *Decaloba septenata* (DC.) M. Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 164 (Roemer 1846).

Passiflora jenmanii Mast., *Hooker's Icones Plantarum* 23 (ser. 4.3): t. 2270 (Masters 1893).

DISTRIBUTION. — Guiana Shield, from Venezuela to Amapá.

Passiflora subgen. *Passiflora*

INCLUDED SPECIES. — 27 species. Herbaceous or woody climbers, non-branched tendrils, stipules setaceous to foliaceous, bracts mainly well-developed, large flowers with hypanthium tubular or campanulate to flat.

Passiflora supersect. *Coccinea* Feuillet & J.M.MacDougal

Passiflora: The Journal & Newsletter of Passiflora Society International 13 (2): 38 (Feuillet & MacDougal 2003 [2004]).

INCLUDED SPECIES. — Six species. Leaves crenate to serrate and glandular at margin, red bracts (sometimes green) with margin glands, red-faced flowers, erect straight outer corona filaments (often white).

NOTE

The supersection *Coccinea* is distributed throughout the Neotropics. The number of its species has increased in recent years without real studies analyzing the variability of morphological characters and genetic relations over large distribution areas. This is certainly an interesting task for the years to come.

Passiflora aimae Annonay & Feuillet

Adansonia, sér. 3, 20: 297, 298 (Annonay & Feuillet 1998).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **French Guiana** • Approuague basin, Nouragues Station; 28.VIII.1987; *C. Feuillet 4394*; lecto-, CAY[CAY218553], designated here • Piste de St-Elie, PK 14 to 17; 28.IX.2008; *C. Feuillet 17049*; epi-, CAY[CAY095505], designated here.

DISTRIBUTION. — Endemic to French Guiana.

NOTE

The holotype and the two isotypes mentioned in the protologue have never been deposited in institutions. Only a sterile paratype (*Feuillet 4394*) is found in the herbarium of Cayenne not showing all of the diagnostic criteria the species. According to article 9.3 (Turland *et al.* 2018), we designate this latter specimen as lectotype. *Feuillet 17049*, a fertile specimen collected from the *locus classicus*, is designated as epitype to complete the understanding of flowers of this species.

The stated holotype of *P. aimae* (mentioned in the protologue) comes from the Saint Elie trail. In this area, were discovered *P. longicuspis* and *P. curva*, also belonging to supersection *Coccinea*. These three species are known only from a single fertile individual. Their morphology is intermediate between *P. coccinea* and *P. glandulosa*, two locally abundant species that are able to flower at the same time. The lack of

genetic analysis on this group of species does not allow us to conclude on the links between these taxa, but the extreme rarity of these species, their morphology, and their geography all suggest that they are natural hybrids between *P. glandulosa* and *P. coccinea*. This is reinforced by the fact that *P. curva* was found side-by-side with *P. aimae* (Feuillet 2009), an observation confirmed by the first author. John Vanderplank (2015), who had participated in the first collection of *P. aimae* and *P. longicuspis*, and observed the type of *P. curva* with Christian Feuillet, also developed arguments pointing to the likely hybrid nature of these taxa.

Passiflora coccinea Aubl.

Histoire des plantes de la Guiane Françoise 2: 828, pl. 324 (Aublet 1775).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — Plate 324 from Aublet, *Histoire des plantes de la Guiane Françoise* 2: 828 (Aublet 1775) (lecto-, designated here; Fig. 3). **French Guiana** • Road of Tonate, km 30 from Kourou; 1.XI.1968; *R. A. A. Oldeman 2875*; epi-, P[P05589952], designated here (Fig. 4).

DISTRIBUTION. — The distribution of this species is still poorly known due to the difficulty of distinguishing species close to this taxon on herbarium specimens, probably Guianas and Amazon and Orinoco basins.

NOTE

This name has been widely misapplied in the literature to many other red-flowered species of *Passiflora*.

Following articles 9.4 and 9.11 of the *International Code of Nomenclature* (Turland *et al.* 2018), only the illustration accompanying the protologue of *P. coccinea* (plate 324) can be considered as original material and thus be defined as lectotype. However, this plate does not show the relevant characters (especially precise structure and colors of series filaments) by which it could be identified and distinguished from other species of *Passiflora* supersect. *Coccinea*. The specimen *Oldeman 2875* (Fig. 4), showing flowers and mentioning colors, is thus designated as the epitype of *P. coccinea*.

Passiflora compar Feuillet

Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas 1 (2): 821-824, 2-3 (Feuillet 2007a).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **Guyana** • Potaro-Siparuni, 1-3 km NE of Kato along trail to Paramakatoi; 4°9'N, 59°49'W; 675 m; 19.III.1989; *L. J. Gillespie 873*; holo-, US[US00956445]; iso-, BRIT[BRIT54824], MO[MO2325655], NY[NY01239286], P[P01048039].

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni, Saül, vicinity of Eaux Claires; 16.II.1993; *S. Mori 23004*; US[US00760362].

DISTRIBUTION. — French Guiana and Suriname.

