

A taxonomic revision of *Acaciella* (Leguminosae, Mimosoideae)

by

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Abstract

The genus *Acaciella* Britton & Rose is reinstated. All species are neotropical with the highest species diversity along the Pacific coast of Mexico. The genus is characterised by three features exceptional in *Acacia* Miller: unarmed plants, lack extrafloral nectaries and pollen polyads 8-celled. With the exception of the number of stamens, *Acaciella* shares more features with the genus *Piptadenia* (tribe Mimoseae) than with *Acacia*. In terms of pollen and free aminoacids it is related to the pantropical *Acacia* subgen. *Aculeiferum*. Molecular studies place *Acaciella* sister to a monophyletic clade comprising elements of the mainly Australian *Acacia* subgen. *Phyllodineae*, and the pantropical tribe *Ingeae*. The 85 validly published names in *Acaciella* are referred here to 15 accepted species and five varieties. One new species and one variety are described, and two new names and five new combinations proposed. Twenty one names are lectotypified. Keys, descriptions, illustrations, distribution maps and conservation status for the 20 taxa are given.

Keywords: *Acacia*, *Acaciella*, conservation, Leguminosae, Mimosoideae, neotropical.

Introduction

Since Britton & Rose (1928) *Acaciella* has been included in a broad *Acacia sensu lato* because its flowers have numerous free stamens, sometimes more than 300. It is equivalent to *Acacia* subgenus *Aculeiferum* section *Filicinae* Benth.

Acacia s.l. has been the only genus in the tribe Acaeciae (Polhill, 1994); although similarities in flower morphology of *Acacia s.l.* are with the genera *Leucaena*, *Piptadenia* and *Mimosa* (tribe Mimoseae) and *Enterolobium* and *Lysiloma* (tribe Ingeae). At present *Acacia s.l.* is the second largest genus of the Leguminosae, with more than 1450 species in both tropical

Resumen

Se restablece el género *Acaciella* Britton & Rose. Todas las especies son de origen neotropical con su máxima diversidad en la costa del Pacífico de México. El género se caracteriza por tres aspectos morfológicos, que son excepciones del género *Acacia* Miller: plantas completamente inermes, ausencia de nectarios extraflorales y políades con 8 granos de polen. La única característica que lo mantenía dentro del género *Acacia* Miller era el número de estambres. *Acaciella* comparte más caracteres con el género *Piptadenia* (tribu Mimoseae). En lo que refiere al polen y aminoácidos libres se encuentra emparentado con *Acacia* subg. *Aculeiferum*. Los datos moleculares sugieren que *Acaciella* es grupo hermano del clado formado por los táxones *Acacia* subgen. *Phyllodineae* y la tribu pantropical *Ingeae*. Los 85 nombres publicados como *Acaciella* son tratados aquí como 15 especies y cinco variedades. Se proponen una nueva especie, una nueva variedad, dos nombres nuevos y cinco nuevas combinaciones. Se lectotifican 21 nombres. Se proporcionan claves para la identificación de las especies, ilustraciones, mapas de distribución y categorías de conservación para 20 táxones.

Palabras clave: *Acacia*, *Acaciella*, conservación, Leguminosae, Mimosoideae, Neotrópico.

and temperate regions (Lewis, 2005). The tribe Acaeciae is characterised by having flowers with many stamens, more than twice as many as the corolla lobes, with the filaments free or basally adherent to the corolla to form a short stemonozone. Exceptionally, in the male flowers of some neotropical species, a reduced staminal tube has been found, e.g. in *Acacia albicorticata* Burkart, *A. hindsii* Benth., *A. farnesiana* (L.) Willd. and *A. picachensis* T.S. Brandege. In *Acaciella* a nectary ring is found between the stamens and the ovary, and this is a character shared with *Acacia* subgenus *Aculeiferum*.

The circumscription of *Acacia* is currently undergoing radical modification. Following the classical

studies by Bentham (1875) a broad circumscription of the genus was maintained by most workers, with the principal exception of Britton & Rose (1928) who divided the species in North and Central America and the West Indies into 12 genera. Guinet & Vassal (1978) divided *Acacia* into three subgenera and a number of sections. Since the 1970s research on the pollen, secondary metabolites, gums, seeds and seedlings has revealed significant differences which led Pedley (1986) to propose that *Acacia* should be divided into three genera. He gave a comprehensive review of characters based on morphology, free aminoacids, phyllode structure and pollen. He considered that the characters showed enough variation amongst Vassal's subgenera to justify raising these to genera, namely *Acacia*, *Senegalia* (\equiv subgenus *Aculeiferum*) and *Racosperma* (= subgenus *Phyllodineae*). Maumont (1990), studying seed anatomy, found characters that supported Vassal's subgenera, and remarked that sect. *Filicinae*, represented by *A. boliviana* (= *A. angustissima*), showed a 'particular unique set of characters'. Clarke & al. (2000), in a molecular analysis, included a single species, *A. angustissima*, of section *Filicinae*. In their study this species was found to be sister to tribe *Ingeae* and both were grouped in the clade with the African-American subgenus *Aculeiferum*. Although only one species of section *Filicinae* was included, the branch length for this species was the one with more character changes in the published cladogram (Clarke & al., 2000: 627), indicating how different this section is within genus *Acacia*. Robinson (1996) and Robinson & Harris (2000), based on a molecular analysis of amphitropical species, concluded that *Acacia s.l.* is polyphyletic since subgenus *Phyllodineae* is sister to tribe *Ingeae*; on the other hand they concluded that subgenera *Aculeiferum* and *Acacia* are clearly monophyletic. Four species of section *Filicinae* were included in the analysis and formed a well supported monophyletic group, sister to subgenus *Aculeiferum*. Branch length for the *Filicinae* was 42 steps; the longest in the whole cladogram (Robinson & Harris, 2000: 203). Luckow & al. (2002: 209) found that *Filicinae*, represented by *Acacia boliviana* Rusby, is sister to the tribe *Ingeae*.

Murphy & al. (2003) studied three chloroplast DNA regions: psbA-TrnH intergenic spacer, the trnL intron and the trnL-trnF intergenic spacer. Their in-group was subgenus *Phyllodineae*. They did not include any species of section *Filicinae*.

Section *Filicinae*, molecularly and morphologically, is a very discrete group of species, especially compared with the current lack of evidence for monophyly in some other groups within the genus *Acacia*,

except for *Acacia* subgenus *Acacia* (Luckow & al., 2003). All this gives support to recognising the Section *Filicinae* as a discrete genus and reinstating the name *Acaciella* Britton & Rose which is the earliest available name for the taxon.

Acaciella occurs widely from the southern USA to Argentina (Fig. 1), but with no native species in Brazil although recently *A. angustissima* seed has been planted in experimental forestry plots (Brienza & al. 2000). Most of the species occur only in Mexico, where species occupy a wide range of habitats from near sea-level to 2,500 m. These include *Pinus-Quercus* forest, semi-desert and seasonally dry forest. The species are tolerant of a wide range of soil types. *Acaciella angustissima* and *A. villosa* are distributed from southern USA to Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Argentina. These two form an important natural browse resource and have been cultivated for this purpose in other parts of the world.

Acaciella history

Bentham (1842) listed 11 species in his series *Filicinae*. Taubert (1894) and Guinet & Vassal (1978) placed this series under genus *Acacia* subgenus *Aculeiferum* section *Filicinum* series *Filicinae*, without listing the species. Britton & Rose (1928) proposed a new genus, *Acaciella*, for species previously included in *Filicinae*. They recognised 53 taxa and assigned *Acacia villosa* as the type species. Pedley (1978) followed Guinet and Vassal's classification to some extent, but in 1986 he divided *Acacia* into three genera, including section *Filicinae* within *Senegalia* (Pedley, 1986). Since Britton & Rose (1928), contributions to *Acaciella* have been limited to descriptions of new taxa within the genus *Acacia* (e.g. Wiggins, 1942; Sherve & Wiggins, 1964; Standley, 1919, 1922; Isely, 1969, 1998; Turner, 1996), or in a few cases within *Senegalia* (Pittier 1939; Pedley 1986). To date, there are at least 85 names that belong in the genus *Acaciella*.

Pedley (1978) formalised section *Filicinae* within genus *Acacia*, he proposed *Acacia filicina* Willd. as the type for this section based on Taubert's (1894) citation "*A. villosa* und *A. filicina*". Later Pedley (1986) placed *Acacia* series *Filicinae* Benth. within his concept of the genus *Senegalia* Britton & Rose as section *Filicinae* (Benth.) Pedley.

Material and methods

This taxonomic treatment was based on the study of more than 1250 herbarium specimens. The materials are deposited in the following herbaria: B, BM,

BOLV, BR, CIIDIR, ENCB, IEB, FCME, FHO, G, GH, HAC, HAJB, IBUG, JBSD, K, LL, LPB, M, MAD, MEXU, MO, NY, OXF, TEX, U, US, USZ, W, XAL (herbarium acronyms are abbreviated according to Holmgren & al., 1998). *The full list of materials included in this study can be provided by the first author.* All type material seen by the first author is indicated by ! Species descriptions follow a standard format in which we include the relevant features of the genus. Study of seedlings and living materials grown at Kew, as well as field observations (by the first author) in Belize, Bolivia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Venezuela were taken into account during taxonomic decision-making. The descriptions were based on completed score sheets for each species; these were specially designed to include characters present in the genus following format details as suggested by Rad-

ford & al. (1974). A representative number of specimens, at least 10, was scored to include the complete morphological range of the materials. Indumentum terminology largely follows the definitions of Lawrence (1951). Descriptions of leaflet shapes are based on the symmetric plane figures of the Systematics Association Committee (1962) and the types of venation follow Hickey (1973). Cited collections are arranged alphabetically first by country, next by state, department or district, and finally by collector name and number.

Label data from each specimen studied was stored in a database using the computer programme BRAHMS (V5.6202). Reports and outputs were used to produce a list of numbered exsiccatae; the representative number of specimens; and a file with coordinates to construct the distribution maps.

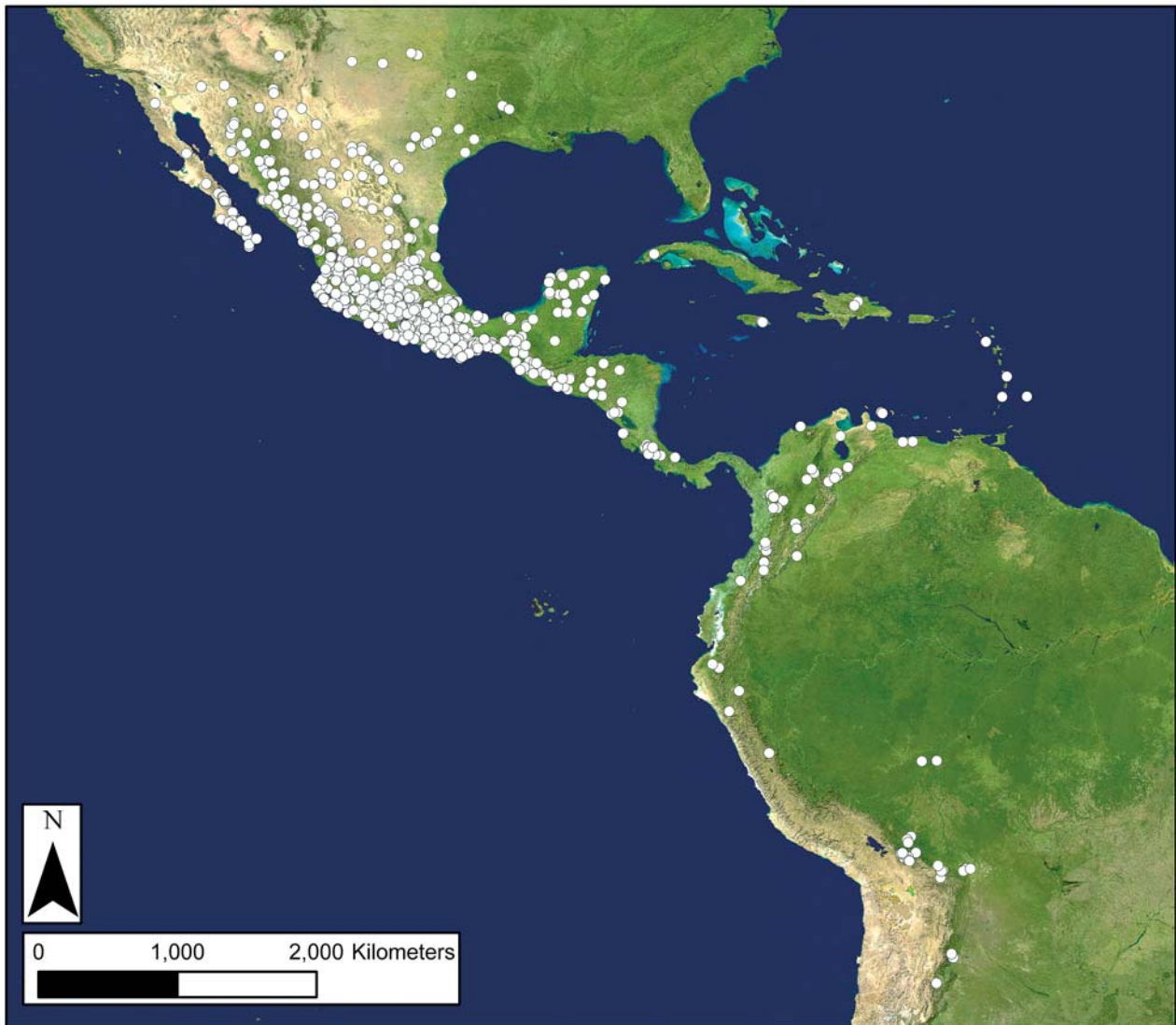


Fig. 1. Geographical range of the genus *Acaciella* in the neotropics.

Conservation status follows IUCN categories and criteria (IUCN version 3.1, 2001). Preliminary conservation assessments were inferred from georeferenced specimen data analysed within a Geographical Information System (GIS). The initial analyses were based on measurements of range, namely Extent of Occurrence (EOO) and Area of Occupancy (AOO); for details see Willis & al. (2003). These were then followed by a more detailed assessment incorporating further GIS analysis, literature searches and consultation of specialists and experts.

Characters of the genus *Acaciella*

The genus lacks prickles, spines, vegetative nectaries and staminal glands. The only feature that retained *Acaciella* within *Acacia s.l.* was the number of stamens; these are sometimes more than 300 per flower and always free.

Habit

Most are shrubs or small trees to 12 m (Bolivian records), but at least two species: *Acaciella tequilana* var. *tequilana* and *A. hartwegii* are perennial herbs. They are never lianas in contrast to most species of subgenus *Aculeiferum* section *Aculeiferum* (\equiv *Senegalia p.p.*). *Acaciella* species are unarmed and lack nectaries on their leaves. Some species seem to proliferate more successfully after fire, for example, there are reports of *Acaciella tequilana* var. *tequilana* being pyrophytic.

Stipules

These are usually fugacious (although tending to be persistent in *A. angustissima*), linear, triangular, elliptic or narrowly elliptic, to broadly lanceolate in outline, and from 1-5(10) mm long. Unfortunately, stipules are usually absent on herbarium specimens.

Leaves

These are always bipinnately compound, with two to more than 25 pairs of pinnae. Leaves closer to the inflorescences tend to have fewer pinnae than those on the mature branches. The leaflets range from few to numerous (2-60) per pinna. Leaflet sizes fall into two categories: microphyllidious (very small) from 2-12 mm long and 1-3 mm wide, or macrophyllidious, greater than 12 mm long and 6 mm wide. To date, the species with the largest known leaflets is *Acaciella rosei*, in which leaflets range from 3-6.5 cm long and (0.9)1.2-3 cm wide. Paraphyllidia are present in all *Acaciella* species: these are a pair of minute appendages, just above the pinna pulvinulous. Paraphyllidium (plural paraphyllidia) was a term formalized in

the monograph of *Mimosa* by (Barneby, 1991); according to Barneby, paraphyllidia are analogous to stipels in the phaseoloid legumes, in this latter case genuine appendages that subtend the pulvinule of a leaflet. Based on observations of seedling morphology, these paraphyllidia may represent rudimentary leaflets; paraphyllidia are illustrated in several figures in this revision.

Inflorescence

The basic inflorescence type is a dense, compact raceme, most commonly capitulum-like, but sometimes elongated into a short raceme. However, this elongation seems to be a sporadic variation within some of the widespread taxa, for example, in *Acaciella painteri* var. *boughii*. *Acaciella* flowers are similar to those of *Piptadenia* species in the tribe *Mimoseae*; the pedicels are usually glabrous, persist after the flowers have fallen, and infrequently are slightly pubescent. Flowers are always subtended by a small bract, broad or clavate in shape, usually glabrous and fugacious, visible in the early stages of bud development. This bract is usually longer than the calyx. By the time the pedicel develops, the floral bracts have fallen.

Flowers

Calyx and corolla are very homogeneous throughout the genus; flowers have been recorded as white, whitish or cream-coloured, less often greenish. When dried, the calyx and corolla appear cream, yellow, orange or pink. Usually the calyx is 5-lobed (the lobes up to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the calyx length) occasionally almost truncate. The corolla is deeply 5-lobed, to more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of its length. Calyces and corollas are usually glabrous. The stamens are always free and more than 200 per flower in number. The ovary is usually glabrous, with a stipe of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the ovary. In all species an ovary disc is present at the stipe base. The style is usually longer than the stamens or less often, equal to them.

Legume

The pod is flat, straight, usually glabrous and dehiscent along both sutures. It is usually membranous in texture and strongly reticulate-veined. It is characterised by a long apical beak and a basal stipe, the latter usually more than 1 cm long; the stipitate fruits resemble those of the genus *Piptadenia*.

Seeds

The seeds are almost circular in outline, lenticular to spherical and dark brown; the pleurogram area is usually more prominent than the rest of the seed, while the funicle is very inconspicuous, almost absent.

Seedlings

Germination is epigeal, with thin, flat cotyledons. The first pair of eophylls are opposite, and the next, alternate. The first true leaf is simply pinnate, the second, bi-pinnate. The numbers of pinnae and leaflets increase progressively until the plant produces its mature leaves.

Pollen

Pollen is in polyads. These are porate and 8-grained (bitetrads). They have two joined hemispheric tetrads: each grain has 3 pores, two central pores in contact with each other (Caccavari & Dome, 2000). The tectum is very shallowly reticulate, continuous and not perforate in the lumen (Rico & Banks, 2000), with the foot layer absent or vestigial. Caccavari & Dome (2000) described a vestigial interrupted foot layer. This type of tectum, and the vestigial or absent foot layer, is unique for *Acaciella* species; this feature separates the genus from the pollen of the rest of *Acacia s.l.* The endexine is generally thicker or equal in thickness to the combined tectum and infratectum. *Acaciella* polyads are similar to some *Mimosa* polyads, e.g. *M. malacophylla* A. Gray, as shown in the following Web site: <http://pollen.usda.gov/AtlasSEMPlates/>.

Chromosomes

The basic chromosome number is $x=13$ (reported in *Acacia texensis*, Isely, 1973); Goldbatt's IPCN (<http://mobot.mobot.org/W3T/>) and Goldblatt & Johnson (2003), do not register any other species of *Acaciella* or *Acacia* sect. *Filicinae*.

Utilization

Agroforesters have tested *Acaciella angustissima* which coppices readily outside its natural range. Trees are fast-growing in experimental plots and are more productive in terms of both foliage and young branches than *Calliandra houstoniana* var. *calothyrsus* reported (as *C. calothyrsus*) by Brook (1992). However, the wood of *A. angustissima* was weak, branches tended to drop on lower crops, and break even with slight winds. Nevertheless, *A. angustissima* looks to be a promising multipurpose tree. Plants of *A. angustissima* have been introduced into different countries for experimental trial plots; results have been reported by Dzwola (1994) and more recently by Brienza & al. (2000, 2000b). In terms of nitrogen fixation only *A. angustissima* and *A. villosa* have been reported to nodulate by Sprent (2001).

Cultivated specimens of *A. bicolor*, *A. glauca* and *A. villosa* growing outside the American continent (in Australia, Borneo and China) have been found in herbaria, but these carry no additional data.

Conservation

The conservation status of most species presented here has not been fully assessed before, although Rico & Fonseca (2005) discussed, and provided data for 8 species in Guerrero, Mexico. In the current paper the conservation status of all 20 taxa are assessed according to the IUCN categories and criteria (IUCN version 3.1, 2001). The results for all *Acaciella* are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. *Acaciella* species and their conservation categories according to IUCN (2001); explanation and more details are given at the end of each taxon.

<i>A. angustissima</i> (Mill.) Britton & Rose var. <i>angustissima</i>	Least Concern (LC)
<i>A. angustissima</i> var. <i>filicioides</i> (Cav.) L. Rico	Least Concern (LC)
<i>A. angustissima</i> var. <i>texensis</i> (Nutt. ex Torrey & A. Gray) L. Rico	Least Concern (LC)
<i>A. barrancana</i> (H. Gentry) L. Rico	Data Deficient (DD)
<i>A. bicolor</i> Britton & Rose	Vulnerable (VU)
<i>A. chamelensis</i> (L. Rico) L. Rico	Vulnerable (VU)
<i>A. glauca</i> (L.) L. Rico	Least Concern (LC)
<i>A. goldmanii</i> Britton & Rose	Least Concern (LC)
<i>A. hartwegii</i> (Benth.) Britton & Rose	Near Threatened (NT)
<i>A. igualensis</i> Britton & Rose	Least Concern (LC)
<i>A. lemmonii</i> (Rose) L. Rico	Near Threatened (NT)
<i>A. painteri</i> Britton & Rose var. <i>painteri</i>	Near Threatened (NT)
<i>A. painteri</i> var. <i>houghii</i> (Britton & Rose) L. Rico	Least Concern (LC)
<i>A. rosei</i> (Standl.) L. Rico	Least Concern (LC)
<i>A. sotoi</i> L. Rico	Critically Endangered (CR)
<i>A. sousae</i> (L. Rico) L. Rico	Vulnerable (VU)
<i>A. tequilana</i> (S. Wats.) Britton & Rose var. <i>tequilana</i>	Least Concern (LC)
<i>A. tequilana</i> var. <i>crinita</i> (Rose) L. Rico	Near Threatened (NT)
<i>A. tequilana</i> var. <i>pubifoliolata</i> L. Rico	Endangered (EN)
<i>A. villosa</i> (Sw.) Britton & Rose	Least Concern (LC)

Taxonomy

Acaciella Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 96. 1928.
Type species: *Acacia villosa* (Sw.) Willd., Sp. Pl. 4: 1067. 1806. *Mimosa villosa* Sw., Fl. Ind. Occ. 2: 982. 1800.

Acacia series *Filicinae* Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 322. 1842. *Acacia* sect. *Filicinae* (Benth.) Taub., Pflanzenf. 3: 113. 1894. *Senegalia* sect. *Filicinae* (Benth.) Pedley, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 92: 238. 1986.

Type species: *Acacia filicina* Willd. Sp. Pl. 4: 1072. 1806.

Mostly slender shrubs or small trees and less frequently perennial herbs, unarmed, glabrous or pubescent. Stipules fugacious or persistent, glabrous or ciliate. Leaves bipinnate. Petiole without glands. Pinnae two to many pairs, leaflets few to many pairs. Inflorescences compound in large open panicles, sometimes up to 60 cm long, more frequently in short fascicles of capitulum-like racemes; flowers pedicellate, aggregated in heads or very short, globose to oblong racemes. Legume flat, linear to narrowly oblong; valves thin, membranaceous or papyraceous, dehiscent and splitting from the apex downwards, not separating into layers, stipe present and always central to the legume base. Seeds not longer than broad, lenticular in outline, to almost spherical, the axis at right angles to the legume; funicle slender, pleurogram 90 %, conspicuous. Seedlings epigeous; first pair of pinnae opposite, next alternate; first true leaf once pinnate, next twice pinnate. Pollen in 8-celled polyads.

Chromosome numbers: $2n = 26$ (Isely, 1973)

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *ACACIELLA*

1. Leaflets large, more than 25 mm long, ovate-rhombic to oblong, elliptic or suborbicular 2
1. Leaflets small, 3(8) mm long, usually linear to linear-oblong. 5
2. Leaflets usually fewer than 8 pairs per pinna..... 3
2. Leaflets (6)14-30 pairs per pinna **14. A. tequilana**
3. Leaflets 2-3 pairs per pinna, 3-6 cm long, broadly obovate .. **13. A. sousae**
3. Leaflets 4-8 pairs per pinna, 1.5-2.5 cm long, ovate 4
4. Stipules to 10 mm long, leaflets ovate-rhombic, densely pubescent **12. A. sotoi**
4. Stipules 2-2.5 mm long, leaflets elliptic to widely-elliptic, glabrous **11. A. rosei**
5. Perennial herb, usually prostrate..... **7. A. hartwegii**
5. Shrubs or small trees 6
6. Leaflets with only one vein, prominent or faintly visible 7
6. Leaflets with reticulate or brochidodromous venation or pinnately veined 11
7. Stipules conspicuous, persistent, 1 mm wide; leaflets somewhat discoloured and glabrous (Baja California endemic) **6. A. goldmanii**
7. Stipules inconspicuous, usually fugacious, usually less than 0.5 mm wide; leaflets glabrous, pubescent or glabrescent 8
8. Leaflets with an indument on both surfaces, usually densely long-strigose on both surfaces (restricted to the Pacific Coast of Mexico, Guerrero, Oaxaca and Puebla states) **3. A. bicolor**
8. Leaflets sparsely short-strigose, mainly on lower surface, the upper surface glabrous, glabrescent, the margin ciliate (widespread elsewhere) 9
9. Margin of the leaflets plane **1. A. angustissima**
9. Margin of the leaflets involute at least at the leaflet base . 10
10. Whole margin of the leaflets involute, obscuring the midvein (widely distributed, from Mexico to Panama and in Peru) **15. A. villosa**
10. Margins of the leaflets thickened and if involute only on the basal part, the rest tends to be plane; (species restricted to the the Caribbean and N Venezuela) **5. A. glauca**
11. Plants with leaflets 4-7 mm wide (restricted to Jalisco and Colima, Mexico) **4. A. chamelensis**
11. Plants with leaflets < 3 mm wide (widespread elsewhere) ... 12
12. Leaflets with inconspicuous reticulate venation or seldom with only the midrib (restricted to the SE USA and N Mexico) ... 13
12. Leaflets with conspicuous reticulate venation (restricted to C and SW Mexico) 14
13. Plants with paraphyllidia to 2 mm long; 30-50 pairs of leaflets per pinna (endemic to Durango and Chihuahua states, Mexico) **2. A. barrancana**
13. Plants with paraphyllidia 0.75-1 mm long; 14-20 pairs of leaflets per pinna (elsewhere in SE USA and northern Mexico) **9. A. lemmonii**
14. Inflorescences in axillary clusters or fascicles of (2)4-5 heads **7. A. hartwegii**
14. Inflorescences in open panicles on a long terminal axis, 8-32 cm long 15
15. Twigs, rachises and petioles long-pilose, the hairs yellowish; leaflets long-ciliate **8. A. igualensis**
15. Twigs, leaflets and rachises glabrous or nearly so, or shortly white-pubescent, or short-hirsute, never pilose **10. A. painteri**

The species in this revision are presented in alphabetical order. In some instances putative relationships for a taxon are given in a taxonomic comments section.

1. *Acaciella angustissima* (Mill.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 100. 1928.

Mimosa angustissima Mill., Gard. Dict. ed 8 no. 19. 1768. *Acacia angustissima* (Mill.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 47. 1896. *Senegalia angustissima* (Mill.) Pedley, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 92(3): 238. 1986. *Mimosa ptericina* Poirlet, Encycl. Suppl. 1: 74. 1810. nom. illeg., equated by Woodson & Schery (1950) with *Acacia angustissima* (Mill.) Kuntze.

Type: Mexico, Vera Cruz [Veracruz], 1731, *Houston s.n.* [holotype, BM!, fide McVaugh, 1987: 124], photographs of type MEXU!, US! ex BM].

Acacia angustissima subsp. *typica* Wiggins, Contr. Dudley Herb. 3: 229. 1942, nom.inval.

This is a very variable taxon and contain a number of varieties. Wiggins (1942), Turner (1996) and Isely (1973, 1998) studied the variation in the South Eastern United States. Many of the varieties have been placed in synonymy. When shrubs grow in limestone soils, the pinnae tend to be long and numerous whereas specimens growing in acid soils, most usually in *Pinus* forest, have shorter pinnae and the leaflets closer together, producing a feather-like aspect to the foliage.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *ACACIELLA*

1. Plants usually glabrous or glabrescent; leaflets glabrous or with short cilia; pinnae less than 6 (rarely to 8) pairs per leaf **1c. var. *texensis***
1. Plants pubescent, very rarely glabrous throughout; leaflets glabrous or pubescent; pinnae 7 or more pairs per leaf..... 2
2. Twigs, petioles and rachises densely or sparsely hispid or pilose-pubescent, hairs usually yellow; pinnae usually 18-32 pairs; fruit without a beak **1b. var. *filicioides***
2. Twigs usually glabrous, or puberulous, if pubescent, different to above; pinnae usually 11-17 pairs; fruit with a long beak (to 5 mm long) **1a. var. *angustissima***

1a. *Acaciella angustissima* (Mill.) Britton & Rose var. *angustissima*

Acacia angulosa Bertol., Fl. Guatimal. 4: 442. 1840.
Acaciella angulosa (Bertol.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 100. 1928.

Type: Guatemala: 'ex vulcano d'acqua', *J. Velásquez s. n.* (lectotype, designated here, BOLO Bertol. Herb., microfiche IDC 47.I.6!).

Acacia elegans M. Martens & Galeotti, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Bruxelles 10: 312. 1843, non *A. elegans* Schldl., Linnaea 12: 569. 1838, equated with *A. angustissima* by Rudd (1984:137).

Type: Mexico: Oaxaca, San Felipe, Cordillera, Oaxaca, *H. Galeotti 3203* (lectotype, designated by Rudd, 1984, BR!; isolectotype, K!).

Acacia insignis M. Martens & Galeotti, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Bruxelles 10: 313. 1843, non *A. insignis* Hoffmanns (1824).

Type: Mexico: Veracruz, Cordillera, 1840, *H. Galeotti 3303* (lectotype, designated here, BR!; isolectotypes, G!, K!).

Acacia boliviana Rusby, Bull. New York Bot. Gard. 4: 348. 1907.

Type: Bolivia: *Bang 2070* (lectotype designated here, NY!; isolectotypes, BM!, US).

Acacia suffrutescens Rose, Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 12: 409. 1909. *Acaciella suffrutescens* (Rose) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 103. 1928. *Acacia hirta* var.

suffrutescens (Rose) Kearney & Peebles, J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 29: 482. 1939. *Acacia angustissima* var. *suffrutescens* (Rose) Isely, Sida 3: 372 (1969); equated by Isely (1998) with *Acacia angustissima* var. *hirta* (Nutt.) B.L. Robinson.

Type: USA: Arizona, Santa Cruz Valley, *Pringle 1881* (holotype, US!, number 41086).

Acaciella breviracemosa Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 99. 1928.

Type: Mexico: Jalisco, near Guadalajara, 1886, *E. Palmer 647* (lectotype, designated here, US!; *isolectotype*, NY!).