Passiflora curva Feuillet

Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas 3 (2): 577-580 (Feuillet 2009).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **French Guiana** • Lower Sinnamary River basin, *c.* 20 km SW of Sinnamary, on the roadside of route de St Elie (D21), 13 km S of the road from Cayenne to St Laurent-du-Maroni; 5°18'20"N, 53°02'21"W; 35 m; 28.IX.2008; *C. Feuillet 17049*; holo-, US[US01256459]; iso-, BRIT[BRIT100298688], CAY[CAY099004].

DISTRIBUTION. — Endemic to French Guiana.

NOTE

Species known only from the type collection. Possibly a natural hybrid between *P. coccinea* and *P. glandulosa* (*cfr.* note on *P. aimae*).

Passiflora longicuspis Vanderpl. & S.E.Vanderpl.

Curtis's Botanical Magazine, New Ed. 232, pl. 563. 2006.

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **United Kingdom** • Cultivated at the National Collection of *Passiflora*, London, England (originally from a plant collected in French Guiana, near the Sinnamary River, no date, *R. J. R. Vanderplank s.n.*); without date; *R. J. R. Vanderplank NCP 1431*; lecto-, K[K001040278, K001040279], designated here; isolecto-, NY[NY00743744]).

DISTRIBUTION. — Endemic to French Guiana.

NOTE

Vanderplank & Vanderplank (2006) stated the holotype and an isotype were deposited at K, but no specimen explicitly designated as the holotype could be found there. A two-sheet "isotype" collection at K is extant, and we here designate this as the lectotype.

This species, only known from the type, may be a natural hybrid between *P. coccinea* and *P. glandulosa* (*cfr.* note on *P. aimae*).

Passiflora quadriglandulosa Rodschied

Medizinische und chirurgische Bemerkungen über das Klima, die Lebenweise und Krankheiten der Einwohner der hollaendischen Kolonie Rio Essequebo 77 (Rodschied 1796 [1794]). — *Tacsonia quadriglandulosa* (Rodschied) DC., *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 335 (Candolle 1828). — *Distephana quadriglandulosa* (Rodschied) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 199 (Roemer 1846). — Type specimen: **Guyana** • Essequibo River; without date; *E. C. Rodschied 26* ; GOET [GOET009397].

Tacsonia pubescens DC., *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 335 (Candolle 1828). — *Distephana pubescens* (DC.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 199 (Roemer 1846).

Tacsonia quadridentata DC., *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 335 (Candolle 1828). — *Distephana quadridentata* (DC.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 199 (Roemer 1846).

Fig. 3. — Plate 324 from Aublet (Aublet 1775), *Histoire des plantes de la Guiane Françoise* 2 (Aublet 1775: 828), the designated lectotype of *P. coccinea* Aubl. (Image courtesy of the Peter H. Raven Library, Missouri Botanical Garden via the Biodiversity Heritage Library). The vegetative parts are well represented (with the exception of the stipules), while the drawing of the flower presents an interpretation of series of filaments which does not conform to reality.

Fig. 4. — The fertile herbarium specimen *Oldeman 2875* (P[P05589952]), designated epitype of *P. coccinea* Aubl. The label specifies that the flowers consist of red bracts with a green base, petals green outside and bright red inside, a series of whitish filaments, a green androgynophore and red stigmas and stamens.

Tacsonia sanguinea DC., *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 335 (Candolle 1828).

Passiflora guianensis G. Mey. ex Miq., *Linnaea* 18: 751 (Miquel 1844).

Passiflora lockharti G.Don ex M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 183 (Roemer 1846).

Passiflora vitifolia var. minor Mast., *Flora Brasiliensis* 13 (1): 508 (Masters 1872).

Passiflora yacumensis Rusby, *Memoirs of The New York Botanical Garden* 7: 310 (Rusby 1927).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Near Saut Dalles, Mana basin; 27.VI.2013; *V. Pelletier 448*; CAY[CAY164210].

DISTRIBUTION. — Widespread in the Amazon and Orinoco basins, and the Guiana Shield.

NOTE
Pelletier 448 is the only known collection for French Guiana.

Passiflora supersect. *Distephana* (DC.) Feuillet & MacDougal

Passiflora: The Journal & Newsletter of Passiflora Society International 13 (2): 38 (Feuillet & MacDougal 2003).

INCLUDED SPECIES. — Two species. Biglandular petioles, leaves entire at margin with submarginal glands, setaceous bracts with margin glands, red-faced flowers, erect straight outer corona filaments.

Passiflora glandulosa Cav.

Monadelphiae Classis Dissertationes Decem 10: 453, t. 281 (Cavanilles 1790). — *Distephana glandulosa* (Cav.) Juss., *Annales du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle* 6: 396 (Jussieu 1805). — *Tacsonia glandulosa* (Cav.) Juss., *Annales du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle* 6: 391 (Jussieu 1805). — Type specimens: **French Guiana** • Cayenne; *Stoupy s.n.*; holo-, P[P00679014].

Distephana rohriana (DC.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 199 (Roemer 1846). — *Tacsonia rohriana* DC., *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 335 (Candolle 1828).

Distephana fockeana (Miq.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 199 (Roemer 1846). — *Tacsonia fockeana* Miq., *Linnaea* 18: 364 (Miquel 1844 [1845]).

Tacsonia subcoriacea Garcke, Linnaea 22: 62 (Garcke 1849).