Acaciella delicata Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 100. 1928. *Acacia delicata* (Britton & Rose) Bullock, Bull. Misc. Inform Kew 1939(1): 1. 1939.

Type: Mexico: Guerrero, Acapulco vicinity, 1894-1895, *E. Palmer 298* (lectotype, designated here, NY!; *isolectotype*, K!, US).

Acaciella costaricensis Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 101. 1928. *Acacia pittieriana* Standl., Pub. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Chicago, Bot. Ser., 13: 489. 1937; non *Acacia costaricensis* Schenck. 1913.

Type: Costa Rica: San José, Santa María de Dota, Dec. 1925, *P.C. Standley 41877* (lectotype designated by Standley 1937, NY!; *isolectotype*, US!).

Acaciella rensonii Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 101. 1928.

Type: El Salvador: vicinity of San Salvador, -II-20, 1904, *C. Renson 115* (holotype, US; isotype, NY!).

Acaciella ferrisiae Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 101. 1928.

Type: Mexico: Nayarit, Tres Marias Islands, Maria Madre, 22 Oct. 1925, *R.S. Ferris 5610* (holotype, US!; isotypes, DS, NY!).

Acaciella talpana Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 101. 1928.

Type: Mexico: Jalisco, near Talpa, 7-III-1897, *E.W. Nelson 4039* (holotype, US!; isotype, GH!).

Acaciella smithii Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 101. 1928. *Acacia angustissima* subsp. *smithii* (Britton & Rose) Wiggins, Contr. Dudley Herb. 3: 232 (1942).

Acacia angustissima var. *smithii* (Britton & Rose) L. Rico, Anales Jard. Bot. Madrid 58: 258. 2001.

Type: Mexico: Oaxaca, Monte Alban, *C.L. Smith 349* (holotype, US!; isotype, NY!).

Acaciella ciliata Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 101. 1928.

Type: Mexico: Oaxaca, near 'La Paradis', *E.W. Nelson 995* (lectotype, designated here, US!; *isolectotypes*, GH!, NY!).

Acaciella santanderensis Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Aca. Sci.: 140. 1938.

Type: Colombia: Norte de Santander, between Pamplona and La Isla, 27 Feb. 1927, *Killip & Smith* 19791 (holotype, NY!; isotypes, US!, K!).

Shrub or *tree* up to 3(12) m tall, twigs glabrous. *Stipules* linear, 2-2.5 mm long, persistent. *Leaves* 10-13.5(21) cm long; petiole 1.2-2(3.5) cm long, upper region channelled, sparsely strigulose; rachis 6.5-8 cm long, sparsely strigulose, glabrous with age, with 11-17 pairs of pinnae, sparsely strigulose; pinnae 2.5-4(5) cm long; paraphyllidia up to 3 mm long; leaflets 20-40 pairs per pinna, 2.4-3.2 × 0.5 mm, linear, base auriculate, apex acute, only the midvein evident on the lower surface, glabrous, shortly ciliate, membranous. *Inflorescences* consisting of axillary fascicles; peduncles 1-1.3(1.5) cm long, glabrous but sometimes with sparse pearl glands; one inflorescence bract below each raceme, 1 mm long, glabrous, very broadly ovate, caducous, leaving a protuberant scar; floral bract 1.3 mm long, glabrous, clavate, caducous; pedicels 0.6-0.8 mm long, glabrous; flowers white; in short capitulum-like racemes up to 1.5 cm diam. at anthesis. *Calyx* 0.5-0.8 mm long, 5-lobed (the lobes less than 1/4 the length of the calyx), glabrous. *Corolla* 4.5 mm long, 5-lobed (the lobes more than half corolla length), glabrous. *Stamens* 6 mm long. *Ovary* 1.2 mm long, glabrous, shortly stipitate, the stipe shorter than the ovary, with a basal nectary 0.5 mm high. *Legume* 4-9 × 1-1.5 × 0.17-0.2 cm, flat, straight, valves chartaceous, conspicuously reticulate, glabrous, acute at the base and apex; stipe 0.7-1.2 cm long; beak 2-5(7) mm long, straight or curved. *Seeds* 8-12 per fruit, circular in outline, spherical (2.6)2.9-3.2 × 2.5-3 × 1.7-2 mm. Fig. 2.

Distribution. Found naturally from the United States of America, south through Mexico and Central America to Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Argentina. It has not been recorded from the Guianas, Uruguay and Paraguay, but it may have been introduced there for forestry trials. Found cultivated in Brazil and the Dominican Republic. Introduced to Australia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Papua New Guinea. Fig. 3., materials outside the American Continent are not included in Fig. 3.

Habitat. In mixed *Quercus* and *Pinus* forest, secondary low deciduous forest and dry scrub; in low deciduous forest the species tends to be invasive (weedy) and it tolerates acid soils.

Phenology. Flowering and fruiting all year.

Vernacular names and uses. Guapinico, timbre, huajillo, guajillo blanco, chilicap (Chiapas, Mexico). Flores (2001) reported that leaves are used as a livestock forage and the flowers are used for bee forage in the Yucatan Peninsula (Mexico). The bark was tradi-

tionally used in the fermentation of 'tepache' and 'pulque' (traditional prehispanic Mexican alcoholic drinks). In Michoacan, Mexico, it has been reported as a medicinal plant. The bark is boiled with water and this infusion is drunk to cure diarrhoea. The root is also prepared in the same way and drunk to cure gastritis. In the past, the roots were used extensively for their tannins; nowadays this species has been replaced by other leguminous species, such as *Caesalpinia cacalaco* [personnal interviews in several Mexican states].

Taxonomic comments. *Acacia glabrata* Schldl., *Linnaea* 12: 569 (1838) was placed by several authors in synonymy under *A. angustissima*. The description given by Schlechtendal (1838) ["rachis cum petiolo glanduloso 4-5 poll. longa."] corresponds to the plant "Ac. Sp. Linn. 692", and careful reading of the text leads us to believe that this is a *Leucaena* species, probably *L. diversifolia*.

In flowering material this variety is easy to recognise; plants are usually glabrous, or if pubescent then sparsely so with appressed hairs; leaflets are glabrous or sometimes with very shortly ciliate margins. The calyx is usually glabrous while that of *Acacia angustissima* var. *filicioides* (see next) is usually hirsutulous pubescent to some degree. When material is in fruit it is easy to recognise because of its long beak, reaching up to 5 mm, straight or curved towards the apex.

Conservation status. *Acaciella angustissima* var. *angustissima* is the fastest growing and most widely distributed species of *Acaciella*. It produces a high quantity of seeds and has been noted as being invasive in some areas. A rating of Least Concern (LC) is advised.

Representative specimens

AUSTRALIA. **Queensland:** 18° 47' S, 146° 07' E, 9-V-2000, *Bean, A.R.* 16606 (K, NSW); Brisbane: Indooroopilly., Cultivated, 27° 31' S, 152° 59'07" E, 25-III-1984, *Pedley, L.* 4955 (BRI, K, MEXU, MO). BOLIVIA. **Beni:** Serrania del Pilon Lajas. 21 km de Yucumo, 15° 17' S, 67° 04' W, 1035 m, 17-V-1989, *Smith, D.N.* 13203 (BOLV, G, LPB, MO, USZ). **Chuquisaca:** 19° 14' S, 64° 12' W, 2780 m, 23-I-1998, *Serrano, Martha* 2776 (SCZ); 19° 07'19" S, 64° 14'50" W, 2075 m, 24-III-2004, *Wood, J.* 20528 (K). **Cochabamba:** Comunidad Hoyadas, 17° 30' S, 65° 00' W, 2350 m, 20-III-1994, *Caballero, P.* 91 (K, LPB); between Chujllas and Torota, 17° 56'47" S, 65° 09'43" W, 2223 m, 7-II-2003, *Rico, L.* 1275 (K, LPB). **La Paz:** Bajo de Pariguaya, 16° 40' S, 67° 31' W, 2000 m, 30-IV-1995, *Beck S.* 22423 (K, LPB, USZ). **Santa Cruz:** Portachuelo, Between community San Juan and Rio Palometillas, 17° 23' S, 63° 31' W, 295 m, 27-V-1991, *Nee, M.* 40604 (G, K, MEXU, NY, USZ). COLOMBIA. **Antioquia:** Medellin-Turbo Rd., Western slope of Cordillera occidental, 6° 51' N, 76° 08' W, 2000 m, 7-X-1977, *Gentry A.* 20202 (MO). **Santander:** Barbosa, Motel grounds, 6° 27' N, 75° 20' W, 2-X-1984, *Johnson, C.D.* 3499-84 (MO); between Pamplona and La Isla, 2° 52' N, 74° 27' W, 2500 m, 27-II-1927, *Killip, E.P.* 19791 (K). COSTA RICA.

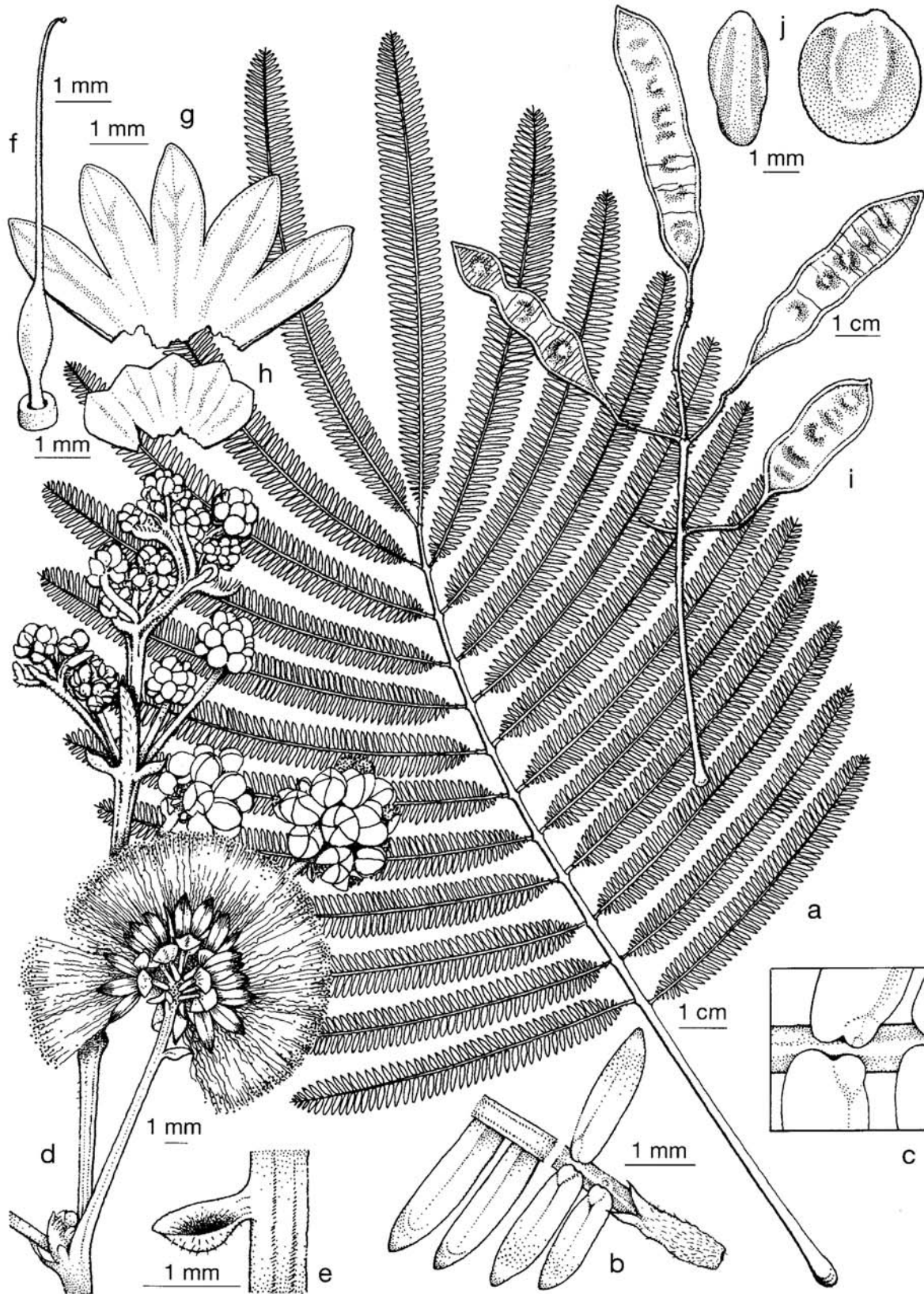


Fig. 2. *Acaciella angustissima* var. *angustissima*: **a**, leaf; **b**, base of pinna showing paraphyllidia and pubescence, leaflets showing venation, both surfaces; **c**, detail of leaflet insertion; **d**, inflorescence; **e**, peduncular bract; **f**, gynoecium and basal nectary; **g**, corolla, opened out; **h**, calyx, opened out; **i**, infructescence; **j**, seed two views. **a-c**, **i**, **j**, from C.E. Hughes 920; **d**, **e**, from Bourgeau 2570; **f-h**, from Sousa & al. 5920. Drawn by E. Papadopoulos.

Aserri: Sur les collines Aserri, 9° 52' N, 84° 05' W, -VIII-1889, *Tonduz* 1280 (BM). **Buenos Aires:** 9° 22' N, 83° 16' W, 1900 m, 28-IX-1989, *Valerio, M.* 125 (CR, K). **Cartago:** Cartago, 9° 50' N, 84° 00' W, 1417 m, -X-1899, *Biolley* 8973 (BM). **Río Toves (Covies):** 28-XI-1889, *Tonduz* 1445 (BM, G). **San Francisco de Guadalupe:** 9° 57' N, 84° 03' W, 1170 m, -XII-1893, *Tonduz* 1562 (BM, G). **San José:** Zona protectora El Rodeo, entre, 9° 54' 40" N, 84° 17' W, 950 m, 25-XI-1996, *Cascante, A.* 1213 (CR, K); 9° 57' N, 84° 03' W, 880 m, -XII-1935, *Skutch, A.F.* 2308 (CR, K). **Santa Bárbara:** entre Barba & Sta. Bárbara, 10° 05' N, 84° 09' W, 21-XII-1889, *Tonduz* 1654 (G). DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. **La Vega:** Terracería de la Ciénega de Banabao a Jarabacoa, cerca de Los Limones, 19° 20' N, 70° 30' W, 1000 m, 25-III-2001, *Delgado S., A.* 1997 (MEXU). ECUADOR. **Loja:** 4° 22' S, 79° 30' W, 1300 m, 6-VI-1987, *Hughes, C.E.* 1019 (FHO, K, MEXU, QAME). EL SALVADOR. **Ahuachapan:** camino a Apaneca, 13° 51' N, 89° 49' W, 1470 m, 20-XI-1990, *Calderón M.* 618 (K, LAGU); El Corozo, mariposario (zona b), 13° 49' N, 89° 59' W, 200 m, 7-IX-2000, *Rosales, J.M.* 1373 (B, LAGU, MO). **Chalatenango:** Las Pilas, calle al Pital cerca del río Sumpul, 14° 20' N, 89° 11' W, 2000 m, 2-XI-

1996, *Berendsohn, W.* 1625 (B, K, LAGU). **La Libertad:** 13° 50' N, 89° 30' W, 200 m, *Beetle* 8840 (K). **Morazán:** (N slope), 13° 46' N, 88° 13' W, 1515 m, 30-XII-1941, *Tucker* 682 (G). **Santa Ana:** 13 km to the south of Santa Ana on the north facing slopes of Cerro Verde, 13° 55' N, 89° 49' W, 1160 m, 21-I-1993, *Macqueen, D.J.* 499 (FHO, K, LAGU, MEXU, NY). GUATEMALA. **Chiquimula:** 14° 48' N, 90° 56' W, 1120 m, 13-X-1985, *Hughes, C.E.* 718 (FHO, K, MEXU). **Guatemala:** 14° 35' N, 90° 30' W, 1620 m, 3-III-1988, *Hughes, C.E.* 1109 (FHO, K, MEXU). **Huehuetenango:** 3 km N of Chiantla, 15° 22' N, 91° 27' W, 26-XI-1962, *Williams, L.O.* 21714 (G); Aguacatan, 15° 21' N, 91° 18' W, 28-XI-1962, *Williams, L.O.* 21871 (G); **Peten:** Santa Elena, 16° 47' N, 90° 07' W, 27-IX-1971, *Tun Ortiz, R.* 1943 (BM). **Quezaltenango:** 14° 40' N, 91° 30' W, 2830 m, 24-VII-1934, *Skutch, A.F.* 824 (BM). **San Marcos:** San Marcos, 14° 55' N, 91° 45' W, 2140 m, 3-III-1992, *Hughes, C.E.* 1700 (E, FHO, K, MEXU, MO, NY). **Santa Rosa:** 14° 10' N, 90° 18' W, 1000 m, -VIII-1892, *Heyde* 3739 (G, M). **Zacatepequez:** 14° 38' N, 90° 41' W, 2160 m, 1891, *Gómez, Rosalio* 1045 (G). HONDURAS. **Catacamas:** Catacamas, 1 km al N, 14° 54' N, 85° 56' W, 8-XI-1987, *López, Orlando* 64 (BM). **Choluteca:**

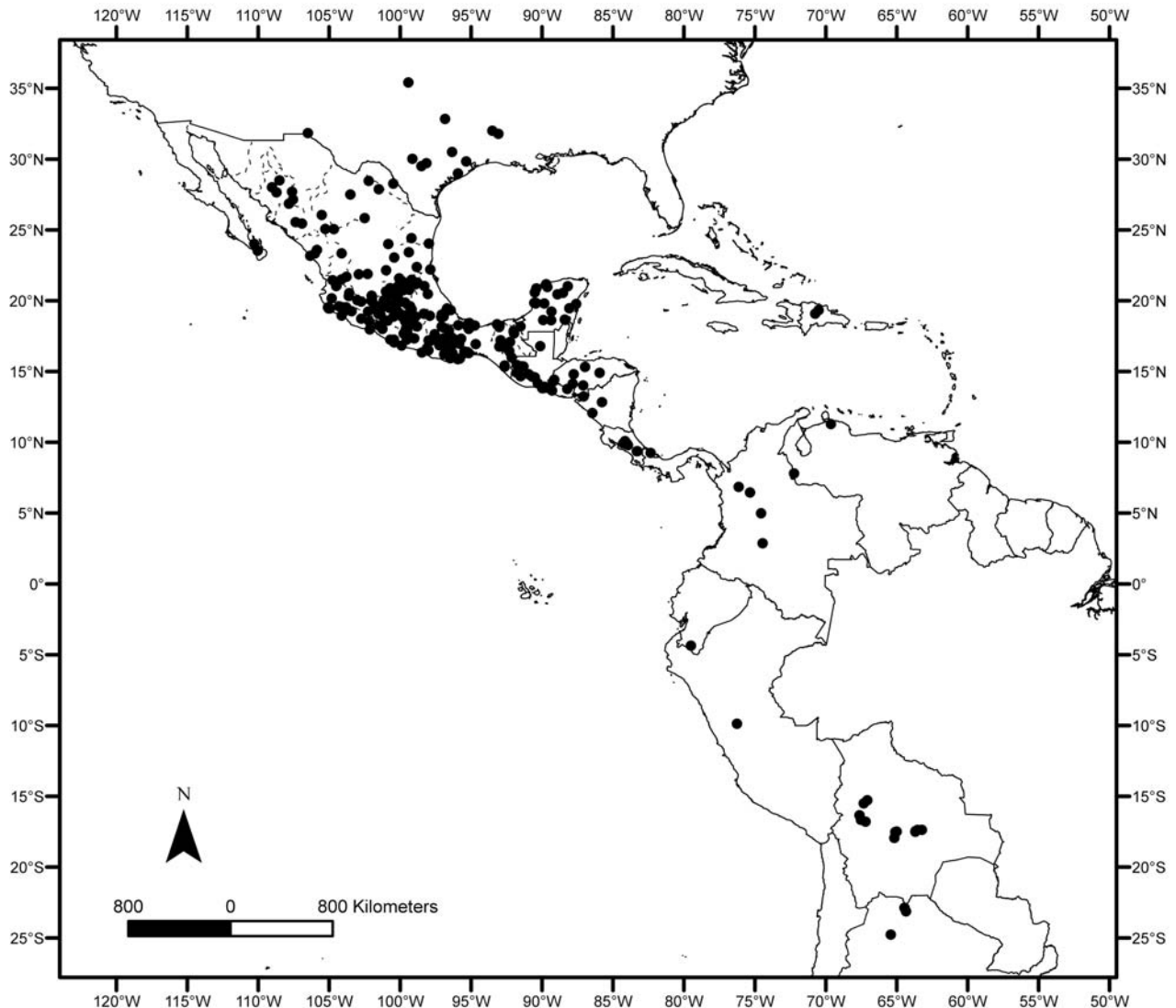


Fig. 3. Geographical range of *Acaciella angustissima* var. *angustissima*.

13° 14' N, 87° 04' W, 850 m, 13-X-1988, *Hughes, C.E. 1209* (EAP, FHO). **Comayagua:** Meambar, 14° 48' N, 87° 46' W, 550 m, 9-I-1991, *Hughes, C.E. 1372* (EAP, FHO, K, MEXU, NY). **Morazán:** La Montañita, 14° 25' N, 89° 08' W, 1500 m, 18-XI-1948, *Molina, A. 1611* (BM). **Yoro:** Macora, 15° 19' N, 86° 58' W, 440 m, 17-II-1991, *Hellin J.J. 12* (EAP, FHO, K, MEXU, NY). MEXICO. **Aguascalientes:** Aguascalientes, 21° 53' N, 102° 17' W, 1836, *Hernández M., R. 1601* (K). **Baja California:** La Paz, 24° 01' N, 110° 17' W, 180 m, 19-I-1992, *Hughes, C.E. 1535* (FCME, FHO, K, MEXU, NY). **Campeche:** km 16 carretera Campeche-Pomuch, entronque con Hampolol, 19° 50' N, 90° 25' W, 4 m, 12-X-1984, *Chan, C. 4213* (CICY, K, MEXU). **Chiapas:** Comitán de Domínguez, 16° 26' N, 92° 18' W, 2190 m, 8-VIII-1991, *Hughes, C.E. 1487* (FHO, K, MEXU, MO, NY). **Chihuahua:** Batopilas, Río Mayo, 26° 51' N, 107° 50' W, 8-IX-1936, *Gentry H.S. 2610* (K, MEXU, US); Ceracahui, S of Creel, 27° 42' N, 107° 37' W, 13-VII-1958, *Knobloch, I.W. 861* (BM). **Coahuila:** Rancho Agua Dulce; Lower slopes of the Sierra de San Manuel, 27-VI-1936, *Lyle Wynd, F. 312* (K, MEXU). **Colima:** Canoa Verde, 18° 57' N, 104° 07' W, 2550 m, 12-X-1952, *McVaugh 13449* (G). **Distrito Federal:** Cerro Chiquihuite, August, *Boop, M. 128* (MEXU); mercado de Sonora, zona externa, esquina SW, en frente del mercado del canal, 7-VI-1998, *Bye, R. 26014* (MEXU). **Durango:** reserva de la biosfera La Michilia, cerro Las Iglesias; Sierra de Urica, 8 km al E de El Alemán, 23° 20' 40" N, 104° 07' 05" W, 2400 m, 25-X-1986, *Acevedo, F. 355* (CIIDIR, K); alrededores de balneario La Joya; Mezquital, 26° 03' N, 105° 31' W, 19-I-1983, *González Medrano 1148* (MEXU). **Guanajuato:** 20 km al N-NW de Juventino Rosas, Mpio. de Juventino Rosas, 20° 39' N, 101° 00' W, 2200 m, 4-VII-1992, *Galván, R. 3923* (IEB). **Guerrero:** 3 km SW de Ixcateopán, 1050 m, 11-VIII-1990, *Calzada, J.I. 15701* (MEXU); 4 km al NW de Chaucingo, ca. Quetzalapa, 18° 18' N, 99° 12' W, 850 m, 28-VI-1981, *Luna Anaya 78* (FCME). **Hidalgo:** Huautla, La Candelaria, 21° 02' N, 98° 17' W, 270 m, 5-XI-1983, *Espinosa, G.J. 354* (MEXU); border Hidalgo, San Luis Potosí, km 343-344 on Hwy below Chapulhuacan, 21° 10' N, 98° 54' W, 700 m, 22-IX-1949, *Moore, H.E. 5044* (BM). **Jalisco:** Chamela Bay, Rancho El Porvenir frente a la Estación de Biología de Chamela, 19° 32' N, 105° 05' W, 30 m, 14-II-1990, *Calzada, J.I. 15168* (K); 2-3 km al S-SE de La Laguna, 19° 31' N, 103° 58' W, 1900 m, 11-II-1988, *Cuevas, R. 2128* (MEXU). **México:** Tenancingo, 18° 58' N, 99° 36' W, X-1827, *DC-Prodromus 1191, 812* (G); 8-9 km al S de Nanchititla en el camino a Bejucos, 18° 52' N, 100° 28' W, 19-XI-1993, *González Medrano 6452* (K, MEXU). **Michoacán:** Chupicuaro, 20° 01' N, 101° 09' W, 2100 m, 5-XII-1985, *Díaz B., H. 1825* (IEB); Cerro Grande, Mpio. La Piedad, 20° 21' N, 102° 00' W, 2500 m, 27-VIII-1986, *Labat, J.N. 1881* (IEB). **Morelos:** km 54.5 en la autopista DF-Cuernavaca, 19° 05' N, 99° 15' W, 2300 m, XI-1959, *Espinosa, G.J. 244* (MEXU); Huitzilae, 1930, *Lyonnet 643* (BM, K, MEXU); Morelos, 44 km S of Cuernavaca, 18° 44' N, 99° 15' W, 16-VII-1993, *Seigler, D.S. 13902* (MEXU). **Nayarit:** 12 km entronque carr. Tepic-Ixt, 12 km del entronque carr. Tepic-Ixtlán, 21° 27' N, 104° 45' W, 1340 m, 11-XI-1993, *Flores F., G. 3259* (FCME). **Nuevo León:** Just E of border into Tamaulipas, 24° 00' N, 100° 50' W, 2-VII-1948, *Meyer, F.G. 2730* (G). **Oaxaca:** San Miguel Yotao, 7,6 km al NW de Tanetze, camino a Cacalote, puente sobre río Juquila, 17° 22' N, 96° 19' W, 790 m, 3-X-1995, *Acosta, S. 2678* (MEXU); San Felipe, 17° 53' N, 96° 33' W, VII-1834, *Andrieux, G. 398* (G, K, MEXU, OXF). **Puebla:** 2175 m, 16-VII-1907, *Arsène 1979* (MEXU); Santa Mónica, 18° 11' N, 98° 48' W, 7-XI-1980, *Lugo, A.A. 23* (MEXU); 8-VI-1909, *Nicolás Hno. s.n.* (G). **Queretaro:** Amealco, 20° 11' N, 100° 09' W, 2100 m, 4-VII-1971, *Argüelles, E. 1629* (MEXU); Santa María de Cocos, 10 km de Puerto de Ayutla, camino a Santa María de Cocos, 21° 00' N, 100° 10' W, 1400 m, 27-VII-1989, *Carranza, E. 1893* (IEB). **Quintana Roo:** Quintana Roo, Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Humay 9,5 km hacia Felipe Carrillo Puerto, 19° 28' N, 88° 04' W, 16 m, 19-X-1985, *Balam, F. 510* (CICY, K); Ucum, 19° 14' N, 89° 20' W, 100 m, 10-X-1997, *Martínez Esteban 28621* (MEXU). **San Luis Potosí:** San Luis Potosí, 22° 09' N, 100° 59' W, -VI-1886, *Palmer, E. 647* (G); a 21 km al E de Tamazunchale (Loma de Aguayo), 21° 16' N, 98° 47' W, 900 m, 13-II-1982, *Tenorio, P. 56* (K, MEXU). **Sinaloa:** 5 km al SW de Santiago de los Caballeros, 25° 33' N, 107° 22' W, 1200 m, 11-XII-1982, *Aguilar, J.M. 172* (MEXU); 7,5 m SW of El Palmito, 8.2 mi. SW of Durango-Sinaloa St. line across hwy 40, 23° 35' N, 105° 52' W, 2000 m, 6-I-1983, *Worthington, R.D. 9317* (TEX). **Sonora:** Río Mayo, 28-VIII-1935, *Gentry H.S. 1638* (K, MEXU); Sierra Charuco, Sonora, 9-IX-1935, *Gentry H.S. 1701* (K, MEXU). **Tabasco:** en el km 11,6 de la villa Teco, Tupilco, 8-II-1982, *Magana, M.A. 671* (MEXU); Nacajuca, Puente Tumuluchal, a 4 km al S de Playas del Rosario a sea, a 21 km al S de Villahermosa, 18° 20' N, 93° 10' W, 60 m, 5-III-1981, *Sousa, M. 11715* (BM, K, MEXU). **Tamaulipas:** Tantoyuca, 24° 25' N, 99° 12' W, -VI-1858, *Ervendberg s.n.* (G); Verde Grande, 24° 02' N, 97° 58' W, 2000 m, 22-VI-1949, *Standford 2024* (G); Jaumave, 23° 25' N, 99° 23' W, -VII-1932, *VonRozyński H.W. 526* (G). **Veracruz:** Zacuapán, Arroyo, 18° 12' N, 95° 16' W, IX-1906, *Purpus 1878* (BM); Veracruz-Llave, 19° 20' N, 96° 40' W, 1857, *Sumichbarst 1772* (G, K); Los Jovos 3 km S of La Balsa, 19° 21' N, 96° 38' W, 360 m, 17-II-1982, *Vázquez, B. 466* (XAL). **Yucatán:** Mérida, frente al CICY, 20° 58' N, 89° 37' W, 26-IX-1983, *Acosta, C. 10* (MEXU); camino a Xcoptel, 18° 38' N, 89° 55' W, 20 m, 14-VIII-1984, *Chan, C. 3849* (K, XAL); 4,5 km S of Celestun, Junction on road S to Chunchucmil, 20° 52' N, 90° 24' W, 7 m, 19-II-1996, *Way, M.J. 151* (K, MEXU). **Zacatecas:** 7 km adelante de García de la Cadena, Mpio. de García de la Cadena, 21° 52' N, 102° 55' W, 970 m, 15-II-1992, *Reynoso, J.J. 561* (IBUG, K). NICARAGUA. **Managua:** Carr. Panamericana; km 18, 12° 04' N, 86° 27' W, 200 m, 7-IX-1983, *Araquistain, M. 3621* (BM). **Matagalpa:** San Ramón, 12° 50' N, 85° 46' W, 850 m, 15-I-1991, *Hughes, C.E. 1373* (EAP, FHO, K, MEXU, NY); PANAMA. **Bocas del Toro:** 9° 15' N, 82° 20' W, *Seemann 10* (K). PERU. **Huanuco:** Road to Monzon about 1,5 km east of Puente Rondos, 29-VI-1959, *Mathias, M.E. 3494* (K). USA. **Arizona:** Santa Cruz Valley, *Pringle 1881* (US); The Research Ranch (Ranch Santa Ana), 61 mi SSE of Tucson, 1600 m, 3-IX-1988, *Elias, T.S. 12196* (K, MEXU). **Arkansas:** 32° 00' N, 93° 30' W, *Torrey, J. s.n.* (K). **Kentucky:** 37° 20' N, 85° 00' W, *Short, C.W. s.n.* (K). **Louisiana:** Natchitoches, 31° 47' N, 93° 04' W, 6-V-1915, *Palmer, E. 7560* (K). **New Mexico:** 31° 50' N, 106° 30' W, X-1849, *Wright, C. 131* (K). **Oklahoma:** City Prairies, 23-VII-1929, *Clarke, O.M. 2233* (G); City Prairies, 3-IX-1929, *Clarke, O.M. 2302* (G). **Texas:** Valle of Río Grande, Doña Ana, 22° 22' 46" N, 98° 49' 12" W, *Emory, W.H. 326* (K); 29° 50' N, 95° 20' W, 15-VI-1872, *Hall, E. 177* (G, K); Kerrville, 30° 01' N, 99° 08' W, 650 m, 21-V-1894, *Heller, A. 1770* (K). VENEZUELA. **Falcón:** km 16 Coro-Curimagua, 11° 17' N, 69° 38' W, 1000 m, 22-III-1993, *CIAT 18284* (K). **Tachira:** 7° 48' N, 72° 14' W, 1000 m, 26-I-1985, *Johnson, C.D. 3782-85* (MO). **Unknown:** 1856, *Berlandier 2510* (G, K); -IV-1839, *Hartweg s.n.* (G); 1833, *Mairet, M. s.n.* (G); 18-VIII-1886, *Schumann, W. 207* (M).

1b. *Acaciella angustissima* var. *filicioides* (Cav.) L.
Rico, Kew Bull. 59(2): 327. 2004.

Mimosa filicioides Cav., Ic. 1: 55 tab. 78 (1791). *Acacia filicioides* (Cav.) Trel., Annual Rep. Geol. Surv. Ar-

kansas 1888 (4): 178. 1891. *Acaciella filiciooides* (Cav.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 100. 1928. Type: Mexico: "Vidi floridam in dicto horto mense Octobri" (lectotype, designated here, MA 259538!).
Acacia filicina Willd. Sp. Pl. 4: 1072. 1806. Type: Mexico: "ex Horto Patarino 1804" (lectotype designated here, B-Willd.; photograph of lectotype MEXU! ex B., microfiche IDC.7440.1389 I-5, K!).

Acacia hirsuta Schldl., Linnaea 12: 572. 1838. *Acaciella hirsuta* (Schldl.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 99. 1928. *Senegalia hirsuta* (Schldl.) Pittier, Man. Pl. Usual. Venez. (Suppl.): 36. 1939. Type: Mexico: Veracruz, Tiocelo [Teocelo], *Shiede & Deppé s.n.* (lectotype, designated here, HAL; isotypes, G!, US! [fragment], OXF!).
Acacia stipellata Schldl. Linnaea 12: 574. 1838.

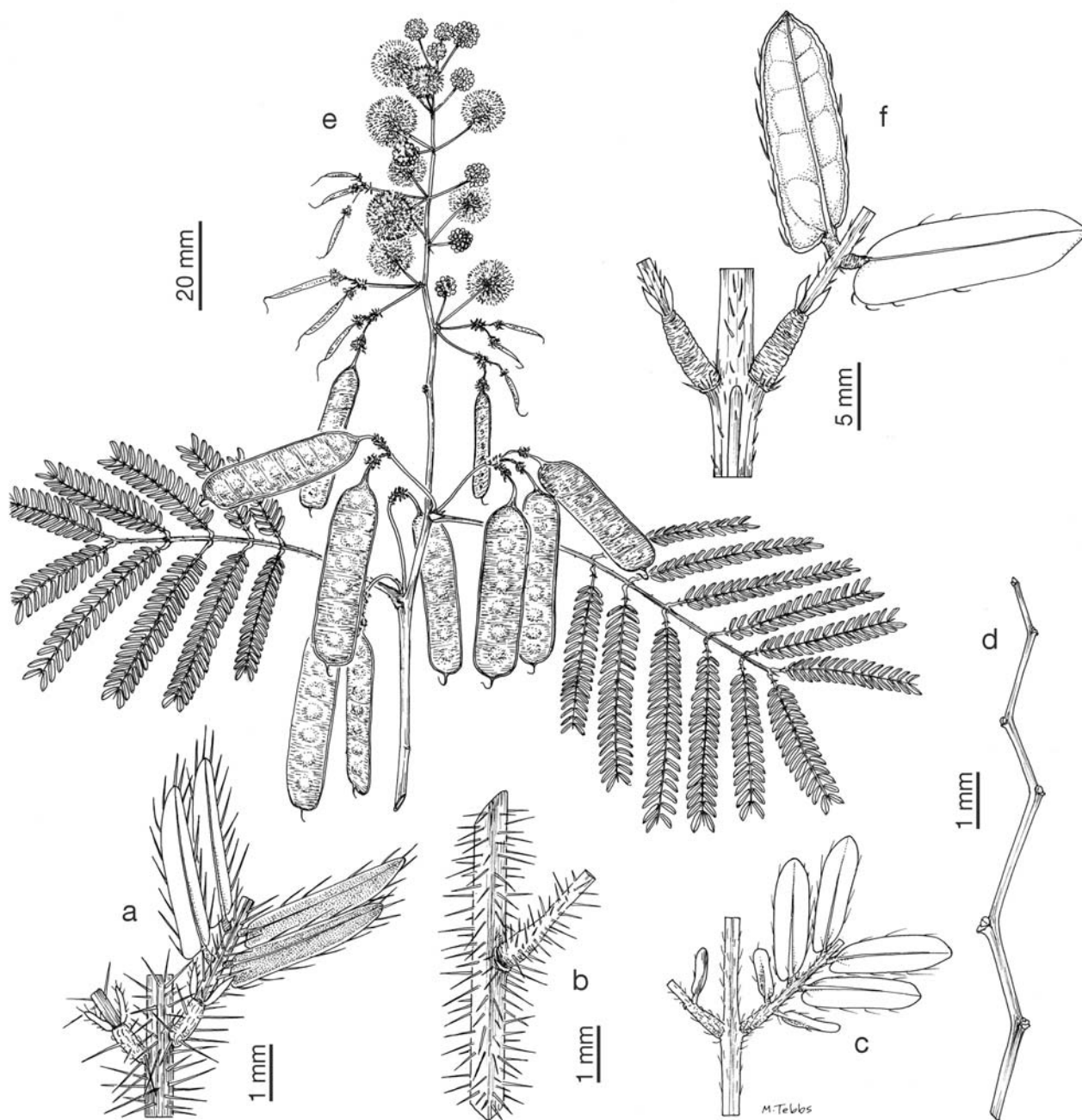


Fig. 4. *Acaciella angustissima* var. *filiciooides*: **a**, leaf fragment showing paraphyllidia on pinnae bases, a very dense hispid pilose-pubescence, leaflets (both surfaces) with ciliate margins; **b**, twig fragment showing stipule scar and petiole base. *Acaciella angustissima* var. *texensis*: **c**, leaf fragment showing paraphyllidia-like structures on pinnae bases (as unequal small leaflets), leaflet undersurfaces with ciliate margins; **d**, zig-zagged glabrous twig showing leaf buds. *A. glauca*: **e**, habit with inflorescence and infructescence; **f**, leaf fragment showing channelled rachis and paraphyllidia on pinnae bases, very sparse pubescence, leaflets (both surfaces) and thickened margin as shown on lower surface. a-b, from Tenorio & al. 9659; c-d, from Nelson 4712; e-f, from Cooley 8152. Drawn by M. Tebbis.

Type: Mexico: [near Mexico City], *Müblenpfordt s.n.* (holotype, HAL; isotype, US! [fragment], photograph of type K!).

Senegalia popayana Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 35: 143. 1936.

Type: Colombia: Popayán, El Cauca, 17-IV-1876, *André 2773* (holotype, NY!; isotype, K!).

Acaciella holtonii Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Aca. Sci. 140. 1936.

Type: Colombia: El Valle, La Paila, 30 May, 1853, *I. Holton 998* (holotype, NY!; isotype, K!).

Acaciella martensis Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 35(3): 140. 1936.

Type: Colombia; "Onaca, Santa Marta, Magdalena, 7 Feb. 1899, *H.H. Smith 295a* (holotype, NY!; isotypes BM!, G!, K!).

Small tree up to 5(10) m tall, usually yellow-hirsute throughout, becoming glabrous with age. *Leaves* 7-15 cm long, with 18-32 pairs of pinnae; pinnae 3-4.5 cm long, with paraphyllidia to 0.75 mm long. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, on a main axis, 13-16 cm long, yellow or whitish hirsute, peduncles without pearl glands. *Calyx* 0.6-1 mm long. *Corolla* 2-3 mm long. *Legume* 4.8-6 × 1.4 × 0.3 cm, plus a beak up to 4 mm long, sometimes curved. Fig. 4 a, b.

Distribution. Found naturally from the United States of America, south through Mexico and Central America to Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia. It has not been recorded from Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, and other South American countries as a native variety. Fig. 5.

Habitat. Mainly in *Pinus-Quercus* forest, less often in seasonally dry forest and transitional vegetation be-

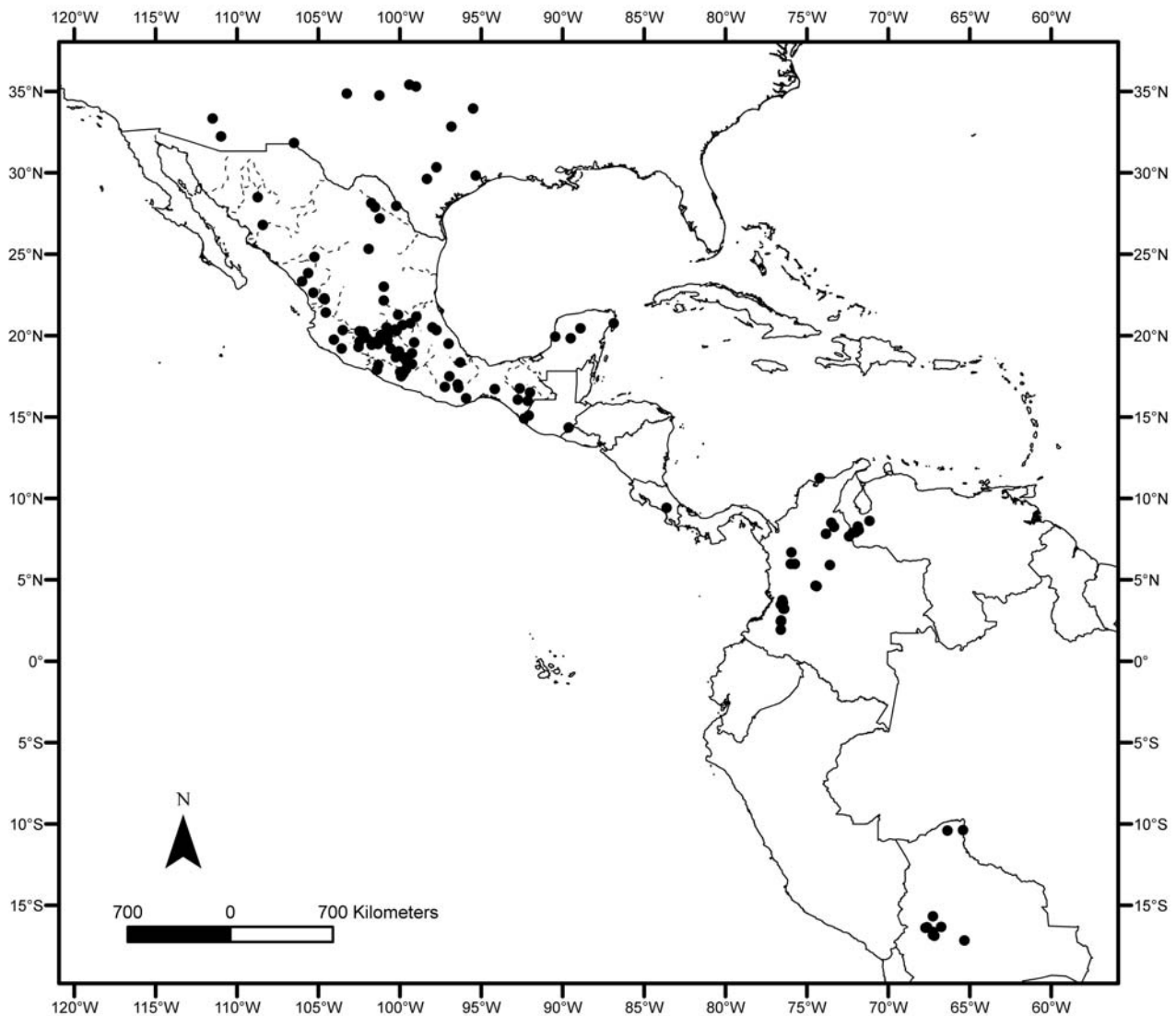


Fig. 5. Geographical range of *Acacia angustissima* var. *filicioides*.

tween the two; also in dry scrub; a few reports in *Pinus-Juniperus* forest, grassland, occasionally in secondary succession of humid rain forest; paramo (Venezuela); prefers black or red acid soils. Alt. (250)800-2200(2600) m.

Phenology. Flowering and fruiting all year.

Vernacular names and uses. Chilicap, timbre. Leaves are used as forage (livestock, including turkeys), roots used for tanning, and the bark is chewed to strengthen gums; an infusion of leaves is reported to cure diarrhoea.

Taxonomic comments. The variety has been recorded as a 10 m tall tree in the Yungas, Bolivia (Beck 363), which is the maximum height of this variety; trees are usually below 5 m tall. The lowest altitude records are from Yucatan (22 m, Ucan 1515) and Oaxaca (40 m, Sarukhan & Pennington 163), Mexico; in contrast, two reports from herbarium labels were for 2,600 m alt., although verifying these with a gazetter, the altitude of the two localities were found to be less than 2,000 m. This is an attractive variety compared with the other two (*A. angustissima* var. *texensis* and *A. angustissima* var. *angustissima*) because of its feather-like leaves and velvety branches.

Conservation status. *Acaciella angustissima* var. *filioides* is a frequently encountered taxon and is widely distributed in scattered populations from the United States in Arizona, California, Oklahoma and Texas through Mexico, Central America and then to Bolivia. A rating of Least Concern (LC) is given.

Representative specimens

BOLIVIA. **Beni:** N de Yungas, Caranavi hacia Alto Beni, 10° 23' S, 65° 24' W, 1650 m, 21-VIII-1986, Beck S. 12703 (K, LPB, MO). **La Paz:** S Yungas, entre Chulumani & Iruapana, 17° 10' S, 65° 19' W, 1900 m, 7-III-1979, Beck S. 363 (LPB); N Yungas, arriba de Puente Villa, Tarila Alto, 16° 20' S, 66° 45' W, 1700 m, 8-III-1979, Beck S. 417 (LPB); 3 km hacia Circuata, 16° 38' S, 67° 15' W, 2200 m, 20-II-1981, Beck S. 4491 (LPB, NY); Basin of Rio Bopi, San Bartolome, near Calisaya, 15° 41' S, 67° 15' W, 800 m, 22-VII-1939, Krukoff 10383 (MO). **Santa Cruz:** 10° 25' S, 66° 22' W, 1835, Orbigny, A. 997 (G). COLOMBIA. Calle, 6-9 km NW of Yumbo, 3° 35' N, 76° 28' W, 17-VII-1982, Jobson, C.D. 2455-82 (MO). **Antioquia:** 10-17 km S of Canas Gordas, 6° 41' N, 75° 57' W, 2000 m, 27-II-1992, Gentry A. 75717 (MO); 4° 36' N, 74° 24' W, *Jenise s.n.* (K); Finca Media Luna, 5° 58' N, 75° 44' W, 1335 m, 24-XI-1991, Sánchez, D 1655 (MO). **Bogotá:** 4° 38' N, 74° 28' W, I-1853, Triana, J. 6834 [4448] (BM). **Boyacá:** 1 km NW Moniquira camino a Barbasa, 5° 54' N, 73° 35' W, 1630 m, 11-II-1996, Belalcázar, J. 20126 (K). Grenade, 8° 30' N, 73° 30' W, 1200 m, -X-1856, Linden, J. 172 (BR, K). **Magdalena:** Santa Marta, hoya del río Dona, 1° 56' N, 76° 36' W, 1400 m, 22-IX-1959, Cuatrecasas, J. 24323 (K); New Granada, Neogranadina-Caucana, 3° 13' N, 76° 26' W, 24-V-1853, Holton, I. 997 (G, K, US); Ocaña to Pamplona, 8° 15' N, 73° 20' W, 2500 m, 30-VIII-1875, Kalbreyer, W. 755 (K); 8° 30' N, 73° 30' W, 1300 m, X-1850, Schlim 172 (BM). **Popayán:** 2° 27' N, 76° 35' W, 2000 m,

Lehmann 373 (G); 2° 27' N, 76° 36' W, 1700 m, 1-II-1906, Lehmann 5369 (K). **Salgar:** entre vereda Puente Arturo y La Taborda, 5° 58' N, 75° 59' W, 1190 m, 21-XI-1989, Girón, V.M. 235 (K). **Valle del Cauca:** Palmira (lote Exp.), Palmira, Valle, 15 km NO, 3° 28' N, 76° 36' W, 1500 m, 21-IV-1994, Belalcázar, J. 7451 (K); 3° 45' N, 76° 30' W, IV-1853, Triana, J. 6834bis[4449] (K); [Bucaramanga], 7° 49' N, 73° 49' W, 950 m, 23-X-1977, Rentería, E. 794(6) (MO). COSTA RICA. **San José:** on the road from Rivas to Cannan to the north east of San Isidro del General in the department of San Jose, 9° 25' N, 83° 37' W, 1400 m, 4-IV-1991, Macqueen, D.J. 102 (EAP, FHO, K, MEXU, MO). GUATEMALA. San Miguelito, 14° 21' N, 89° 38' W, 1866, Bernoulli 1138 (K). MEXICO. **Campeche:** Campeche, 19° 51' N, 90° 32' W, 31-I-1978, Forero, Luis E. 1224 (CIAT, K). **Chiapas:** Talquian, 15° 05' N, 92° 05' W, 1350 m, 8-XI-1977, Calzada, J.I. 3734 (XAL); Puente Monte Perla, 1 mi N, between Tapachula and La Unión, 14° 54' N, 92° 22' W, 1100 m, 10-II-1979, Croat, T. 47190 (MEXU); cerro San Felipe, al S de San Cristóbal de las Casas, 16° 04' N, 92° 45' W, 10-XI-1985, Galván, R. 8539 (K, MEXU); Chiapas, Sierra de, 16° 30' N, 92° 00' W, 1864, Gbiesbreght 592 (BM, G). **Chihuahua:** 4 km al S de Kirare, camino a la Bufa, 25-IX-1985, Tenorio, P. 9943 (MEXU). **Coahuila:** 5 miles north-west of Hacienda Mariposa, 28° 09' N, 101° 45' W, 26-VI-1936, Lyle Wynd, F. 287 (K, MEXU); Rancho Agua Dulce; Lower slopes of the Sierra de San Manuel, 27° 58' N, 100° 13' W, 27-VI-1936, Lyle Wynd, F. 314 (K, MEXU). **Durango:** Mesa de San Francisco, El Salt, Mesa de San Francisco a 24 km al SE de El Salto, 24° 50' N, 105° 15' W, 2430 m, 10-IX-1983, Tenorio, P. 4324 (BM, MEXU); La Mole, al NE de la Libertad, 23° 50' N, 105° 38' W, 1900 m, 4-VII-1984, Tenorio, P. 6201 (BM); La Mole, 1800 m, 11-IX-1985, Tenorio, P. 9659 (K, MEXU). **Guanajuato:** San Nicolás del Palenque, 20° 30' N, 100° 49' W, 1930 m, 9-IX-1991, Galván, R. 3754 (IEB); La Sabila, 1740 m, 30-IX-1987, Ibarra, S. 366 (IEB); 7 km al N de San Luis de los Agustinos, 20° 01'60" N, 100° 43'60" W, 2600 m, 16-VII-1986, Rubio, A. 298 (IEB, XAL). **Guerrero:** Puerto Oscuro, 15 km de la desviación, 18° 36' N, 99° 42' W, 2300 m, 28-XI-1997, Calonico S., J. 6344 (MEXU); a 4 km de Carrizalillo, hacia Mezcala, cañón de Zopilote, 17° 56' N, 99° 37' W, 1380 m, 3-IX-1983, Campos, G. 681 (MEXU); puerto de Caballo, a 3 km al SW de Filo de Caballo a puerto del Caballo, 2410 m, 3-VI-1983, Martínez Esteban 3903 (XAL). **Hidalgo:** Zimapán, 20° 45' N, 99° 21' W, Coulter 514 (K, MEXU); El Saltito, 3 km N of Pisaflores, 21° 10' N, 98° 59' W, 250 m, 27-X-1982, Tenorio, P. 2434 (MEXU). **Jalisco:** 5-6 km al W de San Buenaventura entre San Buenaventura y El Agua Dulce, 19° 45'02" N, 104° 03'07" W, 950 m, 2-X-1996, González Ortega, J. 8325 (MEXU). **México:** 7 km al W de Ixtapam del Oro, brecha Ixtapán del Oro-Los Hoyos, 6-V-1988, Flores F., G. 774 (MEXU); Temascaltepec, Carboneras, 19° 02' N, 100° 03' W, 2030 m, 27-VI-1932, Hinton, G.B. 892 (K); 12 km al W de Amatepec, ca. Cerro del Campo, 18° 40' N, 100° 15' W, 29-I-1992, Rico, L. 866 (K, MEXU). **Michoacán:** Morelia, 19° 43' N, 101° 11' W, 2000 m, X-1910, Arsène 64 (G); Oponguio, Quiroga, 19° 36' N, 101° 42' W, 28-VII-1992, Díaz B., H. 7219 (IEB). **Morelos:** 7.4 km al NE de Tepozotlán, carr. de cuota México-Cuernavaca, 15-XI-1986, Cabrera, E. 12298 (MEXU); Sierra de Morelos, 2000 m, 2-VIII-1969, Hinton, G.B. 17233 (K, XAL). **Nayarit:** 1 km al NE del poblado del Cangrejo, en Cañada, 22° 17' N, 104° 38' W, 1400 m, 14-XI-1990, Flores F., G. 2461 (MEXU); 5 km al SE de la Mesa del Nayar, camino a cerro Cangrejo, 22° 13' N, 104° 37' W, 1200 m, 4-IX-1991, Flores F., G. 2617 (MEXU, MO); Huajicori, río del Talladero, 22° 38' N, 105° 19' W, 19-XI-1885, Solís, I. 656 (CIIDIR, K). **Oaxaca:** carretera Cuicatlán a

Oaxaca, 1 km al NE de Plan Seco y a 17 km al NE de la desviación a las Sedas, 17° 30' N, 96° 57' W, 2600 m, 25-V-1983, *Cedillo, R. 2315* (MEXU). **Puebla:** Teocalli, apries Puebla, 17-XI-1908, *Arsène s.n.* (K, MEXU); Cerro Azul, 20° 20' N, 97° 45' W, 9-X-1902, *Arsène 73* (G); María Andrea, 2 km al SW, 20° 30' N, 97° 60' W, 16-V-1979, *Basurto, P. 290* (BM, MEXU). **Querétaro:** El Batán, camino a Amealco, donde la presa, 20° 17' N, 100° 12' W, 2045 m, 20-IV-1980, *Argüelles, E. 1368* (MEXU); camino entre Huimilpán-Qro. y carr. Los Cues, km 6, 20° 22' N, 100° 17' W, 2020 m, 29-VI-1986, *Argüelles, E. 2540* (IEB, MEXU). **Quintana Roo:** 1 km al N de la desviación a Puerto Morelos, sobre la carretera Cancún-Tulum, 20° 45' N, 86° 52' W, 22-IV-1986, *Cabrera, E. 11364* (MEXU); Sian Kan, km 6 carr. Felipe Carrillo Puerto, 25 m, 12-X-1986, *Villanueva Rogel 843* (CICRO). **San Luis Potosí:** San Luis Potosí, 23° 00' N, 100° 59' W, 1875, *Schaffner s.n. [1798]* (M); San Luis Potosí, 22° 09' N, 100° 59' W, 1879, *Schaffner 599 (624)* (M). **Sinaloa:** dentro de la Puerta Ejidal Los Gatos, en Agua Caliente de Zevada, 26° 48' N, 108° 25' W, 12-X-1976, *Pérez, Silverio 67* (MEXU); El Carrizo, a 74 km de concordia por carr. Mzz-Dgo, 23° 20' N, 106° 00' W, 2050 m, 7-VIII-1985, *Vega, A.R. 1656* (MEXU). **Sonora:** 5 km al N de Benjamin Hill, 750 m, 7-VIII-1989, *Grether, R. 2456* (MEXU); Talayote, Arroyo, 12 km al W de Talayote, camino a Yecora o 27 km al E de Yecora. Límites Sonora-Chihuahua, 28° 30' N, 108° 44' W, 27-IX-1983, *Torres, R. 3842* (BM). **Veracruz:** Guetiérrez Zamora, a 5 km de Gutiérrez Zamora, 16-XI-1981, *Cortez-Vázquez 96* (MEXU); Vista Hermosa, 18° 21' N, 96° 17' W, 10 m, 28-XI-1966, *Martínez Calderón, G. 1186* (BM). **Yucatán:** a 35 km al SW de Tzucacab, sobre el camino a Becanchén, 19° 50' N, 89° 30' W, 20-IV-1986, *Cabrera, E. 11329* (BM); *Gaumer, G.F. 24296* (BM); 1919, *Gaumer, G.F. 24307* (BM, K, MEXU, MO); 6 km al W de Tixcacaltuyub, 20° 27' N, 88° 54' W, 22 m, 29-IX-1981, *Ucan, E. 1515* (CICRO). NICARAGUA. **Matagalpa:** 700 m, 4-XII-1962, *Williams, L.O. 22397* (G). USA. **Arizona:** Sta Teresa Mts., Jackson Mt., NW S of Glover's Ranch, 15-VIII-1998, *Buegge, J.J. 490* (MEXU); Sabino Canyon, 27-IX-1934, *Kearney, T.H. 10329* (K); Pacific Slope, 33° 20' N, 111° 30' W, 10-VI-1884, *Pringle s.n.* (G); Near Tucson, 32° 14' N, 110° 59' W, VI-1881, *Pringle s.n.* (G). **California:** Maclina Mts. S. Ana (Aria), IX-1882, *Lemmon, Herb. s.n.* (G). **New Mexico:** 31° 50' N, 106° 30' W, X-1849, *Wright, C. 136* (K). **Oklahoma:** Prairie, 3 m NE of Norman, 34° 45' N, 101° 15' W, 24-VI-1937, *Barkley, F.A. 1498* (K); 3.3 mi. N of Alex, 34° 52' N, 103° 15' W, VI-1963, *Hill, M.O. 292* (G); 8 mi E Butler on Hwy, 4-VII-1977, *Seigler, D.S. 10741* (MEXU). **Texas:** Stults Prairie, SW corner of Coit Rd. And belt Line Rd, 18-VI-1957, *Correll, D.S. 16818* (MEXU); near Dallas, 32° 50' N, 96° 50' W, May, *Curtiss 719 1835, Drummond 156* (G, K, OXF); along roadside near Kyle, 16-IV-1940, *Lundell 8926* (K, MEXU). VENEZUELA. **Aragua:** 3 km de Maracay, vía Maracay-Valencia, antes del paje a La Cabrera, 12-I-1995, *Cárdenas de G., L. 4059* (MEXU). **Tachira:** Saisayal, 8° 02' 40" N, 71° 48' 30" W, 2650 m, 10-X-1965, *Bernardi, L. 11006* (G, K); La Laja, Dto. Capacho, 7° 53' 17" N, 72° 10' 53" W, 1400 m, 14-I-1985, *Bono, J. 4355* (MO); Casco de la hacienda, 7° 40' N, 72° 24' W, 1800 m, 26-IX-1967, *Cárdenas de G., L. s.n.* (MO).

1c. *Acaciella angustissima* var. *texensis* (Nutt. ex Torrey & A. Gray) L. Rico, Fl. Guerrero 25: 44. 2005. *Acacia texensis* Nutt. ex Torrey & A. Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 1: 404. 1840. *Acaciella texensis* (Nutt. ex Torrey & A. Gray) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 100. 1928. *Acacia filicioides* var. *texensis* (Nutt. ex

Torrey & A. Gray) Small, Bull. New York Bot. Gard. 2: 93 (1901). *Acacia angustissima* var. *texensis* (Nutt. ex Torrey & A. Gray) Isely, Sida 3: 372. 1969.

Type: United States: Texas, T. *Drummond 155* (holotype, NY!; isotypes, K!, NY!, OXF!, W!).

Acacia cuspidata Schldl., Linnaea 12: 573. 1838, non *A. cuspidata* Cunn. ex Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 337. 1842. *Acacia angustissima* var. *cuspidata* (Schldl.) Benson, Amer. J. Bot. 30: 238. 1943.

Type: Mexico: *Mühlenpfort s.n.* (lectotype, designated here, HAL, fragment of lectotype US!; photograph of type, K! ex HAL).

Acacia hirta Torrey & A. Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 1: 404. 1840. *Acaciella hirta* (Torrey & A. Gray) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 102. 1928. *Acacia angustissima* var. *hirta* (Torrey & A. Gray) B.L. Robinson, Rhodora 10: 33. 1908.

Type: United States: Arkansas, Red River & Arkansas, *Nuttall s.n.* (lectotype, designated here, NY!).

Acacia angustissima var. *chisosiana* Isely, Sida 3: 370. 1969.

Type: United States: Chisos Mts. Top of Divide (of Wilson), 27-VII-1937, *Warnock 20719* (holotype, NY!).

Acacia angustissima var. *oaxacana* B.L. Turner, Phytologia 81: 14. 1996.

Type: México: Oaxaca, 5 km al SE de Cuicatlán, por la desviación a San Pedro Ocotipac, 27 Aug. 1980, *F.G. Madrano [González Medrano] F-1568* (holotype, TEX; isotype, MEXU!).

Shrub to 3(6) m tall, twigs and branches glabrescent. *Leaflets* usually glabrous, occasionally with very shortly ciliate margins; pinnae to 6(8) pairs per leaf. Peduncles without pearl glands. Fig. 4 c, d.

Distribution. Mexico, north to Oaxaca and Puebla; United States: Arizona, Texas, New Mexico. Fig. 6. Materials outside the American continent are not represented in Fig. 6.

Habitat. Mainly in dry thorny scrub, also in seasonally dry forest, mixed *Quercus-Pinus* forest, secondary *Quercus* forest and grassland; it grows in limestone and acid soil and on igneous parent rock. Alt. (250)800-1300 m.

Phenology. Flowering May to November, fruiting July to February.

Vernacular names and uses. Kalbarrioh, hpahtlah (Nahuatl)

Taxonomic comments. Isely (1969) saw *A. angustissima* var. *chisosiana* only in herbarium material and distinguished it from *A. angustissima* var. *texensis* because of its woody habit, and the number of pinnae and leaflets. Later, although he recognised the varieties, he suggested (Isely, 1998) that *A. angustissima*

var. *chisosiana* probably represents one of the several specialised ecotypes of the *texensis* complex. Numerous specimens in both the herbarium and the field have shown that these characters are highly variable, *A. angustissima* var. *chisosiana* is here included as a synonym of *A. angustissima* var. *texensis*. Turner (1996) described *Acacia angustissima* (Mill.) Kuntze var. *oaxacana* Turner; the type specimens under this name correspond to *Acaciella angustissima* var. *texensis* which Turner did not include in his synopsis.