Passiflora glandulosa var. *stoupyana* (DC.) Mast., *Flora Brasiliensis* 13(1): 600 (Masters 1872). — *Tacsonia stoupyana* DC., *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 335 (Candolle 1828). — *Distephana stoupyana* (DC.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 199 (Roemer 1846).

Passiflora glandulosa var. *canaliculata* (Juss.) Mast., *Flora Brasiliensis* 13(1): 600 (Masters 1872). — *Tacsonia glandulosa* var. *canaliculata* (Juss.) DC., *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 335 (Candolle 1828). — *Tacsonia canaliculata* Juss., *Annales du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle* 6: 392 (Jussieu 1805). — *Distephana glandulosa* var. *canaliculata* (Juss.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 198 (Roemer 1846).

Passiflora imthurnii Mast., *The Gardeners' Chronicle & Agricultural Gazette,* ser. 3, 23: 305, f. 114 (Masters 1898).

Passiflora silvicola Barb.Rodr., *Contributions du Jardin botanique de Rio de Janeiro* 4: 91 (Barbosa Rodrigues 1907).

DISTRIBUTION. — This species is widely distributed from eastern Colombia to the Guianas and northern Brazil.

NOTE
This is one of the most common passionflowers in French Guiana along with *P. coccinea.*

Passiflora variolata Poepp. & Endl.

Nova Genera ac Species Plantarum 2: 58, t. 179 (Poeppig & Endlicher 1838). — *Cieca variolata* (Poepp. & Endl.) M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 140 (Roemer 1846). — Type specimens: **Brazil** • Amazonas, Tefé; 1831; *E. F. Poeppig s.n.*; lecto-, W[W0048820], designated here; isolecto-, F[F0066834F], W[W0048821].

Passiflora bomareifolia Steyerm. & Maguire, *Memoirs of The New York Botanical Garden* 17 (1): 455 (Steyermark & Maguire 1967).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Cayenne region, Mirande Reserve; 1.IX.1967; *R. A. A. Oldeman 1281*; CAY [CAY218180].

DISTRIBUTION. — Guianas, Amazon and Orinoco basins.

NOTE
Two specimens of this species are extant from Poeppig's herbarium, now at W. Both sheets represent similar material, but one (W0048820) has a formal label in the author's hand and is here designated as the lectotype.

Passiflora supersect. *Laurifolia* (Cervi) Feuillet & J.M.MacDougal

INCLUDED SPECIES. — Twelve species.

Passiflora: The Journal & Newsletter of Passiflora Society International 13 (2): 38 (Feuillet & MacDougal 2003 [2004]).

DESCRIPTION
In French Guiana, this supersection contains plants with stems terete to quadrangular, winged or not, foliaceous bracts united at base or free, leaves entire to 5-7- lobed and campanulate flowers. With twelve species, it is well represented in this territory, particularly for the series *Laurifoliae* (eight species out of 18).

Passiflora acuminata DC.

Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 3: 328 (Candolle 1828). — Type specimens: **Brazil** • Without location; without date; *Anonymous s.n.*; holo-, P[P00605761] • Pará, Obidos; 19-20. VII.1934; *J. R. Swallen 5095*; epi-, US[US01194023], designated by Rome *et al.* (2022).

Passiflora tolimana Harms, *Botanische Jahrbücher für Systematik, Pflanzengeschichte und Pflanzengeographie* 18 (Beibl. 46): 9 (Harms 1894).

Passiflora gleasonii Killip, *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 14: 112-113 (Killip 1924).

Passiflora metae M.Bonilla, C.Aguirre & C.Caetano, *Phytotaxa* 267(2): 130 (Bonilla *et al.* 2016).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Tumuc Humac; 30.VIII.1972; *J. J. de Granville 1430*; P[P05265401].

DISTRIBUTION. — This species is found from the northern Andes to northern Amazonia.

NOTE

The above cited voucher specimen (*J. J. de Granville 1430*) is the only known collection of this species in French Guiana. No specimens have been observed in the coastal strip, despite climatically favorable conditions (Rome *et al.* 2022).

Passiflora cerasina Annonay & Feuillet

Sida 17 (3): 551-554. 1997.

TYPE SPECIMEN. — **French Guiana** • Road to Kaw, PK 6; 5.III.2017; *M. Rome 587*; neo-, P[P00936446], designated by Rome & Coppens d'Eeckenbrugge (2020).

DISTRIBUTION. — Several populations of this species have been found in French Guiana on the Kaw Mountain, St Georges-de-l'Oyapock Road, Cayenne Island and near St Laurent-du-Maroni (plateau des mines and Camp Citron), and only one in Suriname (Rome & Coppens d'Eeckenbrugge 2020).

Passiflora kapiriensis Rome & Coppens

Blumea 61 (1): 8-12 (Rome & Coppens d'Eeckenbrugge 2016).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **French Guiana** • Along road from Régina to Saint-Georges-de-l'Oyapock; 56 m a.s.l.; 4°4'25.32"N, 52°2'33.72"W; 10.IV.2008; *M. Rome 48*; holo-, CAY; iso-, LYJB, P[P00971185]).

DISTRIBUTION. — Recently described in French Guiana, this species has also been observed in Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil (Amazonas). In French Guiana, it is particularly abundant between Régina and Saint Georges-de-l'Oyapock (Rome & Coppens d'Eeckenbrugge 2016).