Conservation status. *Acaciella angustissima* var. *texensis* has a broad distribution in the United States and Mexico. It has been noted as abundant and in one case as a “colonial aggressive shrub”; this taxon clearly has invasive tendencies and is therefore given a rating of Least Concern (LC).

Representative specimens

AUSTRALIA. Queensland: Rosebank Research Station, 23° 40' S, 144° 20' E, *Fanbairn, E. 11* (K). **MEXICO. Chihuahua:** 21 km NW of Escalón, E of hwy to Jiménez, Microwave relay station, 26° 57' N, 104° 35' W, 1650 m, 7-VII-1972, *Chiang, F. 8309* (MEXU); S and SE of Mina La Nueva Esperanza on the Eastern slope of Sierra Morrion, 28° 55' 30" N, 105° 33' W, 10-VII-1972, *Chiang, F. 8406* (MEXU). **Coahuila:** 1.5 km. W of Tanque La Mula which is NE of Rancho Piedra Azul and of Pico de Centinela, 29° 19' N, 102° 35' W, 1275 m, 27-VII-1973, *Johnston, M.C. 11750* (MEXU); Vicinity of Santa Elena Mines, Sierra de las Cruces, 27° 28' N, 102° 33' W, 9-VI-1941, *Stewart, R.M. 401* (BM, MEXU). **Durango:** Ramos, 25° 28' N, 105° 12' W, 11-VIII-1898, *Nelson, E.W. 4712* (K); Amarraderos, Mpio. de Ocampo, 24° 44' N, 104° 39' W, 18-IX-1980, *Ochoa, G.J. 22* (MEXU); Fco. Primo de Verdad. Mpio. San Juan del Río, 24° 47' N, 104° 27' W, 10-VII-1984, *Tenorio, P. 6377* (MEXU). **Guerrero:** Oapán, between Oapán and San Miguel Tecuiciapán, 17° 56' 54" N, 99° 25' 53" W, 600 m, 18-VIII-2003, *Amith, J. 498* (K,

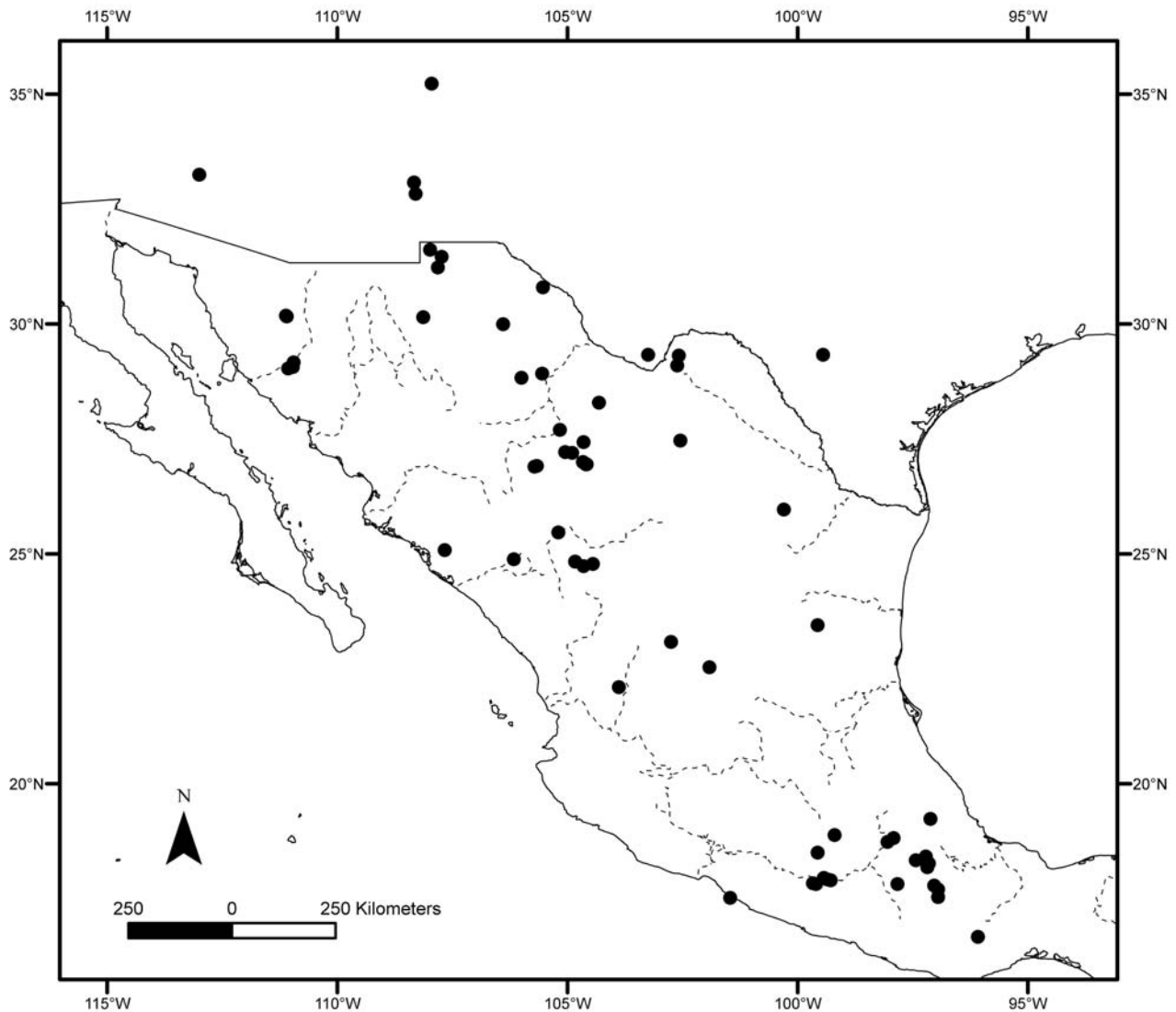


Fig. 6. Geographical range of *Acaciella angustissima* var. *texensis*.

MEXU); km 3,5 de Xalitla por la brecha de San Juan Tetelcingo, 17° 55' N, 99° 21' W, 530 m, 13-VII-1978, *Blanco 433* (MEXU); 3,36 km al E de San Francisco Ozomatlán, 17° 54' N, 99° 17' W, 700 m, 27-X-1988, *Vaca, Iris 116* (FCME, K); 1 km al NE de San Francisco Ozomatlán,

17° 54' N, 99° 17' W, 600 m, 30-X-1988, *Vaca, Iris 164* (FCME, K); 3,36 km al E. de San Francisco Ozomatlan, 17° 54' N, 99° 17' W, 700 m, 29-X-1988, *Vaca, Iris 194* (FCME, K). **Hidalgo:** *Coulter s.n.* (K, MEXU). **Jalisco:** 1 km antes de llegar al puente del río Santiago, carr. Guadalajara-Colotlán, 22° 06', 103° 53' W, 750

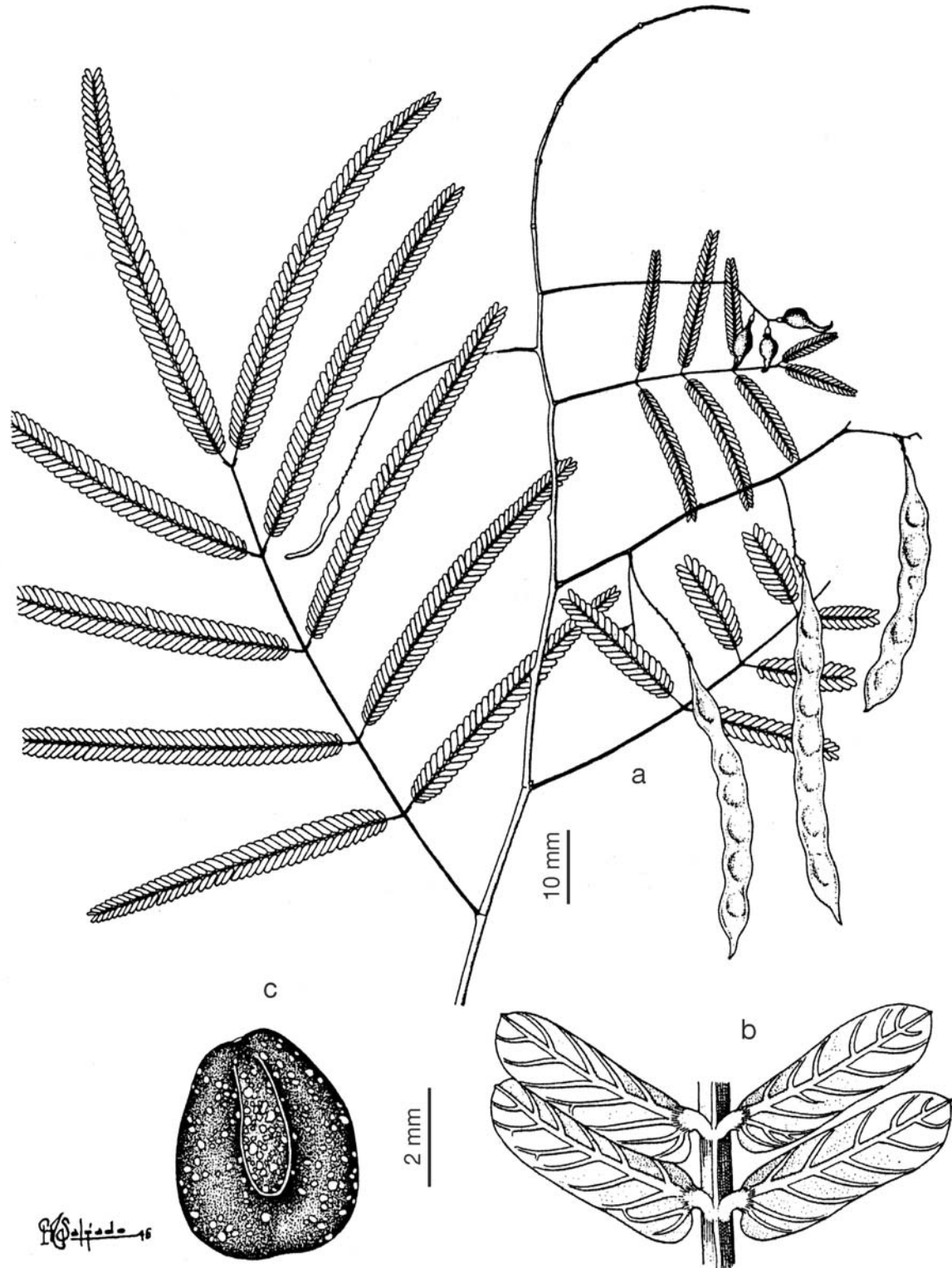


Fig. 7. *Acaciella barrancana*: **a**, habit and infructescence; **b**, detail of leaflets; **c**, seed, front view showing pleurogram. From *H.S. Gentry 5298*. Drawn by E. Salgado, from *Brittonia* 6: 313 (1948).

m, 15-II-1992, *Reynoso, J.J.* 554 (K). **Nuevo León:** Sabinas de Hidalgo, 25° 58' N, 100° 18' W, 15-IX-1937, *Kenoyer, L. s.n.* (MO). **Oaxaca:** Tlacolula, 1,5 km al NW de Guegolache carr. a Totolapán, 16° 40' N, 96° 05' W, 950 m, 4-VIII-1987, *Acosta, S.* 778 (MEXU); 9 km al N de la desv. a Tonaltepec, 17° 32' N, 96° 57' W, 1250 m, 25-VIII-1976, *Sousa, M.* 6133 (K, MEXU, MO). **Puebla:** Cañada de Acatzizimitla, Mpio. Atoyatempán, 18° 49' N, 97° 55' W, 1850 m, 28-VI-1982, *González Medrano* 12688 (MEXU); Sierra de Guadalupe, 4 km al E de Tlanepantla, Mpio. Tlanepantla, 19° 14' N, 97° 07' W, 2-VI-1973, *Moreno, C., S.* 230 (MEXU); loma tendida, al NW de Zapotitlán de las Salinas, 18° 20' N, 97° 26' W, 1540 m, 23-IX-1979, *Zavala, J.A.* 111 (XAL). **San Luis Potosí.** Near los Canos [Caños], 22° 32' N, 101° 55' W, 15-X-1902, *Palmer, E.* 218 (BM, K). **Sinaloa:** 24° 53' N, 106° 10' W, 2000 m, 5-XII-1939, *Gentry H.S.* 5135 (MEXU); Culiacán, Bagrecitos, 27 km al NE de Tepuche, 25° 05' N, 107° 40' W, 680 m, 9-XII-1982, *Tenorio, P.* 3001 (MEXU). **Sonora:** 2,5 km S de Hermosillo, 29° 10' N, 110° 57' W, 250 m, 26-VIII-1992, *Búrquez, A.* 92-355 (MEXU); 8 mi. S of Benjamin Hill, 30° 11' N,

111° 07' W, 2800 m, 28-XII-1976, *Johnson, C.D.* 220-76 (MEXU); 4.4 miles by road so. Benjamin Hill Junction, 30° 10' N, 111° 06' W, 2350 m, 12-VIII-1958, *Turner, R.M.* 133 (MEXU). **Tamaulipas:** Santiaguillo, 7 km al N de Magdaleno Aguilar, 23° 27' N, 99° 34' W, 1800 m, 18-IX-1976, *González Medrano* 9787 (MEXU). **Zacatecas:** 20 mi. NW Fresnillo, Ca. 20 miles NW, along Highway 45 to Durango, 23° 05' N, 102° 45' W, 2150 m, 22-VIII-1975, *Davidse, G.* 10010 (MEXU). USA. **Arizona:** South-central Arizona, south of the town Globe, S of Pioneer Pass, 33° 15' N, 113° 00' W, 1500 m, 17-VIII-1980, *Forbes, S.* 1370 (MEXU). **New Mexico:** Sonora Zone, W of S end of Oregon Mts, 1500 m, 9-IX-1930, *Fosberg, F.R.* 33730 (MEXU); Mangas Springs, 18 km NE of Silver City, 35° 14' N, 107° 57' W, 1600 m, 5-IX-1903, *Metcalf, O.B.* 250 (G); 18 Mi. NE Silver City, 33° 05' N, 108° 20' W, 1600 m, 5-IX-1903, *Metcalf, O.B.* 254 (K). **Texas:** *Berlandier* 3151 (G, K); Rocky Mts. side, 15-VIII-1931, *Clarke, O.M.* 4162 (G); 29-V-1932, *Clarke, O.M.* 4779 (G); 2 mi S of Salt Flat, 6-VI-1969, *Correll, D.S.* 37411 (MEXU).

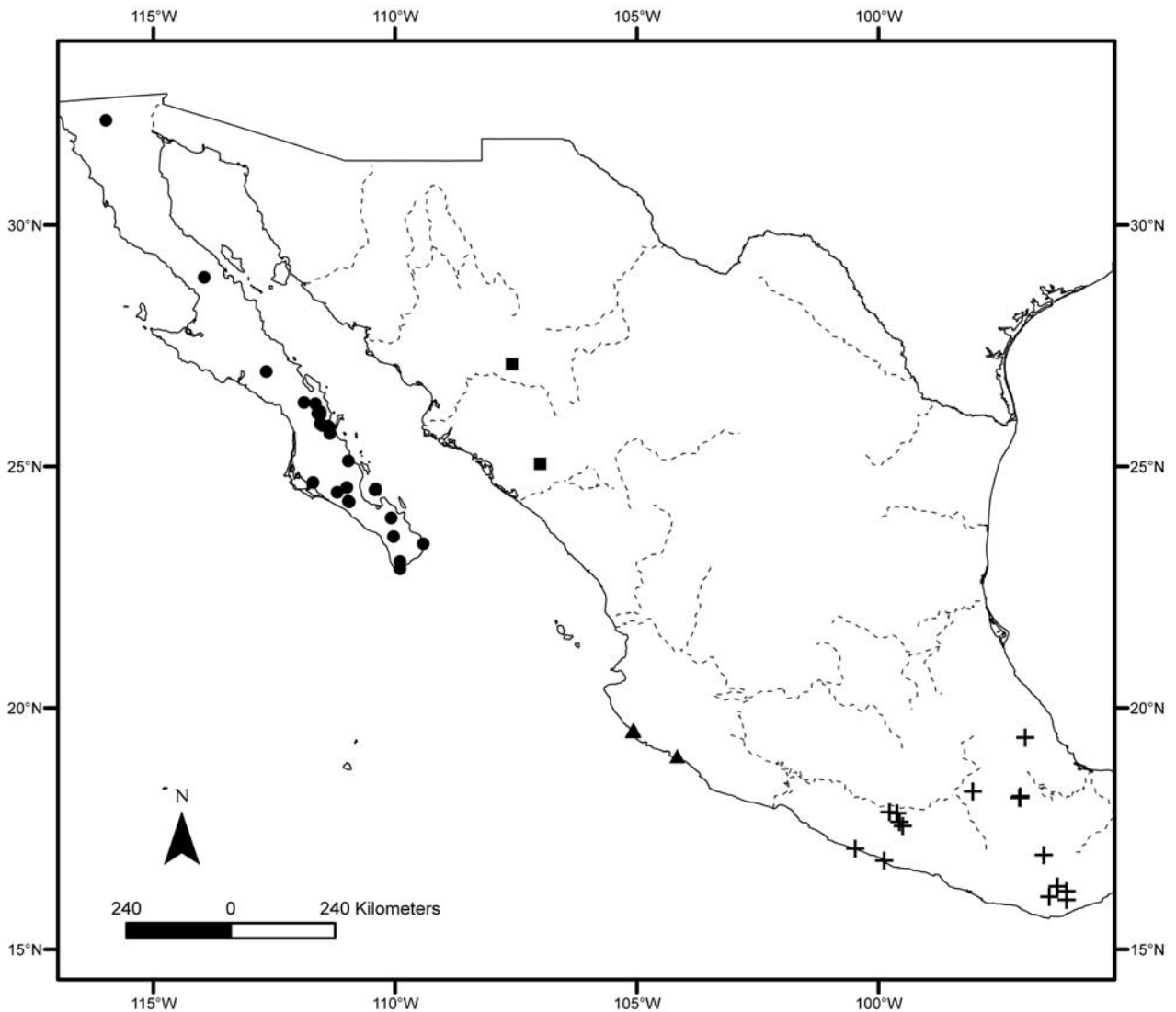


Fig. 8. Geographical range of *Acaciella barrancana* (■), *A. bicolor* (+), *A. chamelensis* (▲) and *A. goldmanii* (●).

2. *Acaciella barrancana* (H. Gentry) L. Rico, **comb. nov.**

Acacia barrancana H. Gentry, *Brittonia* 6(3): 312, fig. 2. 1948, basion.

Type: Mexico: Durango; Sierra Tres Picos [Cerro Tres Picos, 25°03' N, 107°00' W], 20 Dec. 1939, *H.S. Gentry* 5298 (holotype, MICH; isotypes, MEXU!, MO!, NY, US).

Shrub to 2 m tall, glabrous. *Stipules* not seen. *Leaves* to 16 cm long; petiole 2-3(4) cm long, channelled above, glabrous; rachis 8-12 cm long, glabrous, with up to 5 pairs of pinnae per leaf; pinnae 7-10 cm long; paraphyllidia 2 mm long; leaflets 30-50 pairs per pinnae, 4-9 × 1-3 mm, oblong, base truncate, apex acute, sometimes rounded, the venation brochidodromous, the midvein submarginal at base, central at apex, glabrous, membranaceous. *Inflorescences* not seen. *Legume* 6-6.5 × 6-8 × 0.3 cm, flat, straight, valves chartaceous, conspicuously reticulate-veined, glabrous, acute at the base and apex; stipe 0.5 cm long; beak 3 mm long. *Seeds* 5-6 per fruit, circular in outline, spherical, 4.5 × 4.3 × 1.5-1.8 mm. Fig. 7.

Distribution. Mexico north, Chihuahua and Durango. Fig. 8.

Habitat. Dry scrub with palms and *Quercus*. Alt. 1000-1200 m.

Phenology. Fruiting in October and December.

Taxonomic comments. This is a poorly known species. Only the type and one other collection from Chihuahua have been seen. Its leaflets are glabrous and have a well marked brochidodromous venation. Material in flower has not been found in herbaria. Gentry (1948) says that the calyx is persistent and cupular, without giving any measurements, and that the fruit is depressed (constricted) between the seeds. Its sister species appears to be *A. hartwegii* which has fewer pairs of pubescent leaflets and a wider geographical distribution.

Conservation status. *Acaciella barrancana* is only known from two localities in the provinces of Durango and Chihuahua. This species may be very rare or simply under collected. A rating of Data Deficient (DD) is advised until the range and threats to this species are more fully understood.

Representative specimens

MEXICO. **Chihuahua:** Barranca de Batopilas, E of La Bufa, E slopes of Arroyo la Bufa, 27° 07' N, 107° 35' W, 1000 m, 6-X-1975, *Bye, R.* 6938 (MEXU). **Durango:** Sierra Tres Picos [Cerro Tres Picos], 25° 03' N, 107° 00' W, 1150 m, 20-XII-1939, *Gentry H.S.* 5298 (MEXU, MICH, MO, NY).

3. *Acaciella bicolor* Britton & Rose, *N. Amer. Fl.* 23: 102. 1928.

Type: Mexico: Guerrero, Acapulco and vicinity, *Palmer* 297 (holotype, NY!; isotypes, BM! G!, K!, US!).

Acacia velvae L. Rico, *Bol. Soc. Bot. Mexico* 43: 67-68, fig. 1, 1982.

Type: Mexico: Guerrero, Municipio de Zumpango del Río, 6 km NE de Xochipala, *J.L. Contreras* 78 (holotype, MEXU!; isotypes, ENCB!, FCME!).

Shrub or *perennial herb* to 4 m tall, densely hispidulous. *Stipules* broadly ovate, 5 mm long, striate with an apical blackish area, fugacious. *Leaves* 4.5-8(12) cm long; petiole (1.3)3-4 cm long, terete, densely hispidulous; rachis 1.5-5(8) cm long, shortly strigose, with 3-10 pairs of pinnae; pinnae 2-6(9) cm long; paraphyllidia 1 mm long; leaflets 15-32 pairs per pinna, 6-15 × 2-6(8) mm, narrowly elliptic, base oblique, apex rounded, slightly mucronate, venation not visible, densely tomentose on both surfaces, membranaceous. *Inflorescences* consisting of clusters of 2-4 capitulum-like racemes in branched axils; peduncles 1-1.5 cm long; tomentose, without pearl glands, with an inflorescence bract below the capitulum, fugacious; floral bract 1.2-1.5 mm long, pubescent outside, clavate, fugacious; pedicels 2 mm long, glabrous; flowers white, yellow when dry, in short racemes up to 1.5 cm in diam. at anthesis. *Calyx* 1 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes less than ¼ of the length of whole calyx, tomentose. *Corolla* 2.5 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes more than half the whole corolla length, tomentose. *Stamens* 6-7 mm long. *Ovary* 0.75-1 mm long, glabrous, short-stipitate, the stipe 0.35 mm long; basal nectary 0.5 mm high. *Legume* 6-6.5 × 1-1.4 × 0.3 cm, flat, straight, valves chartaceous, conspicuously reticulate, usually velutinous, occasionally glabrous, acute at the base and apex; stipe 1 cm long; beak 1 mm long. *Seeds* 6-12 per fruit, only seen immature. Fig. 9.

Distribution. Mexico: Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla and Veracruz. Fig. 8.

Habitat. Low seasonally dry forest, mesophyllous forest, *Quercus* and mixed *Pinus-Quercus* forest. In deep soils (> 80 cm) rich in humus, usually on limestone. Alt. 1300-2300 m.

Phenology. Flowering in April-June, August-September and October, fruiting in February and August-September.

Taxonomic comments. *Acaciella bicolor* is easy to recognise because of its tomentose, and relatively large, 5 mm long stipules, these are striate and often have a black apex.

Conservation status. Although endemic to a few states and across the trans-volcanic belt in Mexico, *A.*

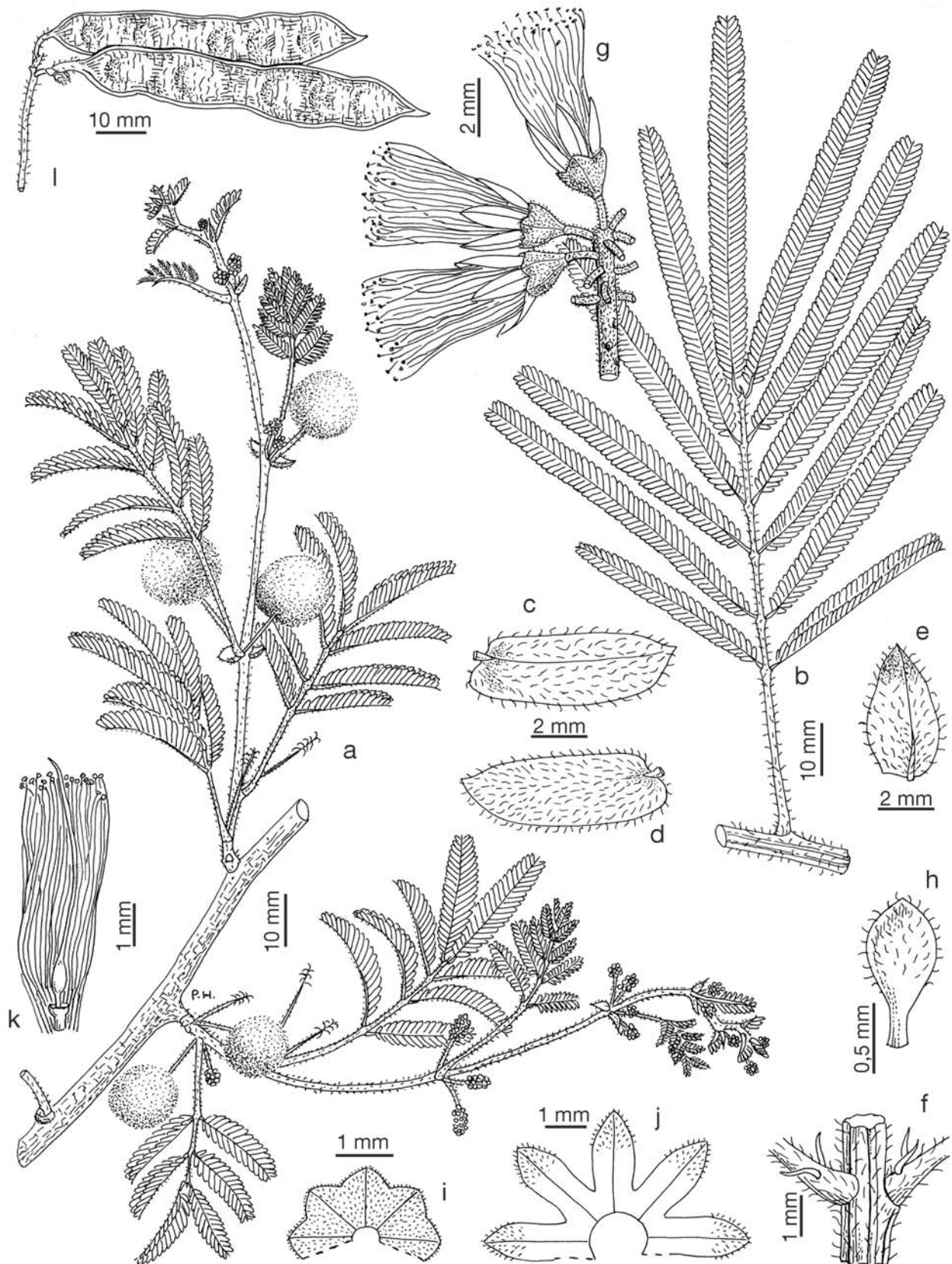


Fig. 9. *Acaciella bicolor*: **a**, habit and inflorescences; **b**, leaf; **c**, leaflet upper surface; **d**, leaflet undersurface; **e**, stipule showing pubescence; **f**, leaf fragment showing channelled rachis and paraphyllidia on pinnae bases, and pubescence; **g**, inflorescence fragment; **h**, floral bract; **i**, calyx, opened out; **j**, corolla, opened out; **k**, androecium, many stamens have been removed, gynoecium and basal nectary; **l**, fruits. a-k, from R. Torres 1217; l, from Tenorio & al. 1217. Drawn by P. Halliday.

bicolor does not meet the area thresholds for a threatened category under criterion B. Evidence of habitat loss due to deforestation and settlement expansion in conjunction with a lack of coverage in protected areas indicates this taxon may be eligible for a threatened category under criterion A, a rating of VU A3c is advised.

Representative specimens

MEXICO. **Guerrero:** Atoyac San Jeronimo, Río, 9 Mi. WSW of Xochipala, road from Milpillas to Atoyac de Alvarez, 17° 05' N, 100° 29' W, 1800 m, 30-VI-1982, *Thomas, W.W.* 2841 (MEXU). **Oaxaca:** 20 km al SW de Yosocuta y 3 km al SW de la desv. a San Miguel Papalutla. Distrito de Huajuapán, 16° 57' N, 96° 35' W, 1900 m, 18-VI-1982, *Cedillo, R.* 1438 (MEXU); Mpio. San Miguel del Puerto, Cerro Lobo, 16° 11'64" N, 96° 06'33" W, 2092 m, 27-V-1903, *Pascual, J.* 777 (MEXU). **Puebla:** 3 km NE de Acatlán de Osorio, 18° 16' N, 98° 03' W, 1150 m, 23-VI-1984, *Hernández H.M.* 261 (MEXU). **Veracruz:** Teocelo, Cañón de Comalapan o las Canastas, 19° 23' N, 96° 58' W, 22-X-1975, *Calzada, J.I.* 2067 (MEXU, XAL).

4. *Acaciella chamelensis* (L. Rico) L. Rico, **comb. nov.**

Acacia chamelensis L. Rico, *Kew Mag.* 10(2): 66. 1993, basion.

Type: México; Jalisco, Municipio La Huerta, Estación de Biología Chamela, 19° 30' N, 105° 03' W, 4 Feb. 1983, *A.S. Magallanes* 3987 (holotype, MEXU!).

Shrub up to 6 m tall, yellowish-hirsute. *Stipules* filiform, 7 mm long, pubescent, long-ciliate, fugacious. *Leaves* up to 15 cm long; petiole 3-6.5 cm long, channelled, hirsute or strigulose; rachis up to 8.5 cm long, channelled, hirsute or strigulose, with 2-4 pairs of pinnae; pinnae 6-8.5 cm long; paraphyllidia 1-1.5 mm long; leaflets 6-10 pairs per pinna, 8-22 × 4-7 mm, elliptic, base and apex acute, venation brochidodromous, glabrous or slightly pubescent above, margin ciliate, chartaceous. *Inflorescence* consisting of clusters of 2-4 capitulum-like racemes on a main axis to 20 cm long, hirsute; peduncles 1-1.5 cm long; glabrous, without pearl glands; inflorescence bracts filiform, fugacious, ciliate, one at base of peduncle, 6-7 mm long, another about mid-way up or closer to the raceme, 2 mm long; floral bract c. 1.5 mm long, glabrous, clavate, fugacious; pedicels 1-1.5 mm long, glabrous; flowers white, becoming orange when dry; racemes up to 17 mm long at anthesis. *Calyx* 1-1.3 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes less than ¼ the length of the whole calyx, glabrous. *Corolla* c. 2.5 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes to more than half the whole corolla length, glabrous. *Stamens* 4.5 mm long. *Ovary* 1 mm long, glabrous, short-stipitate, the stipe 0.5 mm long; basal nectary 0.75 mm high. *Legume* 4.5-5 × 1.5-1.8 × 0.3 cm, flat, straight, valves chartaceous, conspicuous-

ly reticulate-veined, glabrous, rounded at the base, acute at the apex; stipe not seen complete; beak present, 3 mm long. *Seeds* 6-8 per fruit, only seen immature. Figs. 10, 11.