NOTE

Its edible fruit with sweet pulp can be 10 cm long or more. The type is the only known flowering specimen of this species. The latter flowers in November and it would be interesting to collect new specimens at this time to better understand the morphological variability of the flower.

Passiflora laurifolia L.

Species Plantarum 2: 956 (Linnaeus 1753). — *Granadilla laurifolia* (L.) Medik., *Ueber einige künstliche Geschlechter aus der Malven-Familie* 97: 1787.

TYPE SPECIMEN. — Plate 80 from Plumier *Description des plantes d'Amérique* (Plumier 1693) (lecto-, designated by Rome & Coppens d'Eeckenbrugge 2018).

DISTRIBUTION. — Introduced from the French West Indies, this species is only anecdotally cultivated in French Guiana.

NOTE

Long confused with *Passiflora tinifolia*, it is most easily distinguished by green bracts (vs purple in *P. tinifolia*), however other morphological markers also contribute to the differentiation of both species (Rome *et al.* 2024).

Passiflora longifilamentosa A.K.Koch, A.Cardoso & Ilk.-Borg.

Phytotaxa 104 (1): 44. 2013.

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **Brazil** • Pará, Oriximiná, Saracá-Taquera National Forest, Platô Periquito; 150 m; 1°37'43.6"S, 56°26'04.1"W; 01.I.2011; *J. B. F. da Silva 3516*; holo-, MG[MG206618]; iso-, RB[RB00854662]. **French Guiana** • Inini, Saül and vicinity; 3°37'N, 53°12'W; 17.IX.1994; *S. Mori 23947*; para-, NY[NY807037].

DISTRIBUTION. — Central French Guiana, Pará and probably Amapá (Brazil).

NOTE

The paratype collection, *S. Mori 23947*, is the only specimen of this species known from French Guiana.

Passiflora nitida Kunth

Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (quarto ed.) 2 : 130 (Kunth 1817). — Type specimen: **Venezuela** • Javita; *A. J. A. Bonpland & F. W. H. A. von Humboldt s.n.*; holo-, P[P00669973]; iso-, B[destroyed].

Passiflora nymphaeoides H.Karst., *Linnaea* 30: 165 (Karsten 1859).

Passiflora brauliensis Kuethe, R. Barboza & L. Alvarez, *Phytotaxa* 584 (2): 121 (Kuethe *et al.* 2023).

Passiflora coloranigra Kuethe & Meerman, *Phytotaxa* 561 (2): 191 (Kuethe & Meerman 2022).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Mana village; 1.II.1852; *P. A. Sagot s.n.*; P[P04881490].

DISTRIBUTION. — Present both in the wild and under cultivation across neotropical lowlands from Amazonia to southern Mexico, *P. nitida* is among the most widespread species of subgenus *Passiflora.*

NOTE

In French Guiana, it is cultivated in several villages such as Cacao and Mana. The fruits are sold on the market in Cayenne and are called "kouzou". It is often difficult to distinguish between wild and feral forest specimens.

Passiflora quadrangularis L.

Systema Naturae, ed. 10., 2: 1248 (Linnaeus 1759). — *Granadilla quadrangularis* (L.) Medik., *Ueber einige künstliche Geschlechter aus der Malven-Familie* 97. 1787. — Type specimen: **Jamaica** • Without location; without date; *P. Browne s.n.*; lecto-, LINN[LINN373.15], designated by Cervi (1997).

Passiflora sulcata Jacq., *Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia* 232 (Jacquin 1763). — *Passiflora quadrangularis* var. *sulcata* (Jacq.) DC., *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 328 (Candolle 1828).

Passiflora tetragona M.Roem., *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae* 2: 165 (Roemer 1846).

Passiflora macrocarpa Linden ex Mast., *The Gardeners' Chronicle & Agricultural* Gazette 1869: 1012 (Masters 1869).

Passiflora macroceps Mast., *The Gardeners' Chronicle & Agricultural Gazette* 1012 (Masters 1869).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Oyapock basin, Saut Maripa; cultivated plant; 21.V.1985; *M.-F. Prévost 1921*; CAY[CAY119977].

DISTRIBUTION. — Cultivated throughout tropical America, at elevations up to 2500 meters, its native region is uncertain (Killip 1938).

NOTE

In French Guiana, it is anecdotally cultivated and occasionally sold on the markets under the name of "barbadine".

Passiflora riparia Mart. ex Mast.

Flora Brasiliensis 13 (1): 599 (Masters 1872). — Type specimen: **Brazil** • Rio Amazonas, mouth of the Madeira River; *C. F. P. von Martius 3228*; lecto-, M[M0113192], designated by Holm-Nielsen *et al.* (1988); isolecto-, M[M0113191]) • São Gabriel da Cachoeira; IV.1852; *R. Spruce 2191*; epi-, P[P00605758], designated by Rome & Coppens d'Eeckenbrugge (2019); isoepi-, K, M[M0113165]).

Passiflora emiliae Sacco, *Boletim do Museu Nacional de Rio de Janeiro. Botanica* 32: 1-5 (Sacco 1966).

Passiflora crenata Feuillet & Cremers, *Proceedings of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, C* 87 (4): 378 (Feuillet & Cremers 1984).

Passiflora pergrandis Holm-Niels. & Lawesson, *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 74 (3): 501 (Holm-Nielsen & Lawesson 1987).

Passiflora fernandezii L.K.Escobar, *Phytologia* 66 (1): 80-81 (Escobar 1989).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Kaw mountain; 24.I.1983; *C. Feuillet 573*; P[P00605739].

DISTRIBUTION. — This species is widely distributed across Amazonia and the tropical Andes (Rome & Coppens d'Eeckenbrugge 2019).

NOTE

This species is sold in some Amazonian markets (e.g., São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Brazil), however it is not commercially cultivated or collected in French Guiana.

Passiflora rufostipulata Feuillet

Candollea 41: 173 (Feuillet 1986).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **French Guiana** • Kaw mountain, 500 m from Camp Caïman on the path of Degrad Lalanne; 5.XII.1985; *C. Feuillet 2929*; holo-, CAY[CAY22323]; iso-, B[B100647397], L[L.4307959], MO[MO3079992], NY[NY03090958], P[P00898635], US[US01256458].

DISTRIBUTION. — This rare species is known only from Suriname and French Guiana.

NOTE

The species is easily recognizable in the vegetative state with two glands at the apex of the petiole, entire leaves, and bright orange stipules. Feuillet (1986) mentions other isotypes in various institutions (F, G, MG); however, these specimens are either not available online or were never deposited by the author.

Passiflora serratodigitata L.

Species Plantarum 2: 960 (Linnaeus 1753). — Type specimen: Plate 79 from Plumier, *Description des plantes d'Amérique* (Plumier 1693) (lecto-, designated here; Fig. 5).

Passiflora digitata L., *nom. illeg.*, *nom. superfl.*, *Species Plantarum*, ed. 2, 2: 1360 (Linnaeus 1763).

Passiflora serrata L., *nom. illeg.*, *nom. superfl.*, *Systema Naturae*, ed. 10, 2: 1248 (Linnaeus 1759).

Passiflora serrata var. *digitata* Ruiz & Pav. ex DC., *nom. inval.*, *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 3: 330 (Candolle 1828).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Limonade Creek, Saül; 18.VI.2009; *O. Tostain 3071*; P[P05538389].

DISTRIBUTION. — Caribbean Islands, Guianas, Amazon and Orinoco basins.

NOTE

According to the *Linnaean Plant Name Typification Project*, Feuillet & Cremers (*Proceedings of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen,* C 87: 385 [Feuillet & Cremers 1984]) indicated Linnaeus' diagnosis as the type but this is contrary to Art. 8.1 [of the *International Code of Nomenclature*]. In *Fontqueria*, Cervi (1997: 20) stated that its type is from Martinique (P), but this statement appears to derive from purely bibliographical sources and does not indicate any particular collection. In fact, the one and only source of the various bibliographical mentions of the protologue are the description and the plate from Plumier's *Description des plantes d'Amérique* 62-63, t. 79 (Plumier 1693). Linnaeus had access to a copy of Plumier's book (lithograph) during his stay in Hartekamp (Netherlands) in the residence of George Clifford (Linnaeus 1737). Unlike the original of Plumier, the copies were in black and white, but in the case of *P. serratodigitata*, it was enough to present all the diagnostic characters of this species. This plate is thus designated as the lectotype for *Passiflora serratodigitata*.

Passiflora tinifolia Juss.

Annales du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle 6: 113, pl. 41, f. 1 (Jussieu 1805). — *Passiflora laurifolia* var. *tinifolia* (Juss.) Bois, *Les plantes alimentaires chez tous les peuples et à travers les âges : histoire, utilisation, culture* 2: 357 (Bois 1928). — Type specimen: **French Guiana** • Cayenne; *L. C. M. Richard s.n.*; lecto-, P[P04881994], designated by Rome & Coppens d'Eeckenbrugge (2023); isolecto-, P[P04881999], P[P04882008].