Distribution. Mexico: Jalisco and Colima. Fig. 8.

Habitat. Low deciduous forest with seasonal rains during July and September.

Phenology. Flowering in February and September, fruiting in November.

Taxonomic comments. The species has relatively large glabrous leaflets with conspicuous brochidodromous venation.

Conservation status. The populations of *Acaciella chamelensis* in Chamela Biological Station (UNAM) are well protected and ecologically managed. The population to the south of Manzanillo may well be locally extinct as it was collected in 1979 and the region

Plate 219



Fig. 10. *Acaciella chamelensis*: flowering habit. From *Kew Mag.* 10: 66 (1993), drawn by C. King, reproduced here with permission.

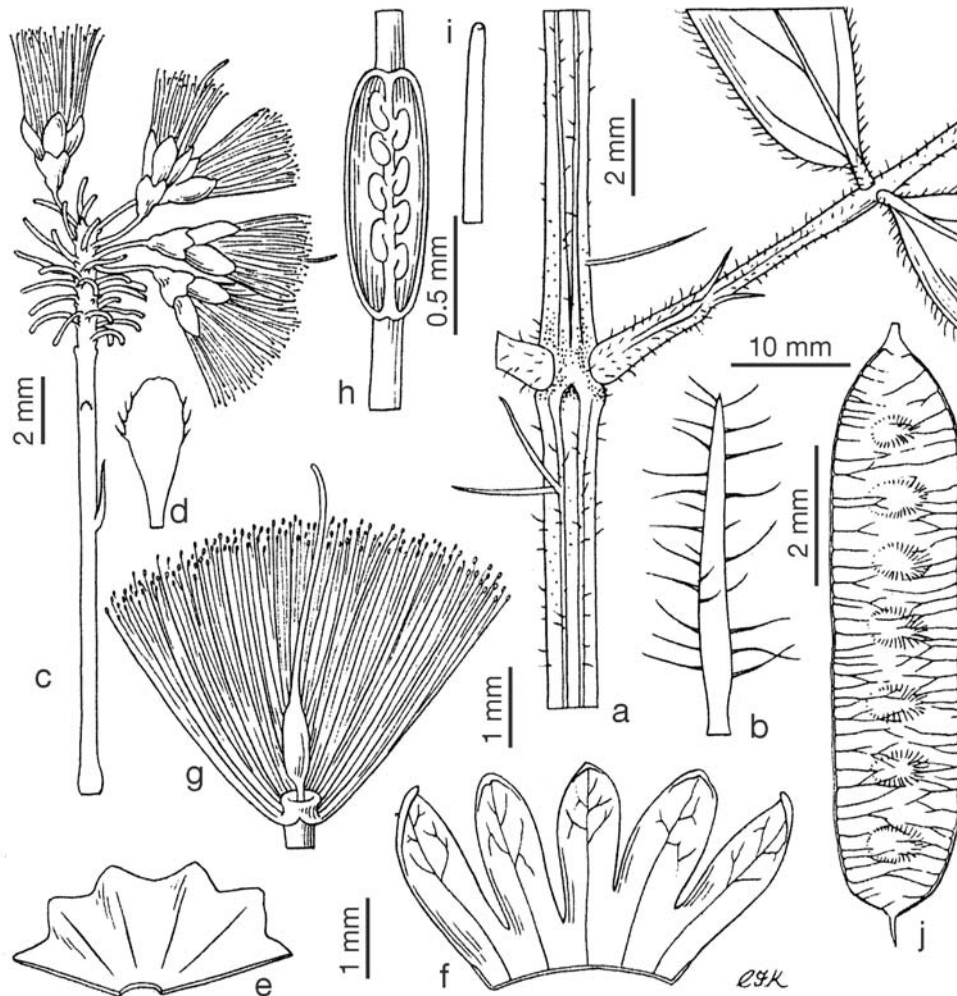


Fig. 11. *Acaciella chamelensis*: **a**, leaf fragment showing channelled rachis and paraphyllidia on pinnae bases and pubescence; **b**, stipule; **c**, inflorescence fragment; **d**, floral bract; **e**, calyx, opened out; **f**, corolla, opened out; **g**, gynoecium, androecium and ovary stipe with basal nectary; **h**, ovary, longitudinal section; **i**, style apex showing porate stigma; **j**, fruit. All from L. Rico 832B & Windsor-Shaw. Drawn by C. King.

is now extensively cultivated. The expansion of urban areas and settlements are also a threat to the habitat. A rating of VU D2 is advised. The species is being cultivated at Kew, where it has produced flowers since 1992, although no fruit has set.

Representative specimens

MEXICO. **Colima**: Cuyutlán, Laguna de, 19° 00' N, 104° 10' W, 2-IX-1979, *Magallanes*, J.A.S. 1831 (CAS, K, MEXU, MO, MSC, NY). **Jalisco**: eje central cruce con camino antiguo, Estación Chamela, 19° 32' N, 105° 05' W, 4-II-1983, *Magallanes*, J.A.S. 3987 (MEXU); eje central cruce con camino antiguo, Estación de Investigación, 19° 31' N, 105° 05' W, 11 m, 4-II-1983, *Rodríguez B.*, D. 3987 (MEXU).

5. *Acaciella glauca* (L.) L. Rico, *comb. nov.*

Mimosa glauca L., Sp. Pl.: 520. 1753, basion. *Acacia glauca* (L.) Moench, Meth. Pl.: 466. 1794.

Type: "Habitat in America" (lectotype, designated by: de Wit 1961, L, Herb. *A. van Royen s.n.*, sheet no. 908.132-54).

Acaciella curassavica Britton & Killip ex Killip, J. Washington Ac. Sci. 24: 47. 1934. *Acacia curassavica* (Britton & Killip ex Killip) Stehlé, Bull. du Mus. Hist. Natl., ser. 2, 18: 191. 1946.

Type: Netherlands Antilles: Curaçao, limestone rocks near Willemstad, 20-27 March, 1913, *N.L. Britton & J.A. Shafer* 2943 (holotype, NY!; isotypes, U, US).

Shrub to 6 m tall, glabrous. *Stipules* linear, 5 mm long, fugacious. *Leaves* 10(15) cm long; petiole 2.5-3.5 cm long, terete, glabrous or sparingly strigose; rachis 4-5 cm long, glabrous or sparingly short-strigose, with 2-8 pairs of pinnae; pinnae 4-5 cm long; paraphyllidia <1 mm long; leaflets 6-21 pairs per pin-

na, 3.5-9 × 3-6 mm, oblong-elliptic, base obtuse, apex rounded to slightly acute, venation reticulate (brochidromous), visible only on the under surface, glabrous on both surfaces or occasionally short-strigose below, margins slightly involute on basal half, membranaceous. *Inflorescences* consisting of clusters of 2-3 capitulum-like racemes on main axis to 12 cm long, glabrous; peduncles 1-1.5 cm long, glabrous, without pearl glands; a single inflorescence bract at the base of each raceme peduncle, linear, 2-2.5 mm, glabrous, fugacious; floral bract 1 mm long, glabrous, clavate, fugacious; pedicels 1 mm long, glabrous; flowers white, yellow when dry, in short racemes, 1.5-2 cm long, when elongated, or 1.5 cm diam. when capitulum-like at anthesis. *Calyx* 1 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes less than ¼ of the length of the whole calyx,

glabrous. *Corolla* 2-2.5 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes to more than half the whole corolla length, glabrous. *Stamens* 6-7 mm long. *Ovary* c. 1 mm long, glabrous, short-stipitate; the stipe 0.4 mm long; basal nectary 0.4 mm high. *Legume* 4.5-8 × 1.2-1.5 × 0.3 cm, flat, straight; valves chartaceous, conspicuously reticulate veined, glabrous, acute at the base and apex; stipe (0.6)1-1.5 cm long; beak 1-2.5 mm long. *Seeds* 8 per fruit, broadly ellipsoid, 3.5 × 3 × 1.8 mm. Fig. 4 e, f.

Distribution. South America: Venezuelan coast; Caribbean: Barbados, Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles), St. Vincent and Martinique, Fig. 12. Introduced to Australia, Thailand, Indonesia and West Java.

Habitat. From sea level to 500 m.

Phenology. Flowering and fruiting in January to February.

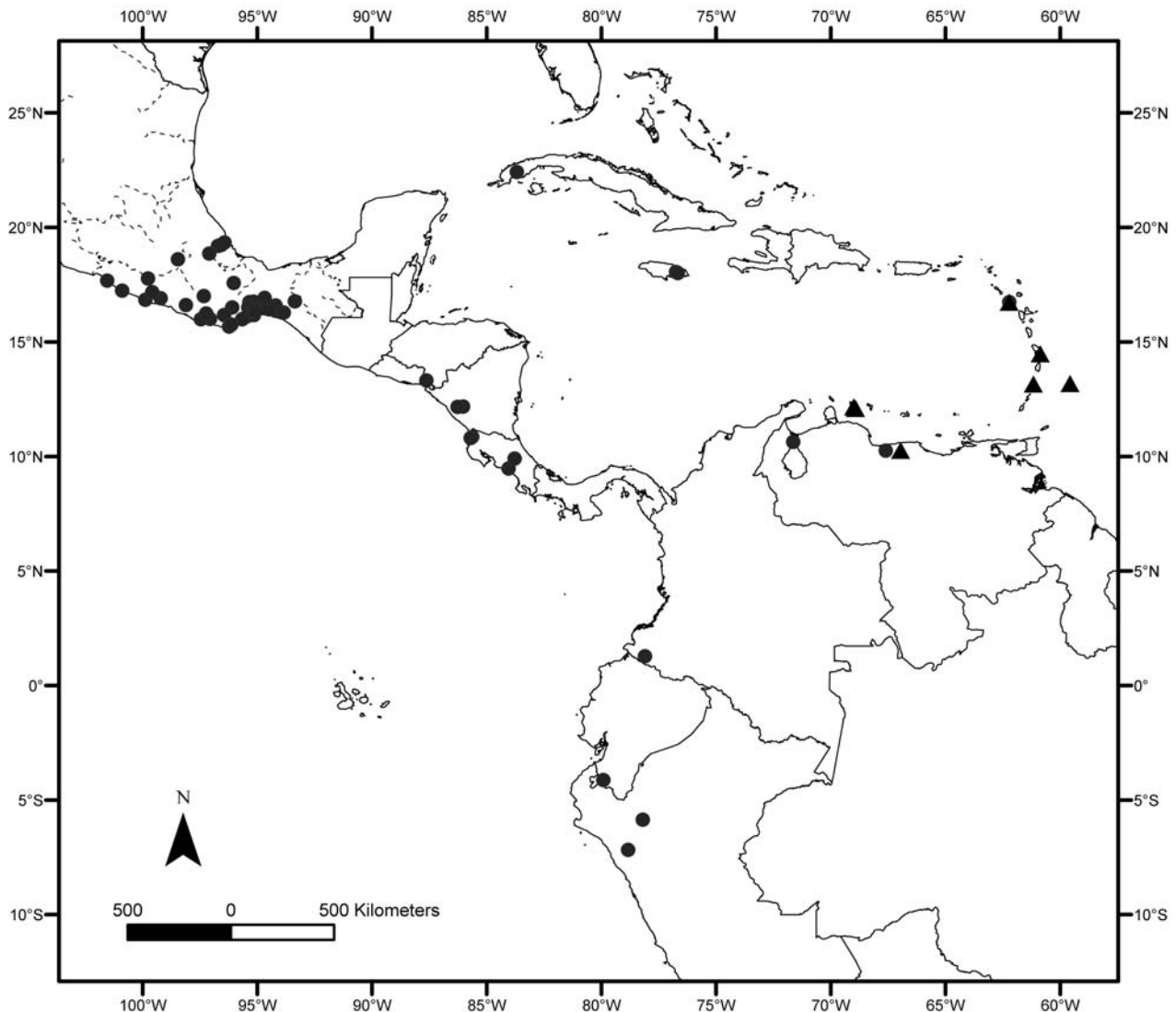


Fig. 12. Geographical range of *Acaciella glauca* (▲) and *A. villosa* (●).

Taxonomic comments. *Acaciella glauca* specimens have glabrous leaflets with plane and thickened margins, or if these are involute, they are only on the basal half, occasionally margins are short ciliate. The species also has a very faint brochidodromous leaflet venation, this is visible only on the lower surface. In contrast, the apparently related *A. villosa* has densely pubescent leaflets with margins completely involute. In some literature, e.g. Bässler (1998), *A. villosa* has been included in the synonymy of *A. glauca*, but analysis of the types show the two to be different. Additionally, *A. glauca* is restricted to a few Caribbean Islands and north Venezuela (e.g. Johnson 3664-85) whereas *A. villosa* has a broader continental distribution and in the Caribbean area is recorded as native only in Jamaica. Type material of *A. curassavica* (Britton & Shafer 2943) in NY has glabrous twigs and leaflets, the fruit is up to 6 cm long and 1.5 cm wide; *van Royen s.n.* (the type of *A. glauca*) does not differ from Britton & Shafer 2943 in any significant way and the two are here considered to be conspecific.

Conservation status. The natural range of *Acaciella glauca* is difficult to determine as it appears to have been introduced to some Pacific Islands, e.g. Fiji, as well as into Australia and more recently China. It is listed as introduced and invasive on the Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk list (www.hear.org/Pier/). Although possibly threatened in some localities, e.g. on Montserrat, given the recent volcanic activity on the island and the possible small area of occupancy (AOO), the species is rated as being of Least Concern (LC) due its invasive nature and large extent of occurrence (EOO).

Representative specimens

BARBADOS. **St. John:** 13° 11' N, 59° 34' W, -I-1940, *Goodwing, E.G. 488* (BM). INDONESIA. **Bogor:** Bodjong Gedeh, 250 m, 21-II-1951, *Nedi & Idjan 438* (K). MARTINIQUE. 14° 29' N, 60° 52' W, *van Robr 134* (BM); *van Robr 336* (BM). MONSERRAT. **Isles Bay:** [Saint Peter Parish, Illes] Bay, 16° 44' N, 62° 13' W, 193 m, 17-II-1980, *Howard, R.A. 19623* (BM, G). **Olveston:** 16° 44' N, 62° 13' W, 193 m, 14-I-1961, *Howard, R.A. 15177* (BM); Olveston area, roadside, 16° 44' N, 62° 13' W, 193 m, 16-IV-1979, *Howard, R.A. 19177* (BM). NETHERLANDS ANTILLES. **Curaçao:** Near Willemstad, 12° 06' N, 68° 55' W, -III-1913, *Britton, N.L. 2943* (NY); -XI- 1970, *Broeders, Arnoldo Fr. 3931* (BM). ST. VICENT. **Glen Farm:** 13° 10' N, 61° 10' W, 100 m, 3-II-1944, *Beard, J.S. 223* (K). **St. George Parish:** 13° 10' N, 61° 10' W, 14-I-1962, *Colley, G.R. 8152* (K). THAILAND. **Central Bangkok:** Royal Forest Department, Royal Forest Depl. Bangkok, 22-XI- 1960, *Tanwuttho, A. 40367* (K). VENEZUELA. **Miranda:** 16 km W of Paracotos, 10° 16'17" N, 66° 57'10" W, 430 m, 17-I-1985, *Johnson, C.D. 3664-85* (MO).

6. *Acaciella goldmanii* Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 99. 1928.

Acacia goldmanii (Britton & Rose) Wiggins, Contr. Dudley Herb. 3: 68 (1940).

Type: Mexico: Baja California, Lower California Desert, between San Pedro and Tres Pachilas, *Nelson & Goldman 7336* (lectotype, designated here, US!; isolectotype, NY!).

Acacia macmurphyi Wiggins, Contr. Dudley Herb. 3: 68. 1940.

Type: Mexico; Baja California, 3-4 mi. north of Comondu, 26-IV-1931, *Wiggins 5477* (holotype, DS; photograph of holotype, MEXU!).

Shrub to 3 m tall, glabrous. *Stipules* 2.25 mm long, to 1 mm wide, fugacious. *Leaves* 3-9 cm long; petiole 1.3-3 cm long, channelled, glabrous or glabrescent; rachis 2-3.5 cm long, usually glabrous, with (3)4-5 pairs of pinnae; pinnae (2.5)3-5.5 cm long; paraphyllidia up to 1 mm long; leaflets 14-28 pairs per pinna, 6-12 × (0.8)1-1.5 mm, narrowly oblong, base rounded, apex acute, 1-veined, membranaceous, discolorous. *Inflorescences* consisting of clusters of 2 racemes in branch axils; peduncles 1.5-1.7 cm long, glabrous, without pearl glands; inflorescence bracts not seen; floral bract not seen; pedicels 0.6-0.7(0.8) mm long, glabrous; flowers white, cream when dry, in short racemes up to 13 mm long at anthesis. *Calyx* 0.6 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes less than ¼ the length of the whole calyx, glabrous. *Corolla* c. 2 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes to more than half the whole corolla length, glabrous. *Stamens* 3.5 mm long. *Ovary* 1.2 mm high, glabrous, short-stipitate, the stipe shorter than the ovary; basal nectary 0.3 mm high. *Legume* 4.5-4.7 (6) × (0.8)-1 × 0.2 cm, flat, straight, tardily dehiscent along both sutures; valves chartaceous, conspicuously reticulate-veined, glabrous, acute at the base and apex; stipe 0.7-1 cm long; beak absent. *Seeds* 4-6 per fruit, widely elliptic, 3.7-4.6 × 2.4-3.7 × 1.4-1.8 mm. Fig 13

Distribution. Endemic to Baja California, Mexico. Fig. 8.

Habitat. 0-1600 m. Dry scrub, or scrubland, often along watercourses and along the coast.

Phenology. Flowering September to April, fruiting recorded from September to January.

Taxonomic comments. The leaflets at the base of the pinnae have rounded bases, while towards the apex of the pinnae the leaflet bases are truncate. Twigs are usually blackish, a feature that makes the species easy to recognise. The stipules are up to 1 mm wide, usually persistent and the axillary leaf bud is relatively robust (to 2 mm long), black and rounded, all conspicuous characters of the species.

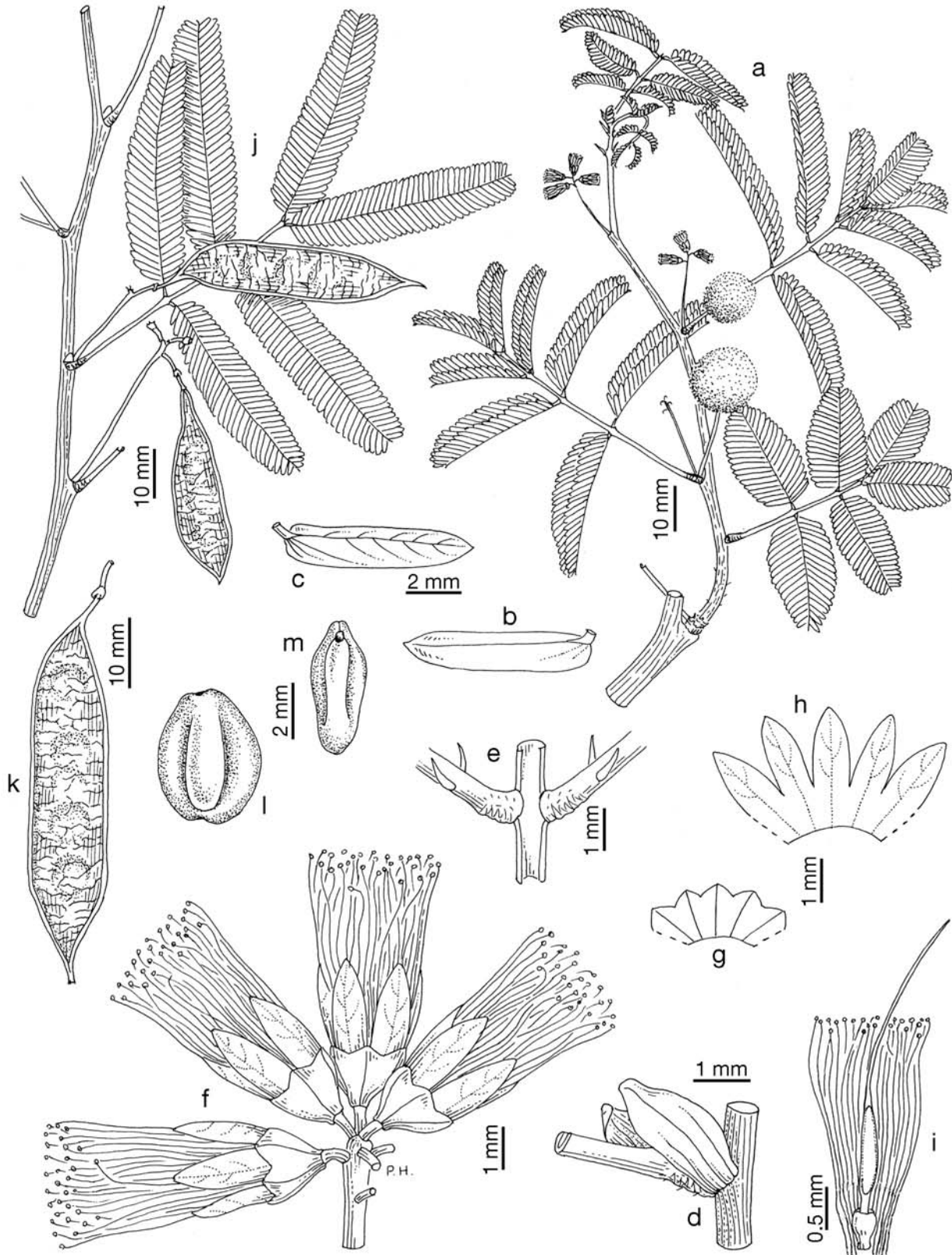


Fig. 13. *Acaciella goldmanii*: **a**, habit; leaves and inflorescence; **b**, leaflet venation on the undersurface; **c**, leaflet venation on the upper surface; **d**, wide stipules and fragment of petiole and terete stem; **e**, leaf fragment showing channelled rachis and paraphyllidia on pinnae bases; **f**, inflorescence fragment showing individual flowers and pedicels; **g**, calyx, opened out; **h**, corolla, opened out; **i**, androecium, many stamens have been removed, ovary and basal nectary; **j**, branch showing robust axillary leaf buds and mature fruits; **k** fruit, beak broken; **l**, seed in front view showing pleurogram; **m**, seed in profile showing micropile and connecting pleurogram. **a-i**, from *Hughes 1549*, **j-m**, from *Gentry 4124*. Drawn by P. Halliday.

Conservation status. *Acaciella goldmanii* is endemic to Baja California. Threats in this region include conversion of natural vegetation to buffel grass cultivation, although this is mostly in the flat, lowland areas where this species is not commonly found. The species often grows along watercourses as widely scattered individuals, so apparently occupies a small fragmented AOO. Given the available data, a rating of Least Concern (LC) is advised.

Representative specimens

MEXICO. **Baja California:** 2 km N of Cabo San Lucas on road to Todos Santos, 22° 53' N, 109° 54' W, 33 m, 26-X-1977, *Breedlove, D.E. 43441* (MEXU); NNE of Los Frailes, 23° 24' N, 109° 25' W, 200 m, 21-X-1981, *Burgess, T.L. 6253* (MEXU); Cerro Gabilan, 25° 50' N, 111° 24' W, 1300 m, 4-X-1965, *Carter, A. 5122* (BM, MEXU, TEX); El Cien, 24° 17' N, 110° 58' W, 125 m, 22-I-1992, *Hughes, C.E. 1549* (FCME, FHO, K, MEXU, MO, NY); Arroyo near km 123, NW of La Paz, 24° 28' N, 111° 12' W, 20-XI-1959, *Wiggins, I.L. 15589* (CAS, G, K, MEXU).

7. *Acaciella hartwegii* (Benth.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 102. 1928.

Acacia hartwegii Benth., Pl. Hartw.: 13 (1839) [*hartwegi*].

Type: Mexico; Aguascalientes, *Hartweg 74* (lectotype, here designated, K!; isolectotypes, BM! G!, NY!, OXF!, P!).

Acaciella prostrata Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 102. 1928, non *Acacia prostrata* Lodd., 1818. *Acacia guadalajarana* Standl., Publ. Field. Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. ser. 11: 158 (1936), [type as for *Acaciella prostrata* Britton & Rose]. *Acacia procumbens* (Britton & Rose) Bullock, Kew Bull. 1939: 2 (1939). *nom. illeg.* [type as for *Acaciella prostrata* Britton & Rose].

Type: Mexico; Jalisco, moist rocky slopes near Guadalajara, *C.G. Pringle 4478* (holotype, US!; isotypes, G!, K!, MEXU!, NY!).

Acacia leucothrix Standl., Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 20: 185. 1918.

Type: Mexico: San Luis Potosi, San Dieguito [22°01'N, 99°13'W, Alt. 340 m], VI-1904, *E. Palmer 143* (holotype, US!; isotype, K!).

Prostrate perennial herb or occasionally *shrub* to 3.5 m tall, yellow-hirsute, glabrescent. *Stipules* persistent, narrowly lanceolate, 6-7 mm long, pilose, margin long-ciliate. *Leaves* (4)8-10(15) cm long; petiole 1-1.5(3) cm long, terete, sparsely hirsute; rachis (0.8)6.5-7(9.5) cm long, sparsely hirsute, with (2)6-8 pairs of pinnae; pinnae 2.3-3.5(5.5) cm long; paraphyllidia 0.75-1 mm long; leaflets (6)15-20 pairs per pinna, 3-6 × 1.5-2 mm, elliptic, base truncate, apex rounded, the brochidodromous venation evident on the lower surface, inconspic-

uous above, midvein subcentral, glabrous, margin long-ciliate, membranaceous. *Inflorescences* consisting of clusters of (2)4-5 axillary, capitulum-like racemes; peduncles (1.8)2.5-3(5) cm long; usually glabrous or sparsely hirsute, without pearl glands; inflorescence bracts 2, one near to the inflorescence base, 1 mm long, the other about 1/3 up the peduncle, 2 mm long, both bracts glabrous, with margins long-ciliate, elliptic in shape, fugacious; floral bract 1 mm long, glabrous, long-ciliate, clavate, fugacious; pedicels 1 mm long, glabrous; flowers white, drying pink to orange; racemes 1-1.5 cm in diam. at anthesis. *Calyx* (0.75)1.2 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes less than 1/4 the length of the whole calyx, glabrous or slightly ciliate. *Corolla* 2.5-3 mm long, 5-lobed, lobes to more than half the whole corolla length, glabrous. *Stamens* 5 mm long. *Ovary* 0.75-0.8 mm long, glabrous, short-stipitate, the stipe 0.25 mm long, much shorter than the ovary; basal nectary 0.25-0.7 mm high. *Legume* 4-6 × 0.9-1.2 × 0.2 cm (immature), flat, straight; valves chartaceous, reticulate-veined, reddish brown, glabrescent, acute at apex; stipe 1.9 cm long; beak < 0.5 mm long. *Seeds* 3-6 per pod, not seen mature. Fig. 14.

Distribution. Central Mexico: Aguascalientes; Durango; Guerrero; Guanajuato; Jalisco; Morelos; Michoacan; Zacatecas and Edo. Mexico. Fig. 15.

Habitat. Mainly in tropical deciduous forest, but often in grassland. 1500-2000 m.

Phenology. Flowering from July to October.

Taxonomic comments. *Acaciella hartwegii* is usually a prostrate perennial herb, less often becoming a more or less small erect shrub with a zig-zag branching pattern. *A. angustissima* var. *texensis* has zig-zag twigs, but the lower surface of the leaflets do not have a conspicuous brochidodromous venation. *A. hartwegii* was originally described as *Acacia hartwegii* by Benth., then McVaugh (1983) corrected the spelling of the epithet, but wrongly, cited the holotype as being at NY!

Conservation status. Based on known verified collections, the range of *Acaciella hartwegii* appears to be widespread across Mexico, but recent collections have only been from within the centre of the range. Surveys of the northerly populations are necessary to determine if these are still extant. Threats to this taxon include the expansion of urban areas and increasing goat herding. The observed collections do not present mature fruits; these may be eaten by livestock. A rating of Near Threatened (NT) is suggested.

Representative specimens

MEXICO. **Aguascalientes:** 21° 53' N, 102° 18' W, 1878 m, *Hartweg 74* (BM, G, K, NY, OXF); 30 km e of Aguascalientes, on

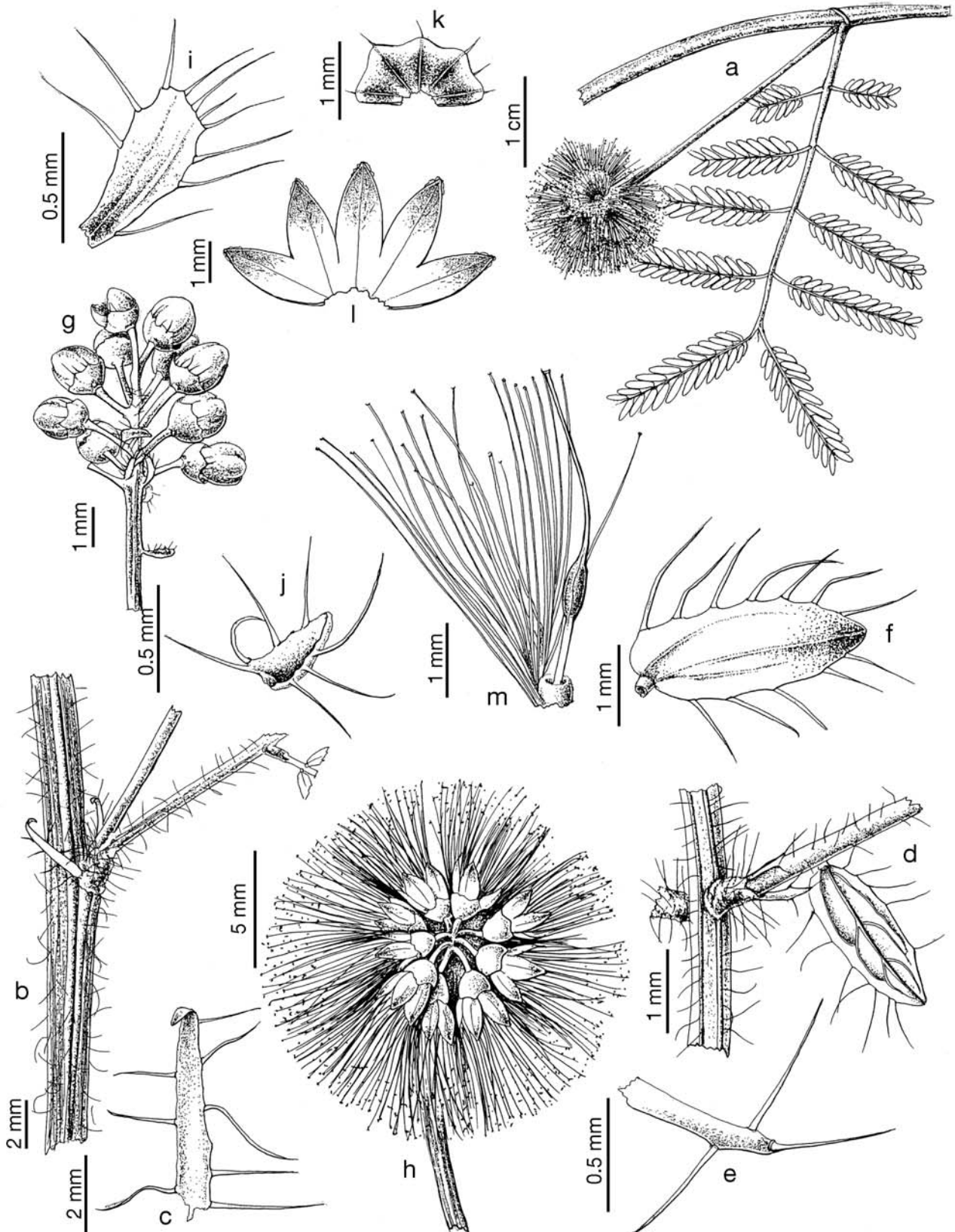


Fig. 14. *Acaciella hartwegii*: **a**, leaf and inflorescence; **b**, close up of base a leaf with stipules, fragment of petiole and peduncle; **c**, stipule; **d**, fragment of pinna showing basal paraphyllidia, pubescence and a leaflet underside; **e**, detail of a paraphyllidium; **f**, leaflet, upper surface; **g**, immature inflorescence with peduncular bract and floral bracts; **h**, mature inflorescence showing flowers and pedicels; **i**, peduncular bract; **j**, floral bract; **k**, calyx, opened out; **l**, corolla, opened out; **m**, androecium, many stamens have been removed, gynoecium and basal nectary. All from *Hinton 1423*. Drawn by H. Greenop.

road to Calvillo, 22° 00' N, 102° 30' W, 2200 m, 24-VIII-1960, *Rzedowski 14001* (MEXU). **Chihuahua:** Janos, Border of Chihuahua and Sonora, 30° 54' N, 108° 10' W, 1600 m, 26-VIII-1939, *White, S.S. 2584* (MEXU). **Durango:** 1.8 mi by highway 45 N (24 30 N, 104 40 W), 24° 30' N, 104° 40' W, 1900 m, 5-VII-1983, *Corral, R. 10815* (NY, TEX); Santiago Papatzi, Río de Santiago Papatzi, 25° 11' N, 105° 26' W, 4-VIII-1996, *Palmer, E. 397* (MEXU, NY). **Guerrero:** Manchon Perlita, 1-IX-1936, *Hinton, G.B. 9418* (MEXU, NY); a 30 km al S de Olinala, camino a Tlapa, 17° 33' N, 98° 33' W, 2060 m, 27-VI-1982, *Martínez Esteban 1148* (BM, MEXU). **Jalisco:** Tepatitlán, Cerro, 3,9 km de Pegreiros, por la carr. a Tepatitlán, 20° 46' N, 102° 25' W, 1850 m, 28-VII-1978, *Guzmán R., C. 1020* (IBUG, MEXU, NY); 12 km al N de Totatiche, 21° 53' N, 103° 27' W, 1800 m, 16-VIII-1983, *Hernández M., R. 9401* (K, MEXU); Between Huejuquilla & Mesquitec, 22° 36' N, 103° 52' W, 25-VIII-1997, *Rose, J. N. 2570* (NY). **México:** Villa Guerrero, Rancho Tobías near Villa Guerrero, 18° 52' N, 99° 39' W, 22-VII-1945, *Alexander, E.J. 101* (NY); La Chorrera, Sierra, 25° 10' N, 100° 54' W, 1230 m, 8-VIII-1932, *Hinton, G.B.*

1291 (MEXU, MO, NY); Zacualpan, 18° 43' N, 99° 47' W, 2100 m, 15-VIII-1970, *Matuda 38133* (MEXU). **Michoacán:** Revanador de Rivera, 1 km al N, 29-IX-1977, *Soto, J.C. 380* (MEXU). **Morelos:** Morelos, N de CIVAC, 18° 45' N, 99° 00' W, 1-IX-1976, *Huerta Valdés 18* (MEXU); 12 km al NW de Hiochiapam, 1200 m, 4-VIII-1950, *Human, Carl W. 67* (MEXU). **Oaxaca:** Mpio. San Juan Mixtepec, Lomas del Río Azucena, 3 km al SE de Pueblo Viejo, 17° 23' N, 97° 50' W, 1900 m, 21-VII-1989, *Reyes, J. 1700* (MEXU). **San Luis Potosí:** 17 mi. N of Cd. Valles, 22° 04' N, 99° 02' W, 330 m, 10-VII-1983, *Taylor, C.M. 1971* (ENCB). **Sinaloa:** entre Coyote y Palo Blanco, 25° 38' N, 108° 07' W, -X-1973, *González Medrano 6314* (MEXU). **Sonora:** Ures, 29° 26' N, 110° 24' W, 15-IV-1957, *Dudley, B.G. 745* (MEXU); Imuris, 30° 47' N, 110° 53' W, 4500 m, 22-VI-1977, *Dwyer, J.D. 14135* (MEXU). **Unknown:** *Ruiz & Pavon s.n.* (BM). **Zacatecas:** al S de Villanueva por la carr 54, desv al poblado Laguna del Carretero, 18-IX-1996, *Enríquez E., D. 1212* (MEXU); Jalisco, near km 33 Ojuelos, Rd. 2 mi. NE of Paso de Troje, 23° 04' N, 102° 43' W, 2100 m, 25-VIII-1977, *McVaugh 16869* (MEXU, NY).

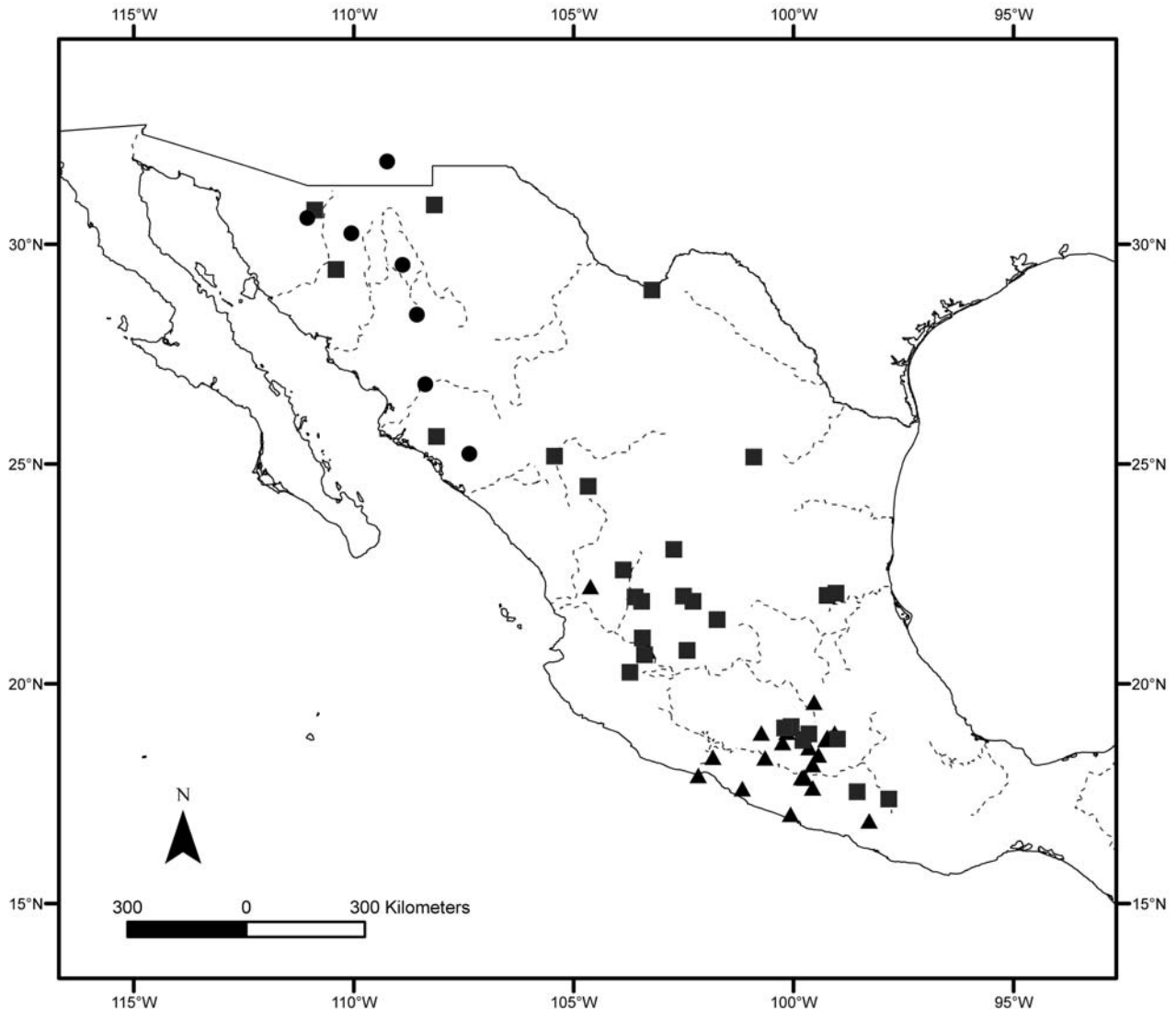


Fig. 15. Geographical range of *Acaciella hartwegii* (■), *A. igualensis* (▲) and *A. lemmonii* (●).

8. *Acaciella igualensis* Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 102. 1928.

Acacia igualensis (Britton & Rose) Bullock, Bull. Mics. Inform. Kew 1939: 1. 1939.

Type: Mexico: Guerrero, near Iguala, 11 Aug. 1905, Rose, Painter & Rose 9351 (holotype, NY!; isotypes, K!, US).

Acaciella holwayi Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 103. 1928.

Type: Mexico: Morelos, Yautepec, E. W. D. Holway 5237, 24 Oct. 1903 (holotype, US-472612; isotype, NY!).

Shrub to 3 m tall, yellow-hirsute throughout. *Stipules* 4.5 × 1 mm long, fugacious. Leaves 10-16(22) cm long; petiole 1.5-2 cm long, cylindrical, hirsute; rachis 5.5-12 cm long, hirsute, with 9-12 (15) pairs of pinnae; pinnae (2.2)4-7.5 cm long; paraphyllidia 0.5 mm long; leaflets (27)34-55 pairs per pinna, 3.5-5.5 × 1.5 mm, linear-oblong, base obliquely truncate, apex acute, venation brochidodromous, glabrous on both surfaces, margin long-ciliate, papyraceous. *Inflorescences* consisting of clusters of 2-4 capitulum-like racemes, on terminal axis to 12.5(32) cm long, yellow-hirsute; peduncles 0.8 cm long, sparsely hirsute, without pearl glands; inflorescence bracts two, one at the peduncle base, 1.2-2 mm long, linear, the other near the capitulum-like raceme, 1 mm long, broadly elliptic, pubescent on the margins, fugacious; floral bract 0.5 mm long, glabrous, broadly obovate, fugacious; pedicels 0.7-0.9 mm long, glabrous; flowers white, capitulum-like racemes 1-1.2 cm in diam. at anthesis. *Calyx* 0.5 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes less than ¼ the length of the whole calyx, glabrous. *Corolla* to 2 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes half the whole corolla length, glabrous. *Stamens* c. 4 mm long. *Ovary* 1 mm long, glabrous, short-stipitate, the stipe shorter than the ovary; basal nectary 0.5 mm high. *Legume* 5.5-6 × 0.9-1 × 0.2 cm, flat, straight, dehiscent along both sutures; valves chartaceous, conspicuously reticulate, glabrous, acute at the base and apex; stipe 0.5 cm long; beak present, 2 mm long. *Seeds* 8 per fruit, almost spherical, 3.5-4 × 4 × 1.5-2 mm. Fig. 16.

Distribution. Mexico central: Guerrero, Jalisco, Edo. Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, and Puebla. Fig. 15.

Habitat. Most often found in *Quercus* forest, less frequent in low deciduous forest and savanna-like vegetation. Alt. 1100-1900 m.

Phenology. Flowering from August to October, fruiting from July to November.

Vernacular name. Timbre.

Taxonomic comments. *Acaciella igualensis* has

stems with a very characteristic yellow-hirsute indumentum. It is very similar to *A. painteri* var. *houghii*, but can be distinguished by its shorter paraphyllidia, to 0.5 mm long (c. 1 mm long in *A. painteri* var. *houghii*). *A. igualensis* is also similar to *A. bartwegii*, but the latter species tends to be a prostrate perennial herb and its pubescence is white.

Conservation status. Recent collections of *Acaciella igualensis* have shown that its distribution range is not as small as was previously thought; labels of recent collections mentioned that it is abundant in the areas where it was collected. This species is rated as of Least Concern (LC).

Representative specimens

MEXICO. **Colima:** a 3 km al E de Los Asmales, 2-IX-1979, Magallanes, J.A.S. 1814 (MEXU). **Guerrero:** 2 km al NW de Amatlán, 17° 52'53" N, 99° 46'09" W, 1140 m, 14-IX-1994, Calónico S., J. 1206 (MEXU); 2 km al SE de San Miguel, 1000 m, 5-IX-1996, Cruz Durán, R. 944 (MEXU). **Jalisco:** Barranca de Huentitán, al comenzar el descenso, 20° 45' N, 103° 19' W, 8-IX-1988, Reynoso, J.J. 154 (MEXU). **México:** Temascaltepec, 19° 02' N, 100° 03' W, 1450 m, 11-V-1932, Hinton, G. B. 2500 (G, K); Calera, 19° 00' N, 100° 00' W, 7-IV-1935, Hinton, G. B. 8016 (K, LL). **Michoacán:** Tiquicheo, 10 km al S de Tierra Caliente, 18° 53' N, 100° 44' W, 8-VII-1973, González Medrano 6158 (MEXU); 10 km al NW de La Erendira, cerca de Paso de Nuñez, camino a Caracuaró, 23-IX-1977, Soto, J.C. 322 (MEXU). **Morelos:** Alpuyecá, 18° 44' N, 99° 16' W, 3500 m, 17-VIII-1949, Atmar, G.L. 70 (MEXU); Xochitepec, 18° 47' N, 99° 14' W, 1110 m, 1-XI-1923, Lyonnet 1076 (MEXU). **Puebla:** Jolalpán, rancharía de Xochitepec, VII-1984, Moreno Macías, E. 49 (MEXU).

9. *Acaciella lemmonii* (Rose) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 103. 1928 ["lemmoni"].

Acacia lemmoni Rose, Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 12: 409. 1909. *Acacia angustissima* subsp. *lemmonii* (Rose) Wiggins, Contr. Dudl. Herb. 3: 230. 1942.

Type: United States: Arizona, Huachuca Mountains, Sep. 1852, J.G. Lemmon s.n. (holotype, US-41089!; isotype, G!).

Acaciella shrevei Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 105. 1928. *Acacia shrevei* (Britton & Rose) Tidestr., Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 48: 40. 1935. *Acacia angustissima* var. *shrevei* (Britton & Rose) Isely, Sida (6): 371. 1969. *Acacia hirta* var. *shrevei* (Britton & Rose) Kearney & Peebles, J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 29: 482. 1939.

Type: United States: Arizona, Huachuca Mountains, 26 Sep. 1916, F. Shreve 5064 (holotype, NY!; isotype, US).

Shrub to 3 m tall; twigs hirsute-pubescent. *Stipules* lanceolate, 3-3.5 mm long, fugacious. *Leaves* 11-13.5 cm long; petiole 2.5-3.5 cm long, terete, hirsute-pubescent; rachis 6-9.5 cm long, hirsute-pubescent, with

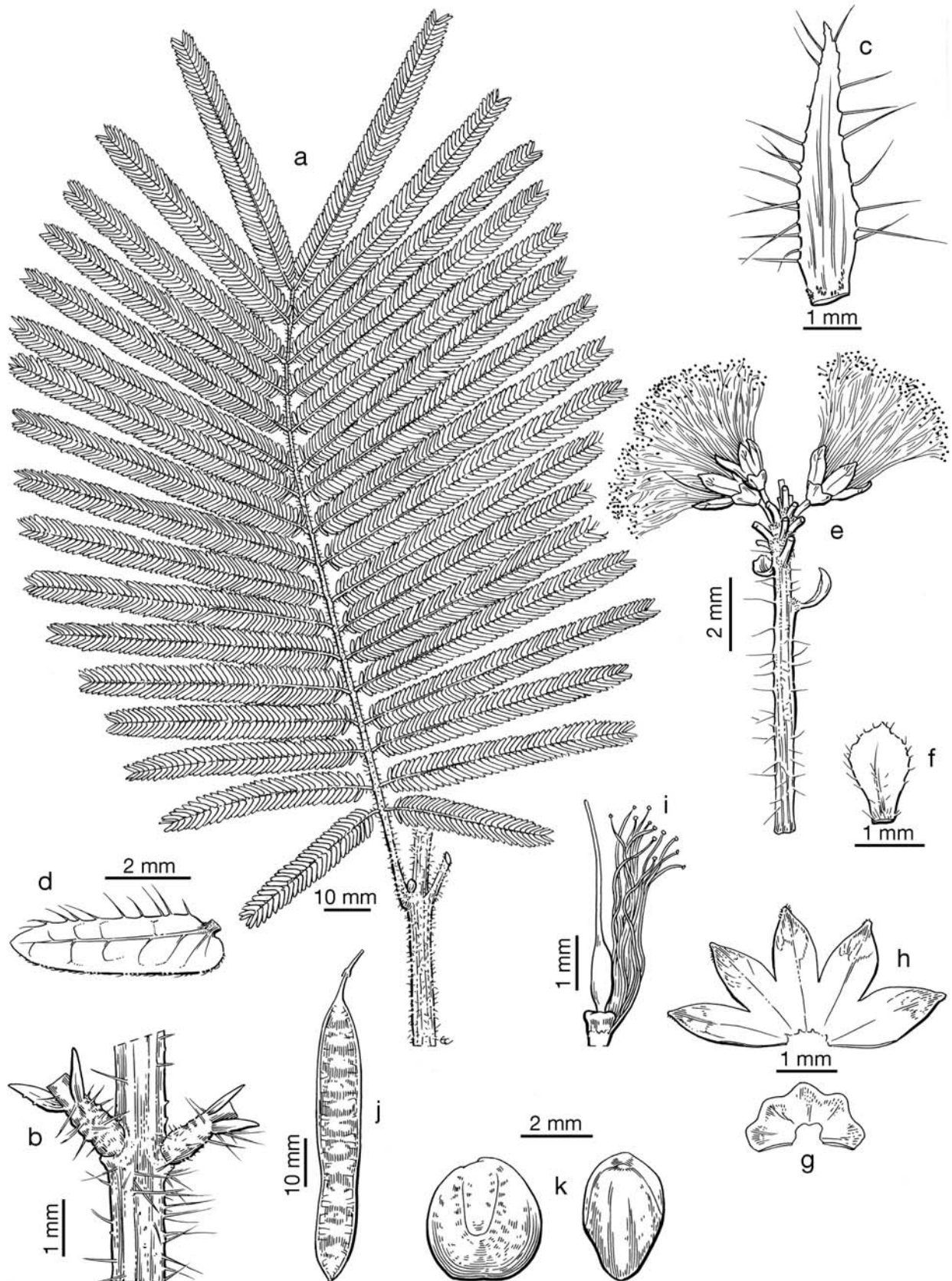


Fig. 16. *Acaciella igualensis*: **a**, bipinnate leaf; **b**, leaf fragment showing rachis, paraphyllidia on pinnae bases and pubescence; **c**, stipule; **d**, leaflet undersurface showing venation and ciliate margin; **e**, inflorescence fragment, some flowers have been removed; **f**, floral bract; **g**, calyx, opened out; **h**, corolla, opened out; **i**, androecium, many stamens have been removed, gynoecium and basal nectary; **j**, fruit, with beak broken; **k**, seed front view showing pleurogram, and profile view. a-d, j, k, from *Hinton & al.* 5412; e-h, from *Atmar 70*; i, from *Hinton & al.* 8136. Drawn by E. Catherine.

5-10 pairs of pinnae; pinnae 2-4 cm long; paraphyllidia 0.75-1 mm long; leaflets (15)18-20 pairs per pinna, 6-10 × 1.5 mm, oblong, base truncate, apex acute, venation inconspicuously brochidodromous, glabrous, margins sparsely and shortly ciliate, membranaceous. *Inflorescences* consisting of clusters of 2-3 axillary capitulum-like racemes; peduncles up to 1.2 cm long; hirsute-pubescent, without pearl glands; inflorescence bract one, near to the head, 1.5 mm long, glabrous, fugacious; floral bract less than 1 mm long, glabrous, clavate, fugacious; pedicels 0.5 mm long, glabrous; flowers white, becoming yellow-cream when dry, in capitulum-like racemes to 1.3 mm in diam. at anthesis. *Calyx* less than 0.5 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes less than ¼ the length of the whole calyx, glabrous. *Corolla* 1.5 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes to more than half the whole corolla length, glabrous. *Stamens* 6 mm long. *Ovary* 1 mm long, glabrous, short-stipitate, the stipe shorter than the ovary; basal nectary 0.5-0.7 mm high. *Legume* 4-6 × 0.8-1 × 0.2-0.3 cm, flat, straight; valves chartaceous, conspicuously reticulate-veined, hirsute, with hairs becoming sparser when fruit mature, rounded at the base, acute at the apex; stipe up to 1.2 cm long; beak absent. *Seeds* (6)8-10(12) per fruit, almost spherical, 4.5 × 3.5-4 × 2 mm. Fig. 17.

Distribution. Southern United States: Arizona and Texas; Mexico north: Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, Sinaloa and Sonora. Fig. 15.

Habitat. Dry scrub. Alt. 900-1600 m.

Phenology. Flowering May to September, fruiting from June to October.

Taxonomic comments. *Acaciella lemmonii* is easily recognised by its leaflets drying yellowish-green, with a fine brochidodromous venation, and the hirsute young twigs. It is similar to *Acaciella hartwegii* which is usually a prostrate perennial pilose herb with a very conspicuous brochidodromous leaflet venation.

Conservation status. The range of *Acaciella lemmonii* appears to be restricted to the north Mexican states of Sonora, Sinaloa and Chihuahua and also Arizona and Texas in the United States. The desert scrub in the Mexican part of this distribution is thought to be under threat from increased cultivation of buffel grass for livestock. Estimates suggest that Sonoran Desert scrub may have decreased by as much as 31% between 1973 and 1992 (Carton & al. 2005). However, as this species also occurs at slightly higher elevations it may not be immediately affected by the loss of habitat. Therefore a rating of Near Threatened (NT) is advised because it may become threatened under criterion A if habitat loss continues.

Representative specimens

MEXICO. **Nuevo León:** 24 km al S de Linares, 1400 m, 25-IX-1986, Estrada, A.E. 683 (MEXU). **Sinaloa:** Arroyo, Potrerillo, 25° 14' N, 107° 22' W, 1100 m, 24-VI-1982, Hernández M., R. 7406 (IBUG, MEXU); 9 km, al E de Agua Caliente, 26° 49' N, 108° 22' W, 600 m, 6-X-1985, Tenorio, P. 10259 (MEXU). **Sonora:** Los Pozos drainage S into Rio, 29° 32' N, 108° 53' W, 1000 m, 25-IX-1991, Joyal, E. 1765 (TEX); Concordia, 3 km al NE de Loberas, 30° 36' N, 111° 03' W, 1922 m, 26-VI-1982, Tenorio, P. 611 (IBUG, MEXU); Janos, Border of Chihuahua and Sonora, 30° 15' N, 110° 03' W, 1600 m, 26-VIII-1939, White, S.S. 2555 (MEXU). USA. **Arizona:** Deer Canyon, 31° 53' N, 109° 14' W, 600 m, 2-IX-1906, Blumer, J.C. 1236 (K, MEXU); 21 miles from junction of highway 81-83, along highway 83, 1-V-1949, Tharp 52-145 (MEXU).

10. *Acaciella painteri* Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 102. 1928.

Acacia painteri (Britton & Rose) L. Rico, Anales Jard. Bot. Madrid 58: 281. 2001.

Type: Mexico: Jalisco, near Guadalajara, 28 Sept. 1903, J.N. Rose & J.H. Painter 7388 (holotype, US!; isotype, NY!).

Detailed observation of the types of *Acaciella houghii*, *A. submontana* and *A. painteri* together with numerous collections from several states (Jalisco, Morelos, Nayarit, Guerrero, Edo. Mexico, Michoacan) show that all belong to the same species which contains two discrete groups. *A. houghii* represents one extreme, being almost glabrous, having fewest pinnae and the largest leaflets. *A. painteri* lies at the other extreme, it is the most pubescent, with numerous pairs of pinnae, and the smallest leaflets with very long-cilia. The type material of *Acacia submontana* fits well into *A. houghii* and represents the extreme of sparsely puberulous plants. The leaves closest to the reproductive structures have the fewest pinnae and bigger leaflets. Young twigs are extremely pubescent, leaflets often have a tuft of pilose hairs on the upper surface next to the main vein. Plants with the most variable leaflet characters are found in Morelos State. The most pubescent plants are found in Nayarit and Jalisco. The species is treated here as containing two varieties; both are closely related to *Acaciella igualensis* which shares a geographical distribution with *Acaciella painteri* var. *houghii*.

KEY TO VARIETIES OF *ACACIELLA PAINTERI*

1. Twigs, rachises and petioles with short, sparse strigulose hairs, sometimes hirsute, but not yellow-hirsute; restricted to Jalisco and Nayarit states in SW Mexico .. **10a. var. painteri**
1. Twigs glabrous or very sparsely puberulous; plants with a wider distribution in Central and Southwest Mexico **10b. var. houghii**

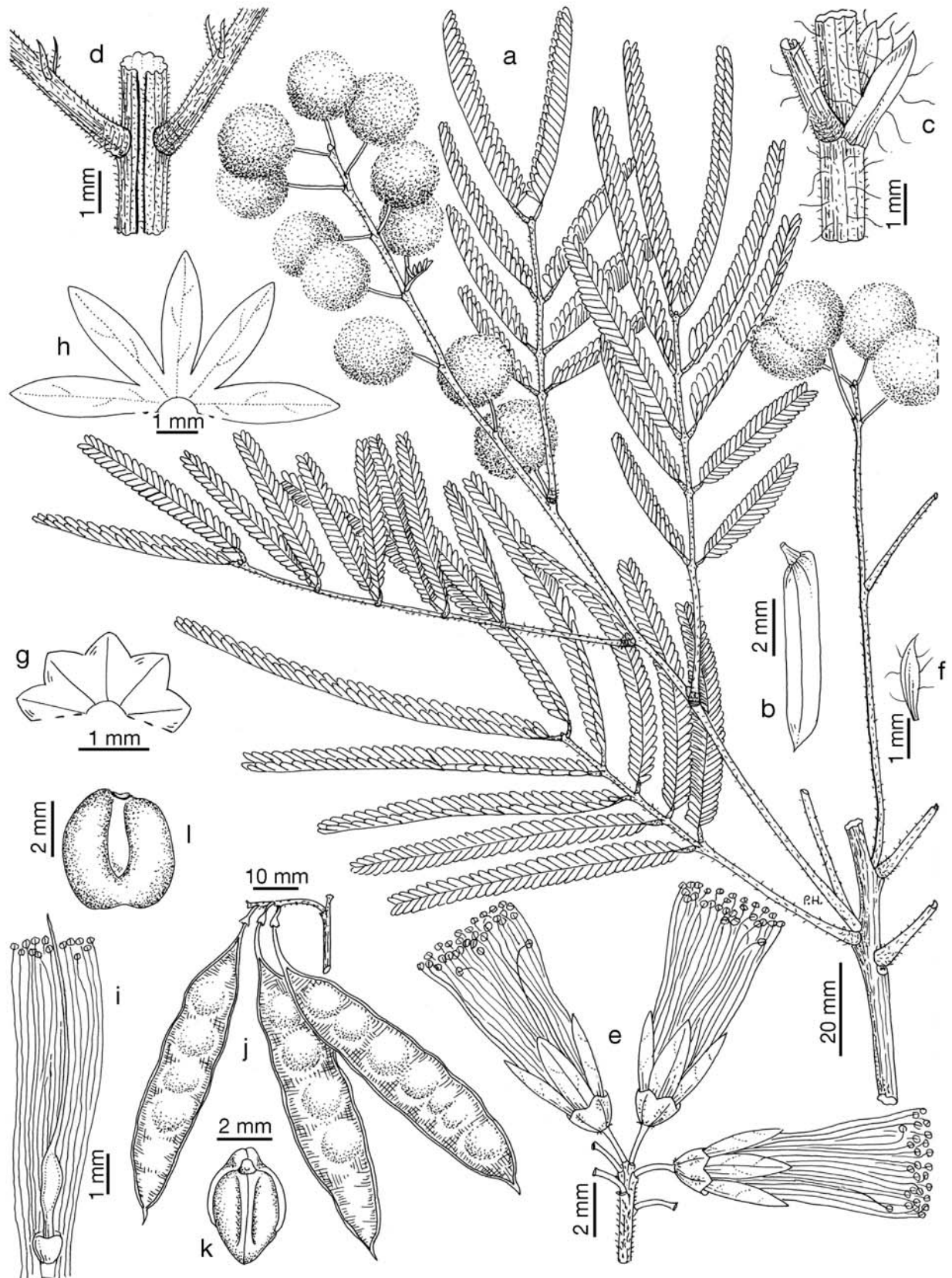


Fig. 17. *Acaciella lemmonii*: **a**, habit and inflorescence; **b**, leaflet above surface; **c**, stem fragment, base of petiole and stipules; **d**, leaf fragment showing channelled rachis and paraphyllidia on pinnae bases; **e**, inflorescence fragment; **f**, floral bract; **g**, calyx, opened out; **h**, corolla, opened out; **i**, androecium, many stamens have been removed, gynoecium and basal nectary; **j**, fragment of infructescence; **k**, seed, profile view showing protuberant pleurogram area; **l**, seed, front view showing pleurogram. a-b, d-i, from Tenorio & al. 611; c, from Blumer 1236; j-l, from Hernández & Tenorio 7406.