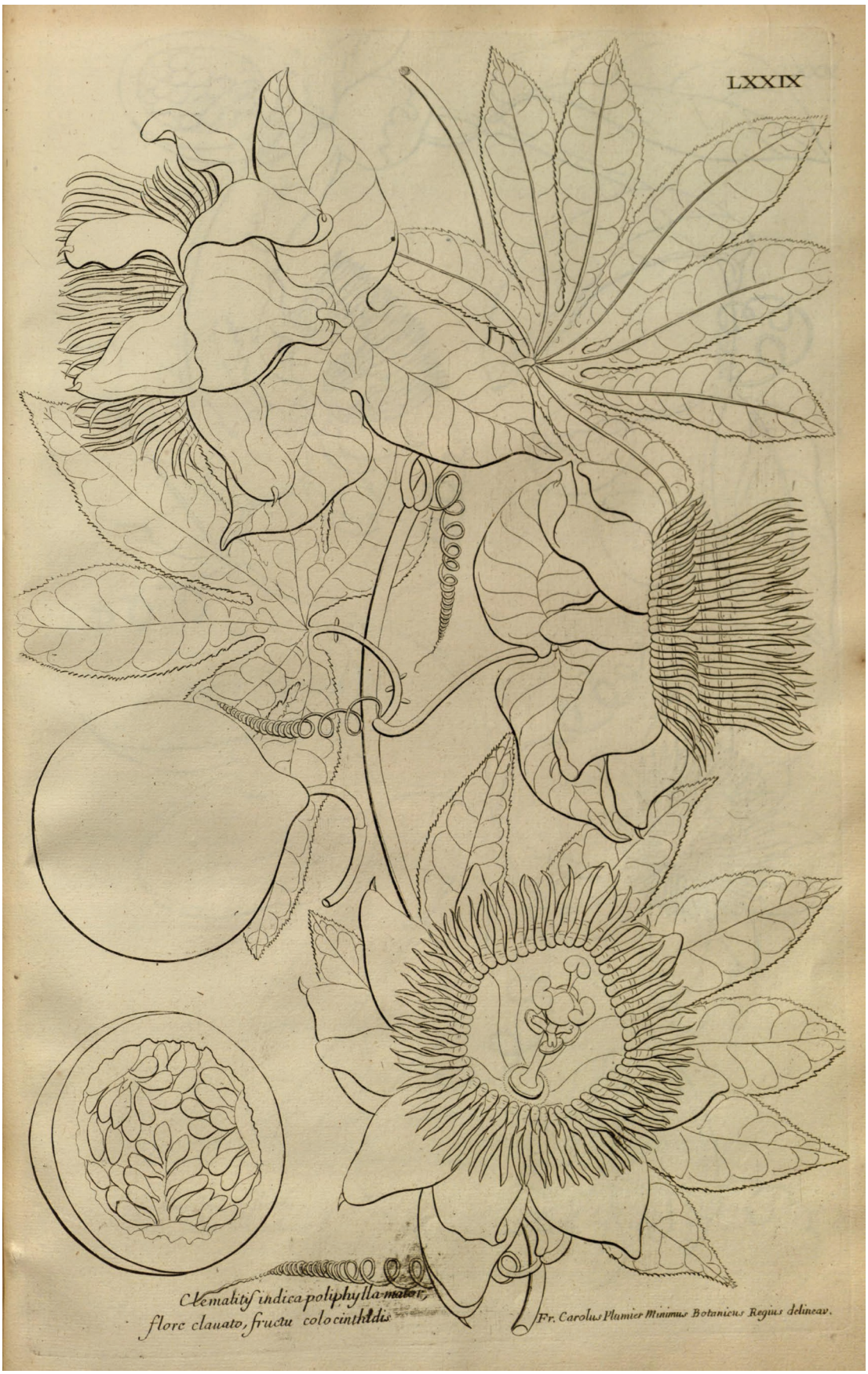

FIG. 5. —Drawing of *P. serratodigitata* L., plate 79 from Plumier (1693), *Description des plantes d'Amérique*, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.

Passiflora oblongifolia Pulle, *An Enumeration of the Vascular Plants Known from Surinam* 321, t. 14, f. 3 (Pulle 1906).

Passiflora gabrielleana Vanderpl., *Curtis's Botanical Magazine, New Ed.* 23 (3): 239 (Vanderplank & Vanderplank 2006), as "*gabrielliana*".

Passiflora favardensis Kuethe, nom. inval., *Passiflora Online Journal* 1 (1): 20-25 (Kuethe 2011).

DISTRIBUTION. — From Guyana to Amapá.

NOTE
The fruits of this species, called "maritambour," are collected by Native Americans and sold on the market in Cayenne. *Passiflora tinifolia* is quite common in French Guiana especially on river banks s and in wet ditches.

Passiflora trialata Feuillet & J.M.MacDougal

Novon 6 (4): 351 (Feuillet & MacDougal 1996).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **French Guiana (cultivated in USA)** • Cultivated in greenhouse at the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Missouri (originally from a plant collected in French Guiana, roadside of Piste forestière de Bélizon, 21 km from the Cayenne-Régina road (RN 2), 4°15'N, 52°30'W, 150 m, 30.X.1991, *C. Feuillet*); 7.IX.1994; *J. M. MacDougal 6009*; holo-, US[US00680197]; iso-, AAU, B[B100049798], BM[BM000797791, BM000797792], BR[BR0000009158290], CAY[CAY024815], CR, DUKE[DUKE10000917], G[G00441030], HUA[HUA0000654], K[K000035130, K000035131], LPB[LPB0000782], MO[MO5578543, MO5578544, MO5578545], NY[NY00579528], P[P00605821], PORT[PORT80210], QCNE[QCNE645], SI[SI003103], TEX[TEX00375735], U[U0060702], US[US00680201].

DISTRIBUTION. — Endemic to French Guiana.

Passiflora supersect. *Passiflora*

INCLUDED SPECIES. — One species. Leaves 3-5-lobed or unlobed, serrate, biglandular on petiole, stipules often serrate, not foliose, bracts serrate, hypanthium shallow to slightly campanulate, flowers mostly erect.

Passiflora edulis Sims f. ***flavicarpa*** O.Deg.

Flora Hawaiiensis 250. 1932. — Type specimens: **United States of America** • Cultivated at the U.S. Experiment Station, Pensacola St., Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii; 23.V.1932; *O. Degener 4170*; holo-, BISH[BISH1010804]; iso-, MO[MO279874], NY[NY329114], US[US00441554].

Passiflora verrucifera Lindl., *A Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony* 3: 52 (Lindley 1840). — *Passiflora edulis* var. *verrucifera* (Lindl.) Mast., *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 27 (4): 637 (Masters 1871).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Cayenne, Montabo; cultivated plant; 15.II.2008; *M. F. Prévost 5039*; CAY[CAY086649, CAY086650]).

DISTRIBUTION. — This most cultivated passion fruit, of unknown origin, was introduced for cultivation and may escape elsewhere in anthropized landscapes.

NOTE
The purple-fruited form (*P. edulis* f. *edulis*), adapted to subtropical climates or higher elevations, has not been observed in French Guiana.

Passiflora supersect. *Stipulata* Feuillet & J.M.MacDougal

Passiflora: The Journal & Newsletter of Passiflora Society International 13 (2): 37 (Feuillet & MacDougal 2003 [2004]).

INCLUDED SPECIES. — Seven species. Foliaceous, usually asymmetric stipules, foliaceous bracts.

Passiflora davidii Feuillet

Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas 1 (2): 896-898 (Feuillet 2007b).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **French Guiana** • RN2 Cayenne-Régina; 4°33'N, 52°25'W; 23.II.2006; *D. Rignon 16*; holo-, US[US3505559] • Clearing of the Nouragues Camp, at the base of inselberg, Réserve Naturelle des Nouragues; 4°03'N, 52°42'W; 100-120 m; 28.IV.1987; *C. Feuillet 4395*; para-, CAY[CAY217847].

DISTRIBUTION. — Endemic to French Guiana.

NOTE
Few collections are known of this species, with the holotype being the only fertile specimen. This species was separated from *P. retipetala* Mast. by the length of the apical arista of its stipules (less than 5 mm vs more than 5 mm).

Passiflora exura Feuillet

Novon 4 (3): 238-241 (Feuillet 1994).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **French Guiana** • Kaw Mountain, road from Roura to Kaw, PK 48, 70 km SE of Cayenne, 4°32'N, 52°04'W, 400 m, 5.III.1988, *C. Feuillet 4675* (holo-, US[US00956354]; iso-, CAY[CAY23324]).

DISTRIBUTION. — Endemic to French Guiana.

NOTE
This species is endemic to French Guiana. Feuillet (1994) mentions other isotypes in various institutions (B, DUKE, G, HUA, MO, NY, P, U); however, these specimens are either not available online or were never deposited by the author.

Passiflora foetida L.

Species Plantarum 2: 959 (Linnaeus 1753). — *Granadilla foetida* (L.) Gaertn., *De Fructibus et Seminibus Plantarum* 289 (Gaertner 1788). — *Tripsilina foetida* (L.) Raf., *Flora Telluriana* 4 (7): 103 (Rafinesque 1836).— *Dysosmia foetida* (L.) M.Roem., *Familiarum Naturalium Regni Vegetabilis Synopses Monographicae* 2: 149 (Roemer 1846).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **Country unknown** • Without location; without date; *Anonymous s.n.*; lecto-, LINN[LINN1070.24], designated by Killip (1938).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Savane Brigandin; 1.VI.2015; *R. Girault & J. Sutra 867*; CAY[CAY213759].

DISTRIBUTION. — Throughout the Neotropics and introduced pantropically.

NOTE
Passiflora foetida (s.l.) is a widely distributed and highly variable species complex in section *Dysosmia* that can be found in disturbed areas throughout French Guiana. Here we also recognize two additional species of sect. *Dysosmia*, *P. hispida* and *P. moritziana*, that are sometimes considered varieties of *P. foetida*.

Passiflora hispida DC. ex Triana & Planch.

Annales des Sciences naturelles, Botanique, sér. 5, 17: 172 (Triana & Planchon 1873). — *Passiflora foetida* var. *hispida* (DC. ex Triana & Planch.) Killip in Gleason, *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* 58 (7): 408 (Gleason 1931). — Type specimen: **France** • Martinique, Saint-Pierre; 4.V.1839; *A. Steinheil 30*; lecto-, P[P04881879], designated by Svoboda *et al.* (2016).

Passiflora vesicaria L., *sensu* Vanderplank (2013), non *P. vesicaria* L., *Flora of Jamaica* 20 (Linnaeus 1759).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Cayenne Island, Leblond Marsh; 2.IX.2009; *O. Tostain & V. Pelletier 2521*; CAY[CAY101620].

DISTRIBUTION. — Throughout savannas and lowlands of the Neotropics and introduced pantropically.

NOTE
This species can be recognized from other species of section *Dysosmia* by its deep yellow to orange fruits at maturity. There is considerable confusion surrounding the identity of this taxon and its correct name, leading some to consider it a synonym of the resurrected name *Passiflora vesicaria* L. However, there is no indication that the name *P. vesicaria* should be applied or recircumscribed to include yellow- or orange-fruited plants.

Passiflora moritziana Planch.

Annales des Sciences naturelles, Botanique, sér. 5, 17: 175 (Planchon 1873). — *Passiflora foetida* var. *moritziana* (Planch.) Killip in Pulle, *Flora of Suriname* 3 (1): 318 (Kilip 1937).

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **Venezuela** • [Aragua], Colonia Tovar; without date; *J. W. K. Moritz 437*; holo-, P[P00605763].