10a. *Acaciella painteri* Britton & Rose var. *painteri*

Shrub to 5 m tall, densely white-pubescent on the very young stems. *Stipules* fugacious, not seen. *Leaves* 5-15(18) cm long; petiole 2-4.5 cm long, slightly channelled, usually pubescent; rachis 1-3 cm long, glabrescent to shortly adpressed-hairy; with 3-9 pairs of pinnae; pinnae 4-5.5(8) cm long; with paraphyllidia c. 1 mm long; leaflets (25)34-40(58) pairs per pinna, 4.5-7(12) × 1.2-1.5(3) mm, linear-oblong, chartaceous, base oblique, apex rounded-acute, venation brochidodromous, with a very sunken venation on the undersurface, usually glabrous, sometimes slightly pubescent along the base of the midvein, margins very short-ciliate. *Inflorescences* consisting of axillary and terminal racemes, main rachis 8.5-25 cm long, densely white-pubescent; peduncle 0.7-1 cm long; glabrous or glabrescent, without pearl glands; with 1-2 bracts, the first 2 mm long, at the peduncle base, the second 1 mm long on the middle of the peduncle, sometimes pubescent, linear, fugacious; floral bract 0.5 mm long, pubescent, clavate, fugacious; pedicels 0.7-1 mm long, glabrous; flowers white, dark orange when dry; in short capitulum-like racemes 0.7-12 mm in diam. at anthesis. *Calyx* 1 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes less than ¼ the length of the whole calyx, glabrous. *Corolla* 2.3-2.5 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes to more than half the whole corolla length, glabrous. *Stamens* 4.5 mm long. *Ovary* 1.2 mm long, glabrous, short-stipitate, the stipe shorter than the ovary; basal nectary 0.3-0.4 mm high. *Legume* (3.7)4(5) × 0.7-0.9 × 0.2-0.3 cm, flat, straight, dehiscent; valves membranaceous, conspicuously reticulate, sparsely white-pubescent, acute at the base and apex; stipe 0.6-1.5 cm long; beak present, 2 mm long. *Seeds* 8 per fruit, spherical, circular in outline, 3.5-4.5 × 3.5-4.5 × 1.5-2 mm. Fig. 18.

Distribution. Mexico central: Guerrero, Jalisco, Edo. Mexico, Michoacan, Nayarit and Zacatecas states. Fig. 19.

Habitat. Dry scrubland and low deciduous forest, less frequent in *Quercus* and mixed *Pinus-Quercus* forest. Alt. 50-1750 m.

Phenology. Flowering from August to October, fruiting August to November.

Taxonomic comments. *Acaciella painteri* var. *painteri* has leaflets with a very sunken brochidodromous venation, this visible only on the leaflet undersurface; the peduncles and young branches are white-pubescent. It is not so widely distributed as *A. painteri* var. *houghii*.

Conservation status. The range of *Acaciella painteri* var. *painteri* is restricted to the south western region of Mexico, but is not small enough to meet the area threshold under criterion B. Information from

herbarium labels indicates that the distribution may be patchy so the AOO may be small. General threats in this region include conversion of habitat for agricultural use and loss of habitat due to expansion of human settlements. A rating under criterion A may be appropriate, however due to the uncertainty of the relationship between habitat loss and population size (i.e. lack of quantitative data) a rating of Near Threatened (NT) is advised.

Representative specimens

MEXICO. **Jalisco:** Puente San Pedro, 5 m SW of Tecatitlan, 1200 m, 22-IX-1958, *McVaugh 18094* (MEXU); 3 m S of la Huerta, road to Barra de Navidad, 500 m, 3-X-1960, *McVaugh 19797* (MEXU); Cerro del Palacio, 4-5 km al WSW de Tuxcacuesco, 19° 40'27" N, 104° 00'46" W, 1100 m, 21-X-1996, *Santana, F.J. 7876* (MEXU). **México:** El Zapote, Carr. Tejupilco-Bejucos, 1000 m, 20-X-1978, *Guizar N., E. 239* (MEXU). **Michoacán:** San José Purúa, 3-X-1964, *González Q., L. 1728* (MEXU); Coalcomán, 18° 47' N, 103° 09' W, 1000 m, 24-X-1938, *Hinton, G.B. 12453* (K); 2 km S of Ario de Rosales, 19° 11'60" N, 101° 43' W, 1824 m, 31-XII-1977, *Soto, J.C. 575* (MEXU). **Nayarit:** 1.5 m W of Mazatlan on road to Las Varas, 600 m, 27-VIII-1959, *Feddema, C. 1062* (MEXU); 10 km al E de El Venado o a 1 km al E de Real del Zopilote, camino a San Miguel Zapote, 10-IX-1985, *Télez, O. 9196* (MEXU). **Zacatecas:** km 85 carr. Zacatecas-Guadalajara, 8-X-1992, *Enríquez E., D. 275* (MEXU).

10b. *Acaciella painteri* var. *houghii* (Britton & Rose)

L. Rico, **comb. nov.**

Acaciella houghii Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 103. 1928. basion.

Type: Mexico: Morelos, near Cuernavaca [18° 55'N, 99° 15'W], *J.N. Rose & Walter Hough 4367* (holotype, NY!; isotype, US!).

Acaciella submontana Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 103. 1928.

Type: Mexico: Nayarit, Mpio. Tepic, near San Blasito [20° 40'N, 104° 16'W], 4 Aug. 1897, *J.N. Rose 3345* (holotype, NY!; isotype, US).

Shrub to 5 m tall, glabrous, occasionally pubescent on very young stems. *Stipules* linear to lanceolate, 3-3.5(4) mm long, with long erect hairs, fugacious. *Leaves* 8.5-10(12) cm long; petiole 2-2.5 cm long, slightly channelled, glabrous or glabrescent; rachis 1-3 cm long, glabrescent, with 3-8 pairs of pinnae; pinnae 4-5.5 cm long; paraphyllidia c. 1 mm long; leaflets (16)34-40 pairs per pinna, 4.5-7(12) × 1.5-2(3) mm, linear-oblong, base oblique, apex rounded to acute, venation brochidodromous, usually glabrous, sometimes slightly pubescent on the base of the midvein, margin very short-ciliate, membranaceous. *Inflorescences* consisting of clusters 2-3, racemes axillary or terminal, usually on a main axis 8.5-20 cm long,

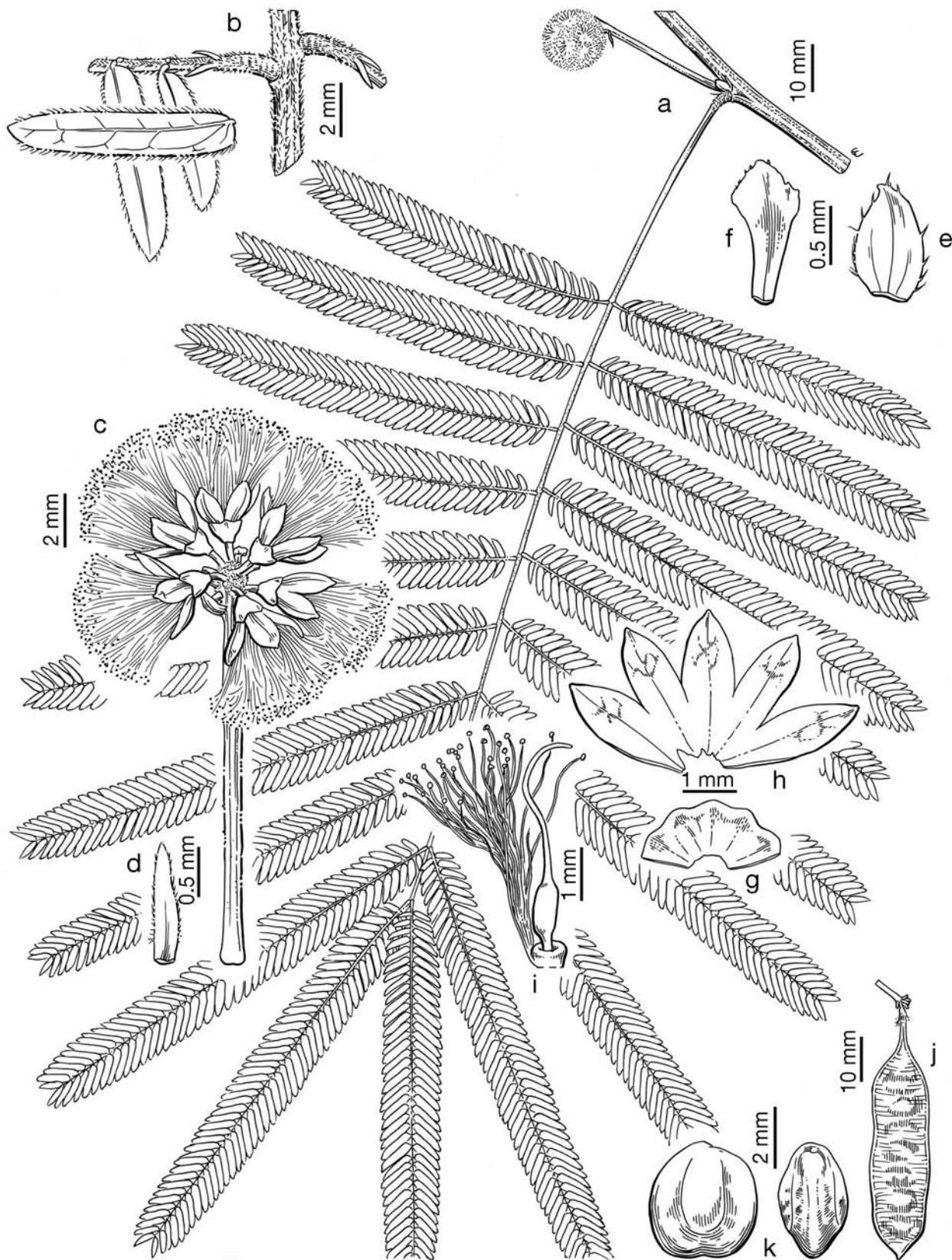


Fig. 18. *Acacia painteri* var. *painteri*: **a**, leaf and an axillary inflorescence; **b**, leaf fragment showing rachis, paraphyllidia on pinnae bases, with two upperside and one underside leaflets; **c**, detail of a peduncle with few flowers; **d**, bract from the peduncle base; **e**, bract from the peduncle apex, close to the flowers; **f**, floral bract; **g**, calyx, opened out; **h**, corolla, opened out; **i**, androecium, many stamens have been removed, gynoecium and basal nectary; **j**, fruit; **k**, seed front and profile view. **a**, **c**-**i**, from *Hinton 12453*, **b**, **j**, **k**, from *Rico & Martínez 880*. Drawn by E. Catherine.

glabrescent; peduncles 0.7-1 cm long; glabrous or glabrescent, without pearl glands; inflorescence bracts 1 or 2, up to 2 mm long, one at the middle of the peduncle, the other very near to the raceme, pubescent, linear, fugacious; floral bract 0.5 mm long, pubescent, clavate, fugacious; pedicels 0.7-1 mm long, glabrous; flowers white, becoming orange when dry; racemes 0.7-1(2.2) cm long at anthesis. *Legume* (3.7)4 × 0.7 × 0.2 cm, flat, straight, dehiscent; valves membranaceous, conspicuously reticulate, glabrous, acute at the base and apex; stipe 0.6 mm long; beak present, 2 mm long. *Seeds* 3-3.5 × 3-3.3 × 2.1-2.3 mm. Fig. 20.

Distribution. Mexico: Chiapas, Colima, Durango, Guerrero, Jalisco, Edo. Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Puebla, Sinaloa and Sonora. Fig. 19.

Habitat. Seasonally dry forest, dry scrubland, scrub, *Quercus* and mixed *Quercus-Pine* forest and less frequently in humid mesophyllous forest; on sandy soils, but prefers limestone. Alt. 50-1950 m.

Phenology. Flowering all year, fruiting from August-March.

Taxonomic comments. *Acaciella painteri* var. *houghii* usually presents capitulum-like racemes of 1.5 cm diam., although several collections, as illustrated in Fig. 20, have elongate racemes to 2.2 cm long. Within *Acaciella* species, this variety has the most pronounced brochidodromous leaflet venation.

Conservation status. *Acaciella painteri* var. *houghii* is widely distributed and current collections indicate that it is abundant in its distribution range. A rating of Least Concern (LC) is given.

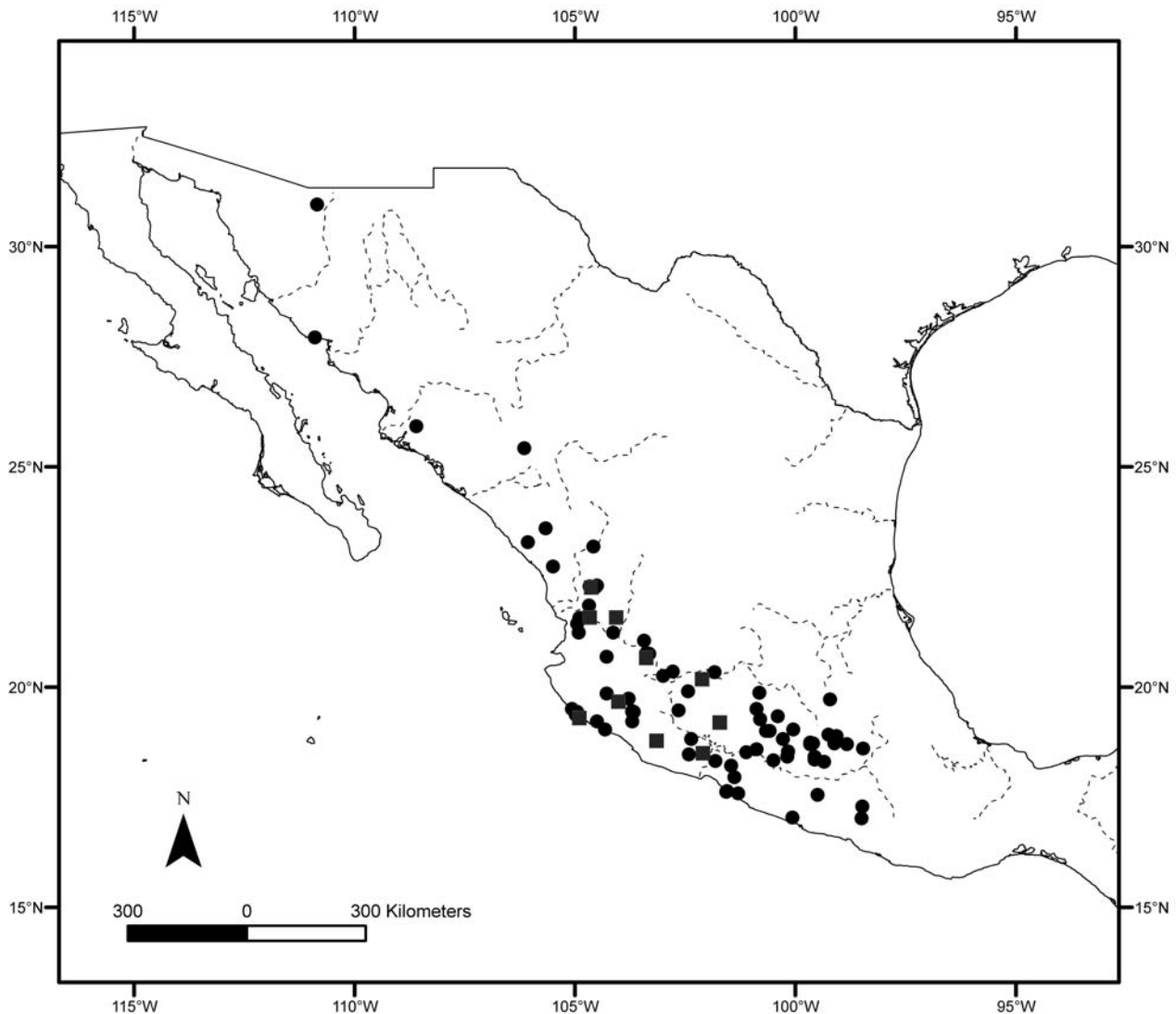


Fig. 19. Geographical range of *Acaciella painteri* var. *painteri* (■) and *A. painteri* var. *houghii* (●).

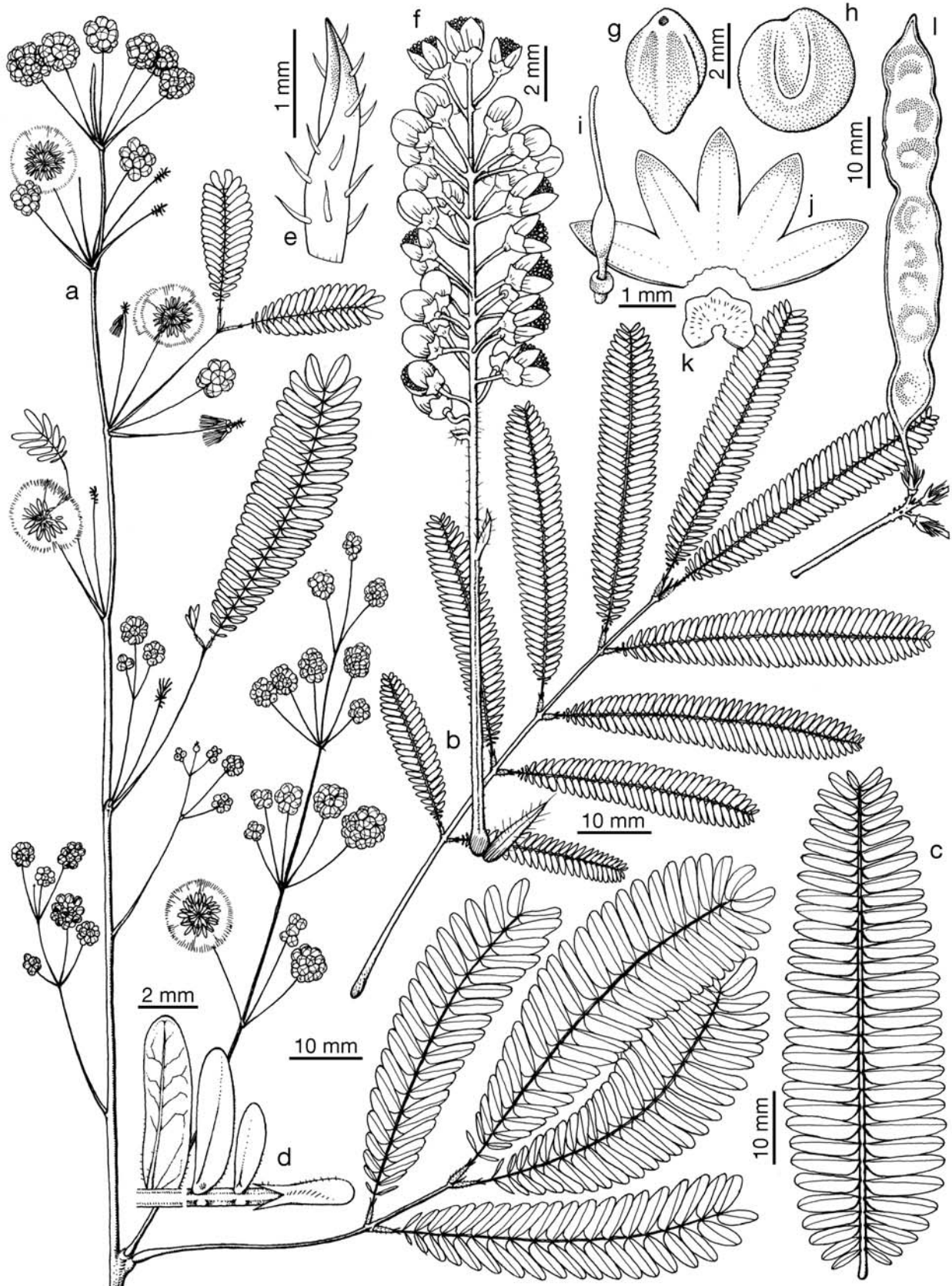


Fig. 20. *Acacia painteri* var. *houghii*. **a**, habit and inflorescence; **b**, whole leaf; **c**, a pinna; **d**, fragment of pinna showing basal paraphyllidia; **e**, middle peduncle bract; **f**, racemose elongation of inflorescence and associated floral bracts; **g**, seed in profile view showing micropile; **h**, seed in front view showing pleurogram; **i**, gynoeceum and basal nectary; **j**, corolla, opened out; **k**, calyx, opened out; **l**, fruit. **a**, from *Catalán* 275; **b**, **d**, from *Flores* 612; **c**, from *Catalán* 465; **e**-**f**, **i**-**k**, from *Martínez E.* 411; **g**-**h**, **l**, from *Hinton* 8856. Drawn by E. Papadopoulos.

Representative specimens

MEXICO. **Colima**: Manzanillo, 19° 02' N, 104° 19' W, 26-XI-1981, *Magallanes, J.A.S. 3329* (MEXU); Steep bluffs above Río Salado, 5 miles S of Colima, 19° 13' N, 103° 42' W, 400 m, 17-VII-1957, *McVaugh 15505* (MEXU); Rancho el Jabali, approx. 20 km N de la Cd. de Colima, cerca de la Hacienda San Antonio, 19° 26' N, 103° 40' W, 1300 m, 7-II-1992, *Rico, L. 949* (K, MEXU). **Durango**: cañón río Mezquital, Camino entre Temoaya y La Candelaria, 23° 11' 09" N, 104° 35' W, 1100 m, 6-X-1999, *González, M. 3146* (CIIDIR, K). **Guerrero**: Potreritos, 3,7 km al E, 18° 12' 45" N, 101° 27' 37" W, 1240 m, 29-I-2000, *Calónico S., J. 20926* (MEXU); 3 km adelante del poblado de Alcozauca, 1310 m, 4-XII-1989, *Calzada, J.I. 15111* (MEXU). **Jalisco**: Bolaños, En la Zuluaga, 8 km al W de San Martín Bolaños, 21° 14' N, 104° 08' W, 1500 m, 21-VIII-1988, *Flores M., A. 1076* (IBUG, MEXU); Huentitán Bajo, Barranca de Huentitán, 20° 45' N, 103° 19' W, 1300 m, 3-XI-1990, *Flores M., A. 2525* (XAL); Rancho Cuixmala, Saddle on road between Cumbres 1 and Cumbres 2, 19° 26' N, 104° 58' W, 20-VIII-1991, *Lott, E.J. 3814* (K, MEXU); La Flor del Campo, Mpio. de Mazanilla, 2000 m, -VIII-1978, *Pérez Calix, E. 28* (IEB). **México**. Temascaltepec, La Chorrera, 19° 02' N, 100° 03' W, 1350 m, 20-XII-1933, *Hinton, G. B. 5367* (K); Limones, 18° 49' N, 100° 17' W, 960 m, 22-XII-1933, *Hinton, G. B. 5377* (K, LL). **Michoacán**: a 12 km SW de Tuzantla por carr. a Tiquicheo, entre Puente el Pedregal y Las Juntas, 19° 00' N, 100° 40' W, 600 m, 20-VII-1983, *Hernández H.M. 173* (MO); 13 km al S de Arteaga y a 13 km N de Taguazal, 18° 28' N, 102° 25' W, 23-X-1977, *Ladd M. 324* (MEXU); 5 km al SW de Ario de Rosales, 19° 12' N, 101° 43' W, 1650 m, 11-IX-1979, *Soto, J.C. 1540* (MEXU). **Morelos**: Carr. Cuernavaca-Yautepec "Cañón de Lobos", 18° 53' N, 99° 04' W, 1420 m, 2-XII-1982, *Dorado, O. 1089* (K, MEXU); 2 km al S de Tlayca, Mpio. Jonacatepec, 18° 42' N, 98° 50' W, 1300 m, 18-X-1986, *Flores F., G. 289* (MEXU). **Nayarit**: 2,8 km al NW de Jesús María, camino a Mesa del Nayar, 22° 15' N, 104° 33' W, 970 m, 23-IX-1989, *Flores F., G. 1279* (MEXU). **Puebla**: Izúcar de Matamoros, 18° 36' N, 98° 28' W, 5-IX-1966, *Boege, W. 346* (MEXU); Paraje Las Trojas, 5 km de El Sábalo, 1200 m, 1-XI-1985, *Vidana, J.M. 60* (IBUG, IEB). **Sinaloa**: La Cebolla ± 40 km al N de San Ignacio, 25° 25' N, 106° 09' W, 1500 m, 20-VIII-1980, *Ayina, R.V. 826* (MEXU); On the road from Esquinapa de Hidalgo to Acaponeta on the first rise of small hills 10 km to the south of Esquinapa, 22° 44' N, 105° 30' W, 10 m, 15-XI-1991, *Macqueen, D.J. 222* (EAP, FHO, K, MEXU). **Sonora**: Guaymas, 27° 56' N, 110° 54' W, 11-X-1887, *Palmer, E. 254* (BM); Cañada Verde, 19 km al E de Agua Caliente, 30° 57' N, 110° 51' W, 1050 m, 6-X-1985, *Tenorio, P. 10243* (MEXU, TEX). **Zacatecas**. Santa Rosa, Cerro de la Cruz, Cañón de Juchipila, 5-VIII-1992, *Enríquez E., E. 91* (MEXU).

11. *Acaciella rosei* (Standl.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 105. 1928.

Acaciella rosei Standl., Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 20: 187. 1919.

Type: Mexico: Sinaloa, Mazatlán vicinity, 30-III-1910, *Rose, Standley & Russell 13673* (holotype, US!; isotype, NY!).

Acaciella ortegae Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 106. 1928.

Type: Mexico: Sinaloa, Mazatlán, *J. González Ortega 6501* (holotype, US!; isotypes, K!, MEXU!, NY!).

Acacia mazatlanana M.E. Jones, Contr. West. Bot. 15: 141. 1929.

Type: Mexico: Sinaloa; Mazatlán, *M.E. Jones 22430* (holotype, POM; isotype, GH!).

Shrub to 5 m tall, sparsely hirtellous-pilose. *Stipules* 2-2.5 mm long, c. 1 mm wide, pubescent, fugacious. *Leaves* 15 cm long; petiole 2.4(3) cm long, glabrous; rachis 2-3 cm long, glabrous, with 1-2 pairs of pinnae; pinnae 3.5-7.5 cm long; paraphyllidia 2.5 mm long, fugacious; leaflets 2-3(4) pairs per pinna, 3-6.5 × (0.9)1.2-3 cm, elliptic to widely elliptic, base and apex acute, brochidodromous venation well marked on both surfaces, glabrous above, sparsely pubescent only along the veins on the under surface, coriaceous. *Inflorescence* comprising clusters of 2-3 racemes in terminal panicles, less frequently axillary, main rachis 7-16 cm long, slightly hirsute; peduncles 0.8-1.8 cm long; glabrous or nearly so, without pearl glands; 2 inflorescence bracts on the peduncle, one near the base, 5 mm long, linear-triangular, pubescent, fugacious, another higher up the peduncle close to the raceme, 0.75 mm long, lanceolate, usually glabrous or with only a very few pilose hairs; floral bract 0.7 mm long, slightly hirtellous, clavate, fugacious, very conspicuous when the inflorescence is immature; pedicels 0.8-1mm long, glabrous; flowers white, in short capitulum-like racemes 12-14 mm in diam. at anthesis. *Calyx* 0.5 mm long, the lobes 5-lobed, less than ¼ the length of the whole calyx, calyx almost truncate, almost glabrous. *Corolla* 2.2 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes to more than half the whole corolla length, glabrous. *Stamens* 4-5 mm long. *Ovary* 1.5 mm long, glabrous, short-stipitate, the stipe shorter than the ovary; basal nectary 0.25 mm high. *Legume* 5-5.8 × 1.4 × 0.2-0.25 cm, flat, straight, dehiscent; valves chartaceous, conspicuously reticulate, glabrous, acute at the base and apex; stipe 1.3 cm long; beak to 3 mm long. *Seeds* 8 per fruit. Fig. 21.

Distribution. Mexico north and central: Colima, Jalisco, Sinaloa and Sonora. Fig. 22.

Habitat. Seasonally dry forest; often in association with *Bursera*; on limestone and clay-loam soil. Alt. 0-600 m.

Phenology. Flowering August to March, fruiting October to March.

Taxonomic comments. *Acaciella rosei* is a very handsome shrub having the largest leaflets in the genus. It has great ornamental potential. The morphology of the species is unique and no similarities with other known *Acaciella* species are found except with of *A. sotoi* which differs in being densely pubescent and endemic to one known locality in Michoacan.

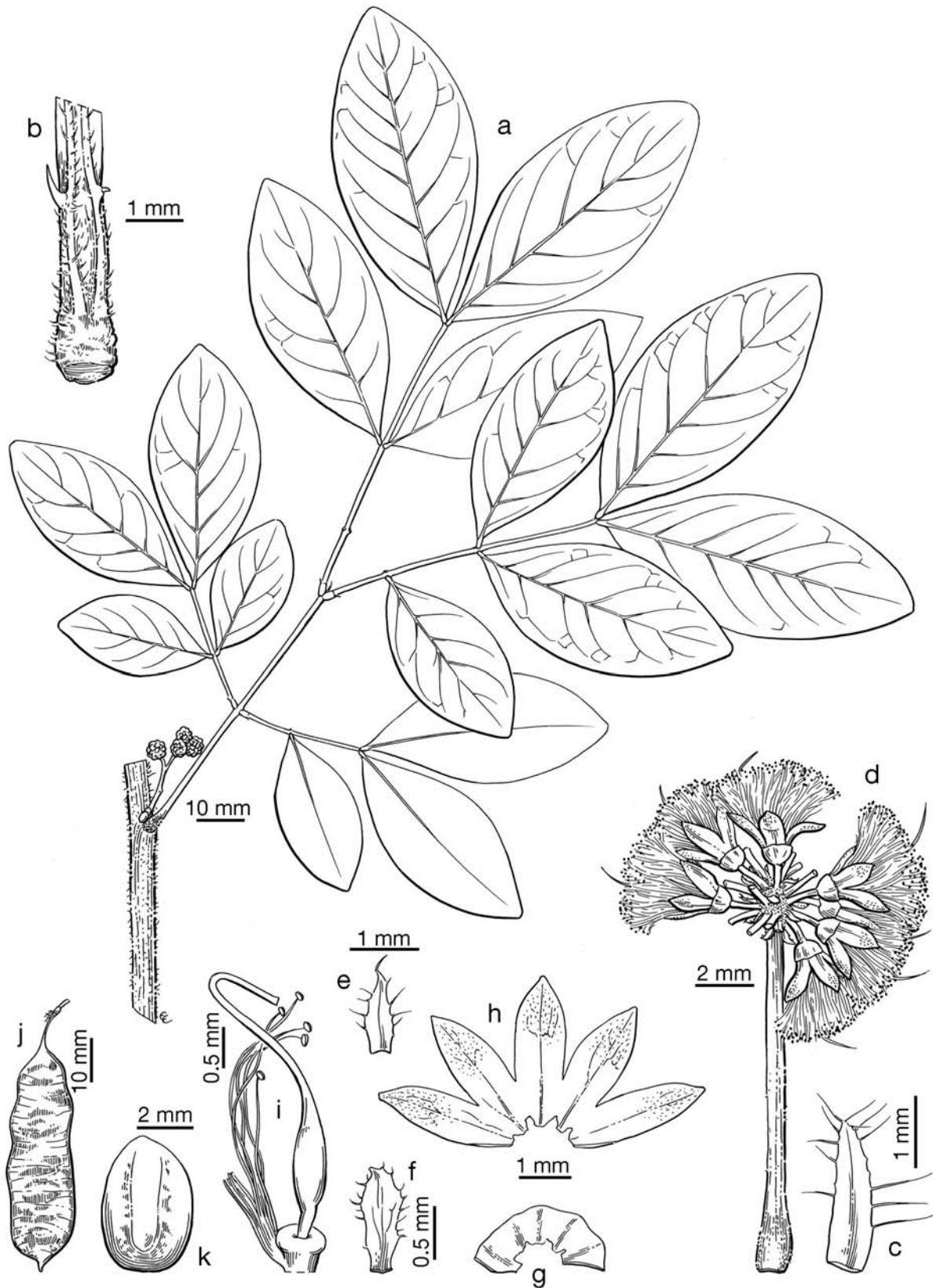


Fig. 21. *Acacia rosei*: **a**, a leaf and part of stem; **b**, base of pinna showing paraphyllidia and channelled stem; **c**, inflorescence bract; **d**, inflorescence fragment and peduncle; **e**, peduncular bract; **f**, floral bract; **g**, calyx, opened out; **h**, corolla, opened out; **i**, gynoecium, androecium, with many stamens removed and basal nectary; **j**, fruit; **k**, seed. **a**, **c**-**k**, from Lott & al. 4152; **b**, from Rico & Contreras 1035. Drawn by E. Catherine.