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Mana region, Hattes Beach; 15.II.1983; *C. Feuillet 757*; CAY [CAY218098, CAY218099, CAY218100].

DISTRIBUTION. — Coastal dunes throughout Northern South America from Colombia to French Guiana, and several southern Caribbean Islands.

NOTE
This species is sometimes recognized as a variety of *P. foetida*, but differs in its velutinous vegetative vestiture and simpler (e.g., usually once-pinnatisect) involucral bracts.

Passiflora retipetala Mast.

Kew Bulletin 1893: 12 (Masters 1893). — Type specimen: **Guyana** • Mazaruni River; II.1890; *G. S. Jenman 5791*; holo-, K[K000323285].

Passiflora lonchophora Harms, *Notizblatt des Botanischen Gartens und Museums zu Berlin-Dahlem* 10: 813 (Harms 1929).

VOUCHER. — **French Guiana** • Road between Régina and Saint-Georges-de-l'Oyapock, PK60; 20.V.2008; *Rome 137*; CAY[CAY086636].

DISTRIBUTION. — From Venezuela to Guianas and northern Brazil. In French Guiana, it can be found along the road between Régina and Saint Georges-de-l'Oyapock.

NOTE
The type of *P. retipetala* is simple-leaved, but Sandwith (1960) showed that the species is heteroblastic, as a Trinidad specimen collected by Henry Flemming shows some stems with either simple or trilobed leaves. This leaf variation was also mentioned by Tillett (2003).

Passiflora stipulata Aubl.

Histoire des plantes de la Guiane Françoise 2: 830, pl. 325 (Aublet 1775). — Type specimens: Plate 325 from Aublet, *Histoire des plantes de la Guiane Françoise* 2 (Aublet 1775) (lecto-, designated here) (Fig. 6). — **Suriname** • Mts Bakhuis, concession BMS; 4°44'30"N, 56°41'09"W; 4.IV.2006; *B. Bordenave 8350*; epi-, US[US01080712], designated here (Fig. 7).

Passiflora garckei Mast., *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 27 (4): 639 (Masters 1871), **syn. nov.**

Passiflora glauca Aiton, *Hortus Kewensis* 3: 308 (Aiton 1789).

Passiflora pruinosa Mast., *The Gardeners' Chronicle & Agricultural Gazette* 2: 393 (Masters 1897), **syn. nov.**

Passiflora glaucophylla Pulle, *An Enumeration of the Vascular Plants Known from Surinam* 323, t. 14 f.1-2, t. 15 (Pulle 1906), **syn. nov.**

Passiflora garckei subsp. *pentaloba* Engels & Koch, *Phytotaxa* 402 (1): 17 (Koch *et al.* 2019), **syn. nov.**

DISTRIBUTION. — Guianas, Amazon and Orinoco basins.

NOTE
Killip (1938) mentioned that "the region in which this species is native is uncertain", because it was first collected by Aublet from "cultivated places". Indeed, Aublet wrote this in his Latin diagnosis, but he specified in his French discussion that he found this plant in newly cleared land, implying that it was a native species discovered thanks to the forest clearing.

In the table of contents of the Jussieu herbarium, a specimen of *P. stipulata* is mentioned, but it could not be found. In the Adanson herbarium, now at P, another specimen (P-A-21430) of this species is cited but this one, which we observed, corresponds to a liana from a different family (Cucurbitaceae).

Passiflora stipulata has often been confused with *P. retipetala*, but the latter is easily recognized by its yellow-glandular

Fig. 6. — Plate 325 from Aublet (1775), *Histoire des plantes de la Guiane Françoise* 2, designated as lectotype of *P. stipulata* Aubl. (image courtesy of the Peter H. Raven Library, Missouri Botanical Garden via the Biodiversity Heritage Library).

FIG. 7. — Specimen *B. Bordenave 8350*, the designated epitype of *P. stipulata* Aubl.

aristate stipules. *Passiflora stipulata* is the oldest of the various names in the *Passiflora* supersect. *Stipulata*. Variations among the species of this supersection relate to the depth of petiole insertion into the peltate laminae, the number of petiolar glands, the leaf lobe apex shape, the lobulation depth, and the amount of blue-purple on the corona. *Passiflora stipulata* was discovered just south of Cayenne and the lectotype shows a good illustration of the sterile plant. The number of glands on the petiole, the clearly peltate leaves and the slightly acuminate stipules with a rounded base are consistent with the observations of *P. garckei* in French Guiana. We keep the name *P. stipulata* being prior to that of *P. garckei*. *Passiflora glauca* Aiton (1789) "native of Cayenne" must be this taxon also, though the corona color is paler. Indeed, we observe a variation in the darkest color of the flower filaments ranging from pink purple to blue. According to the samples observed, the arrangement of the coloring of these filaments can also vary. On the herbarium specimen *C. Bhikhi 329* [U1615135], collected in Suriname, it is mentioned "corona purple to white at the base and to center and finally purple again in the center", while on the specimen *S. Tillett 44872* [US3352794] collected in Guyana, the corona is "deep blue longer portion" and "light pinkish blue at base of ovary." Finally, the leaves are also very heteromorphic. In French Guiana, we can find leaves with three or more divided lobes, like intermediate forms (https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/154799582) with *P. garckei* subsp. *pentaloba* Engels & Koch described in Brazil.

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