Conservation status. *Acaciella rosei* is restricted to the western Mexican coast. The seasonally dry forest in which this species is found is under increasing threat from residential construction and town expansion. However, the threats are not considered significant enough to warrant a threatened category, so this species is currently rated as of Least Concern (LC).

Representative specimens

MEXICO. **Colima:** Vicinity of Manzanillo, 19° 02' N, 104° 19' W, 28-XI-1925, *Ferris, Roxana* 6085 (NY); 10 m SE of Colima, 400 m, 5-XII-1959, *McVaugh* 1461 (MEXU); 19° 03' N, 104° 17' W, 94 m, 21-X-1910, *Orcutt, C.R.* 4460 (MEXU). **Jalisco:** Arroyo Cuixmala, Cumbres 1, 19° 31' N, 104° 56' W, 300 m, 5-XI-1991, *Lott, E.J.* 4152 (K, MCS, MEXU); 25 km NW of Río San Nicolás and 20 SE of Tomatlán, 19° 50' N, 105° 23' W, 10-XII-1970, *McVaugh*

25295 (MEXU, NY). **Sinaloa:** NE de Huajote, 25° 31' N, 107° 37', 250 m, 9-X-1992, *González E., A. s.n.* (MEXU); La Bajada, 25° 55' N, 109° 00' W, 300 m, -XI-1922, *González Ortega, J.* 554 (MEXU); Mazatlán, 23° 13' N, 106° 25' W, III-1931, *González Ortega, J.* 6740 (G, MEXU, MO).

12. *Acaciella sotoi* L. Rico, *sp. nov.*

Type: Mexico: Michoacán; Mun. Aquila, 7 km NO de la Placita, 20 Oct. 1985, *J.C. Soto* 11203 (holotype, MEXU!; isotypes, BM!, K!, MO!).

Speciei A. rosei (Standl.) Britton & Rose proxima, a qua differt stipulis multo grandioribus, petiolo hirtello, paraphyllidiis minoribus, foliolis in unaquaque pinna magis numerosis, ovato-rhombicis, supra puberulis, subtus dense sericeis, calyce longiore, sericeo, corolla sericea et legumine dense villosa.

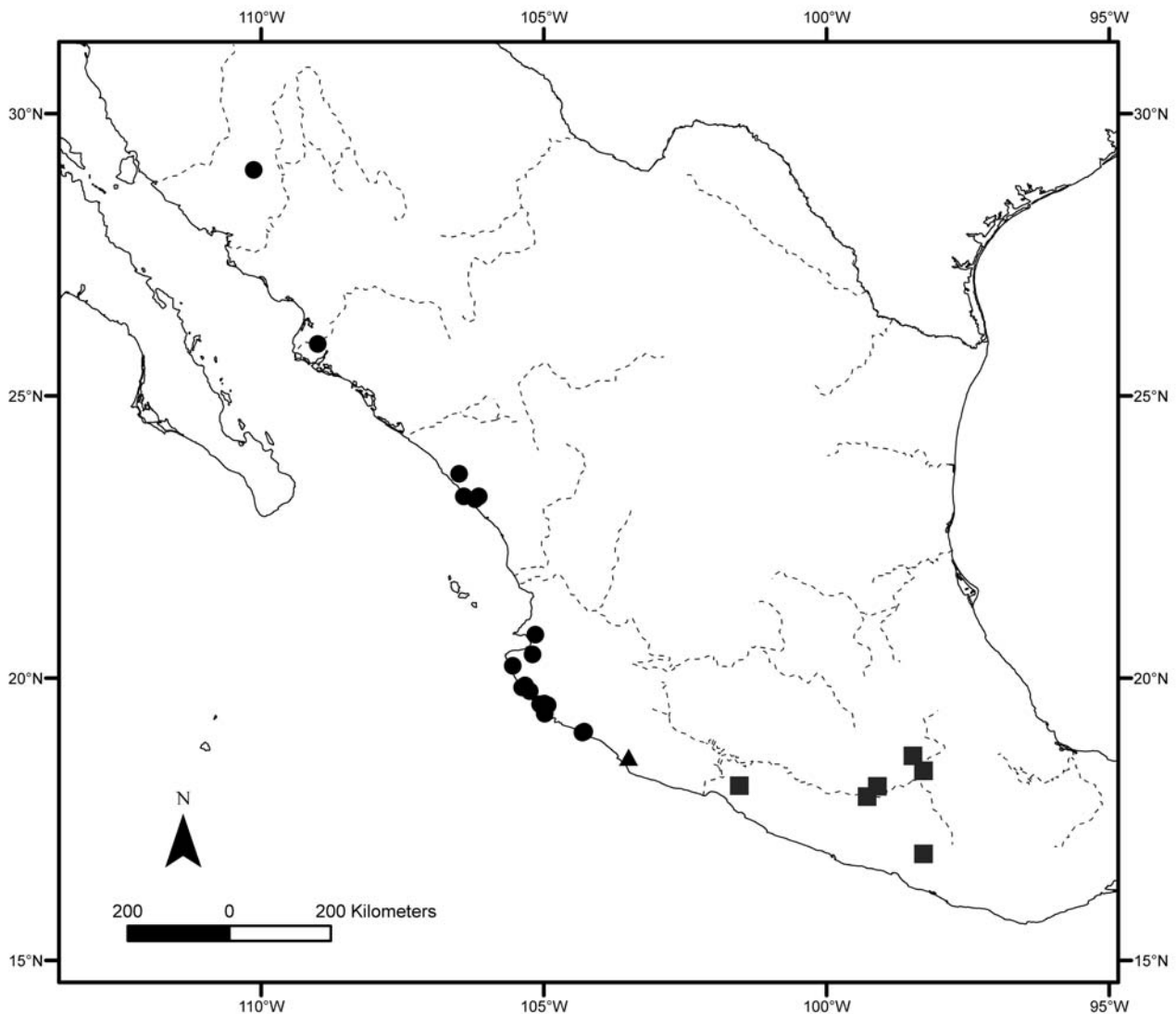


Fig. 22. Geographical range of *Acaciella rosei* (●), *A. sotoi* (▲) and *A. sousae* (■).

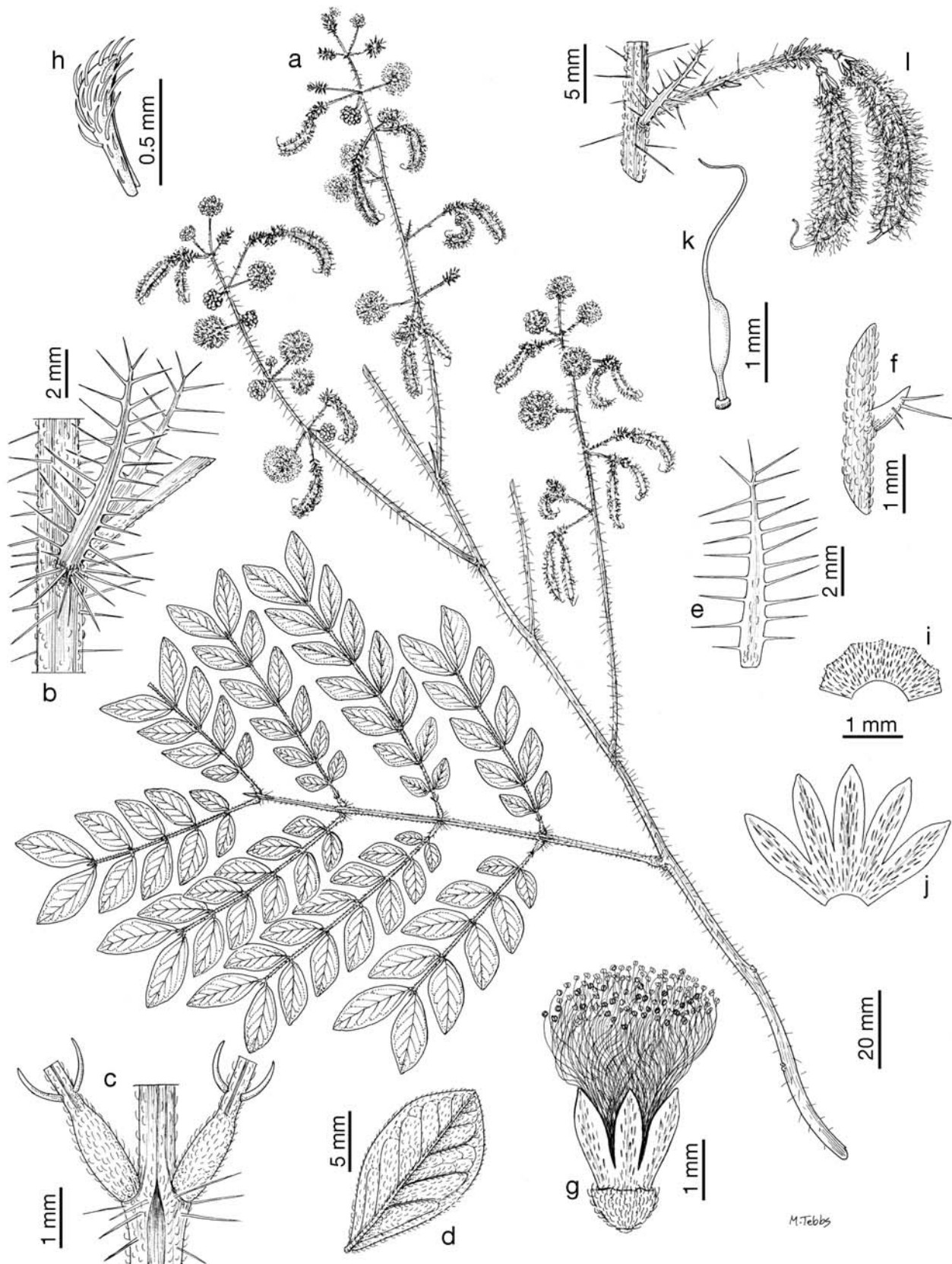


Fig. 23. *Acaciella sotoi*: **a**, habit and inflorescences, a few immature fruits; **b**, stipules; **c**, leaf fragment showing channelled rachis and paraphyllidia on pinnae bases; **d**, leaflet, underside; **e**, inflorescence bract from the peduncle base; **f**, inflorescence bract from the half way up the peduncle; **g**, complete flower; **h**, floral bract; **i**, calyx, opened out; **j**, corolla, opened out; **k**, gynoecium and basal nectary; **l**, infructescence fragment. All from J.C. Soto 11, 203. Drawn by M. Tebbs.

Shrub to 2 m tall, twigs and stems hirtellous-pilose. *Stipules* to 10 mm long, c. 1 mm wide, fugacious. *Leaves* 11-16 cm long; petiole to 3 cm long; rachis 3-7 cm long, with hirtellous and sericeous hairs; with 3-4 pairs of pinnae; pinnae 3-9 cm long; paraphyllidia 1 mm long, fugacious; leaflets 5-7 pairs per pinna, 1.2-2.8 × 0.7-1.5 cm, ovate-rhombic, base and apex acute, brochidodromous venation evident on both surfaces, but more so on the lower surface, puberulous above, sericeous on the lower surface, coriaceous. *Racemes* in terminal panicles, less frequently in axillary fascicles, main rachis 10-15 cm long, with hirtellous and sericeous hairs; peduncles 1-1.5 cm long, sericeous, without pearl glands; 2 inflorescence bracts at the peduncle base, these 8 mm long, linear-triangular, pilose, fugacious, another bract about half way up the peduncle, 1 mm long, sericeous; floral bract 0.7 mm long, with sparse strigose and pilose hairs, clavate, fugacious, very conspicuous when the inflorescence is immature; pedicels 1 mm long, glabrous; flowers white, when dry orange, in short racemes, 12-14 mm in diam. at anthesis. *Calyx* 0.75 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes less than ¼ the length of the whole calyx, calyx almost truncate, sericeous. *Corolla* 2-2.5 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes to more than half the whole corolla length, sericeous. *Stamens* 4 mm long. *Ovary* 0.75 mm long, glabrous, short-stipitate, the stipe shorter than the ovary, c. 0.5 mm long; basal nectary 0.25 mm high. *Legume* densely villose-pubescent, stipitate. *Seeds* not seen. Fig. 23.

Distribution. Mexico: Michoacan endemic. Fig. 22.

Habitat. Medium stature deciduous forest (trees above 20 m tall, but less than 35 m). Alt. 60 m.

Phenology. Flowering in October; immature fruits in October.

Taxonomic comments. *Acaciella sotoi* is closely related to *A. rosei* which has shorter stipules (2-2.5 mm long); shorter leaves (to 15 cm long), glabrous petioles; less pinnae (only 1-2 pairs) longer paraphyllidia (2.5 mm long) fewer leaflets (2-3(4) pairs per pinna) these elliptic to widely elliptic, and the legume is glabrous. *A. sotoi* also has a pubescence on the leaflets and fruit similar to that of *A. tequilana* var. *pubifoliolata* but the leaflets of *A. sotoi* are ovate-rhombic and not circular in outline. In addition, the two species have a different distribution and phenology.

Conservation status. *Acaciella sotoi* is only known from the type locality which is 7 km north west of La Placita in the municipality of Aquila, Michoacan (*Soto 11, 203*, collected in 1985). A previous systematic survey of the region by *Bruno Guerrero* in 1979-1980 did not reveal the existence of this species. The seasonally dry forest in this region is thought to be fairly well pre-

served, however, the collection was made along a roadside in secondary vegetation. This species is thought to be extremely rare and very few, if any, populations may still be extant. A rating of Critically Endangered (CR) based on criterion D is recommended.

Representative specimens

MEXICO. **Michoacán:** a 7 km al NW de La Placita, municipio de Aquila, 18° 36' N, 103° 30' W, 60 m, 20-X-1985, *Soto, J.C. 11203* (BM, K, MEXU, MO).

13. *Acaciella sousae* (L. Rico) L. Rico, *Kew Bull.* 59: 328. 2004.

Acacia sousae L. Rico, *Brittonia* 39: 130. 1987.

Type: Mexico: Guerrero, Distrito de Mina, Puerto de la Calavera, *G.B. Hinton 9541* (holotype, US!; isotypes, GH!, K!, NY!, P!, TEX!).

Shrub to 1.6 m tall; twigs glabrous, glaucous. *Stipules* lanceolate, up to 5 mm long, fugacious. *Leaves* 9-18 cm long, petiole (2.5)3.8-5.5 cm long, terete, glabrous; rachis 2.8-3.4 cm long, glabrous, with 1-3 pairs of pinnae; pinnae 5-12 cm long; paraphyllidia 1.5 mm long; leaflets 1-3 pairs per pinna, (1.8)3-4.5 × (1.2)2-3.5 cm, broadly obovate, base oblique, apex rounded, venation brochidodromous, main vein sub-central at the base, central towards the apex, secondary venation conspicuously pinnate-reticulate, glabrous, chartaceous. *Inflorescences* consisting of solitary, axillary capitulum-like racemes, or in clusters of up to 5 capitulum-like racemes, main axis to 23 cm long, glabrous; peduncles 1.5 cm long; glabrous; inflorescence bracts not seen; floral bract 0.75 mm long, glabrous, clavate, fugacious; pedicels 1.5-2 mm long, glabrous; flowers white, yellow when dry, these up to 6 mm in diam. at anthesis. *Calyx* 1 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes less than ¼, the length of the whole calyx, glabrous. *Corolla* 2.4 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes to more than half the whole corolla length, glabrous. *Stamens* 7-8 mm long. *Ovary* 1 mm long, glabrous, short-stipitate, the stipe shorter than the ovary; basal nectary 0.7 mm high. *Legume* 4.5-5.5 × 1.3-1.8 × 0.3 cm, flat, straight, late dehiscent; valves chartaceous, conspicuously reticulate, glabrous, rounded at the base and apex; stipe 1.5-2 cm long; beak present, 4 mm long, very often breaking off. *Seeds* 4-7 per fruit, 4.3-4.5 × 3.3-3.5 × 0.6 mm. Fig. 24.

Distribution. Mexico central and southwestern: a species of restricted distribution, found only in the Rio Balsas Basin: Guerrero, Puebla and Morelos. Fig. 22.

Habitat. Low deciduous forest and transitional vegetation to xerophytic scrub (matorral), grassland; prefers limestone soils. Alt. 500-1500 m.

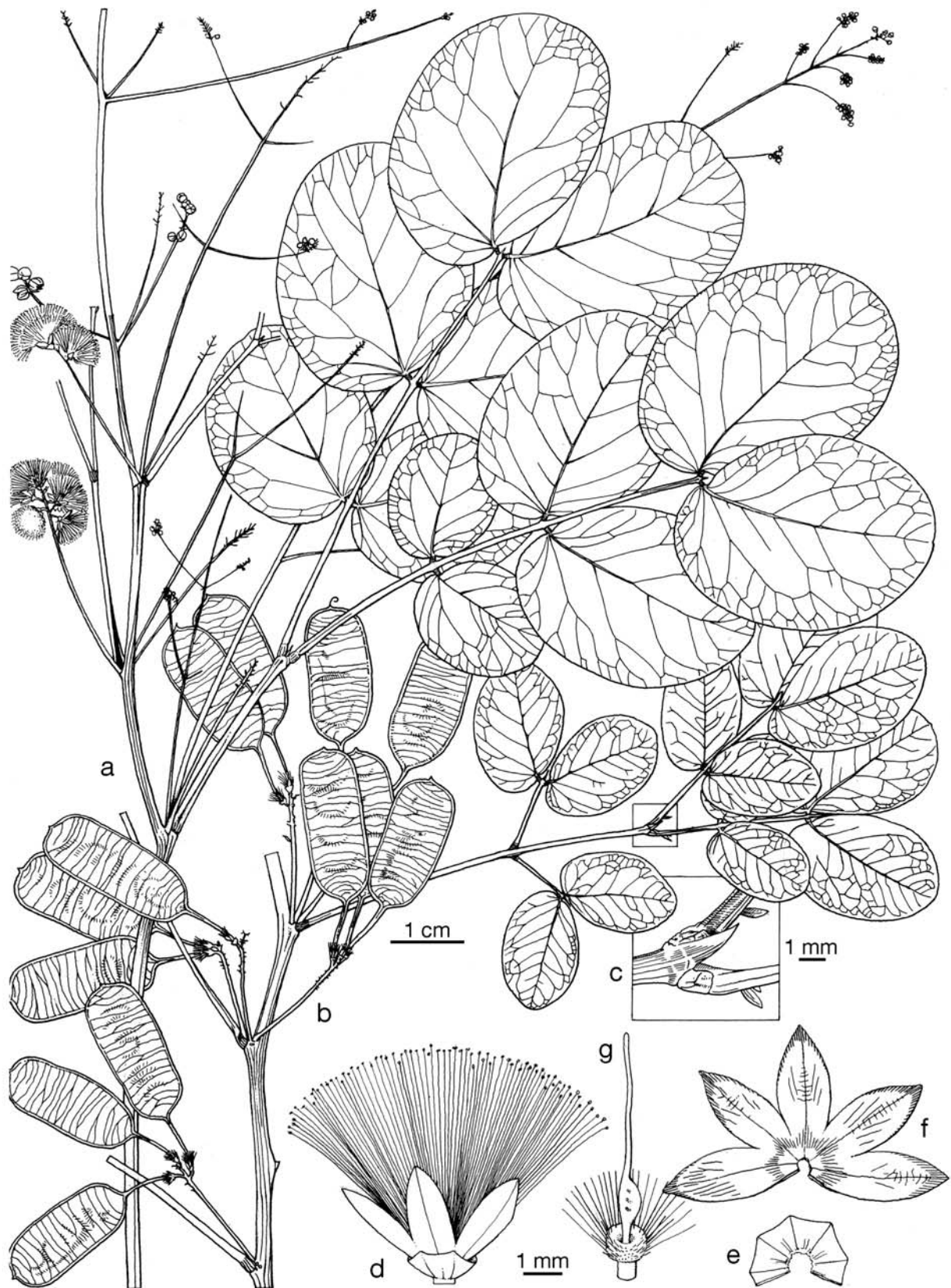


Fig. 24. *Acaciella sousae*: **a**, habit and inflorescence fragment; **b**, habit and infructescence fragments; **c**, base of uppermost pinnae showing paraphyllidia and leaf appendix, abaxial view; **d**, complete flower; **e**, calyx, opened out; **f**, corolla, opened out; **g**, androecium, many stamens have been removed, gynoecium and basal nectary. **a**, **d**-**g**, from *Hinton & al.* 9541; **b**, **c**, from *Dorado* 1359. Drawn by E. Papadopoulos.

Phenology. Flowering in March, and September to October, fruiting from August to October.

Taxonomic comments. *Acaciella sousae* is a very distinctive shrub with glabrous, glaucous twigs and pink stem pith; it is similar to *A. tequilana* var. *tequilana*, which has more numerous elliptic to widely elliptic leaflets, those very often bicolorous. In contrast, *A. sousae* has dark, broadly obovate leaflets and conspicuous, almost black pulvinula. The distribution area of *A. sousae* is also more restricted.

Conservation status. *Acaciella sousae* has a restricted EOO, but does not meet the threshold for a threatened category. However, it grows in broadly fragmented habitats of only a few scattered shrubs so is likely to have a small AOO (estimated to be 50-100 km²). The influence of goat herding within the region is known to be causing increasing damage to the habitat. In addition, the species is found in basic limestone soils, so occurs in areas vulnerable to conversion for agriculture, especially plantations. With the restricted AOO and present threats, a rating of vulnerable (VU D2) is advised.

Representative specimens

MEXICO. **Guerrero:** 3 km W of Apanguito, Atenango del Río, 18° 05' N, 99° 06' W, 808 m, 5-X-1981, *Campos, G.* 232 (FCME); Los Limones, km 62 road Cuernavaca-Iguala, 18° 04' N, 101° 35' W, 1200 m, 14-X-1987, *Contreras, J.L.* 2155 (FCME); 3 km NW of San Francisco Ozomatlan, 17° 54' N, 99° 17' W, 1230 m, 19-IX-1989, *Vargas-Pérez, A.* 100 (FCME). **Puebla:** 10 km adelante de Matamoros, 18° 36' N, 98° 28' W, 1500 m, 16-X-1984, *Dorado, O.* 1199 (MEXU); Izúcar de Matamoros, 10 km adelante, rumbo a Tehuiztzingo, 18° 21' N, 98° 17' W, 1500 m, 16-VIII-1984, *Dorado, O.* 1359 (BM, K, MEXU).

14. *Acaciella tequilana* (S. Watson) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 105. 1928.

Acacia tequilana S. Watson, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 22: 409. 1887.

Type: Mexico: Jalisco, Tequila, *E. Palmer* 539 (lectotype, designated here, GH!; isolectotypes, BM!, K!, NY, US!).

This species has characteristic elliptic to widely elliptic leaflets; these are highly variable in size, even on the same plant; based on habit and pubescence, three varieties, all of basically pacific distribution, are here recognised. *Acaciella tequilana* varieties and *A. sousae* belong to the same group of macrophyllid species with rounded leaflet apices.

KEY TO THE VARIETIES OF *ACACIELLA TEQUILANA*

1. Branchlets and leaves glabrous **14a. var. *tequilana***
1. Branchlets and leaves yellow-hirsute or densely white-strigose 2

2. Leaflets almost glabrous, with plane margins; twigs yellow-hirsute **14b. var. *crinita***
2. Leaflets densely pubescent, with involute margins; twigs densely pubescent, tomentose-villose **14c. var. *pubifoliolata***

14a. *Acaciella tequilana* (S. Watson) Britton & Rose var. *tequilana*

Acacia penicillata Standl., Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 20: 185. 1919. *Acaciella penicillata* (Standl.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 104. 1928.

Type: Mexico: Oaxaca, Cerro San Felipe, *C. Conzattii* & *V. González* 564 (lectotype, designated here, US!; isolectotypes, GH!, MEXU!).

Acacia laevis Standl., Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 20: 185. 1919. *Acaciella laevis* (Standl.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 104. 1928.

Type: Mexico: Jalisco, near Guadalajara, *C.G. Pringle* 11354 (lectotype, designated here, US!; isolectotypes, MEXU!, NY!).

Perennial *herb* or *shrub* up to 3 m tall, glabrous, glaucous. *Stipules* to 4 mm long, fugacious. *Leaves* 9-27(36) cm long; petiole up to 5 cm long, terete, glabrous; rachis (3)8-16(18.5) cm long, glabrous, with (2)3-8 pairs of pinnae; pinnae (2.5)4-13 cm long; paraphyllidia 1.5 mm long; leaflets (6)14-30 pairs per pinna, (3)12-15 (20) × 3-8(17) mm, elliptic to widely elliptic, base oblique, apex rounded, brochidromous venation well marked on both surfaces, glabrous, slightly chartaceous. *Inflorescences* usually open terminal panicles, with main rachis 20-55 cm long, glabrous; peduncles (1.5)2.5-3.5(4.5) cm long; glabrous, without pearl glands; inflorescence bracts 1-2 at the peduncle base, 3.5 mm long, glabrous, naviculiform, fugacious; flowers white, orange when dry, in short capitulum-like racemes, 15-18(20) mm in diam. at anthesis; floral bract c. 2 mm long, glabrous, fugacious; pedicels 1-2 mm long, glabrous. *Calyx* 0.7 mm long, almost truncate, glabrous. *Corolla* 3 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes to more than half the whole corolla length, glabrous. *Stamens* 6 mm long. *Ovary* 2 mm long, glabrous, short-stipitate, the stipe shorter than the ovary; basal nectary 1 mm high. *Legume* 5.3-8.5 × 0.7-1.3 × 0.3 cm, flat, straight; valves chartaceous, conspicuously reticulate-veined, glabrous, acute at the base and apex; stipe 1.8 cm long; beak absent. *Seeds* 6-7 per fruit, elliptic to widely elliptic in outline, spherical, 3-4.5 × 3.5-4.5 × 1-2 mm. Fig. 25.

Distribution. Mexico north and central; from Chihuahua and Durango to Oaxaca and Puebla. Fig. 26.

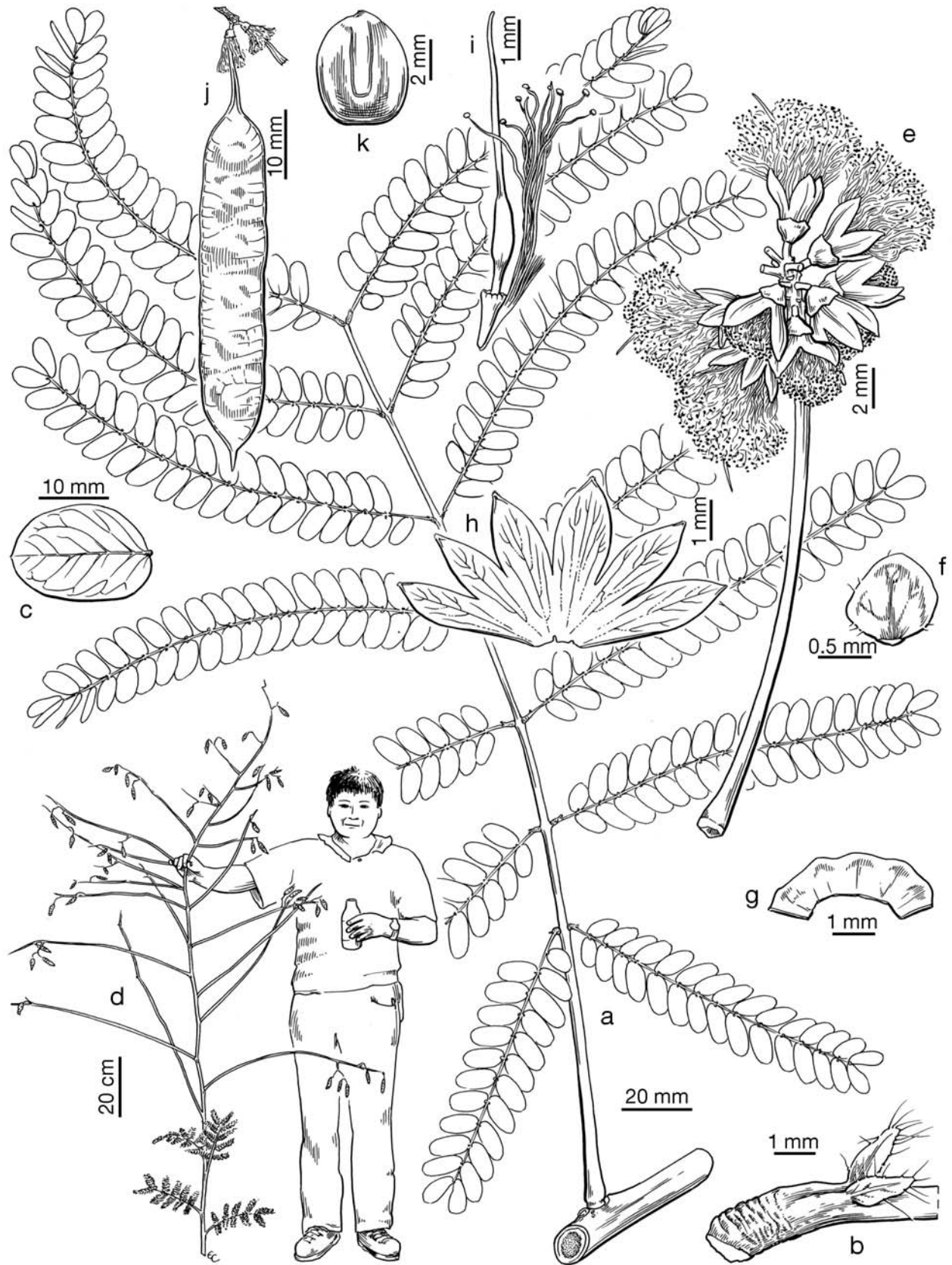


Fig. 25. *Acaciella tequilana* var. *tequilana*: **a**, leaf; **b**, base of a pinna showing paraphyllidia; **c**, leaflet, upper surface; **d**, habit showing leaves, part of stem and fruiting branches; **e**, detail of inflorescence; **f**, floral bract; **g**, calyx opened out; **h**, corolla opened out; **i**, gynoecium and a basal nectary together with a fragment of the numerous stamens; **j**, fruit and old flowers; **k**, seed front view showing narrow pleurogram. All from J.C. Soto & al. 5626 except d (from photograph); j, from Mexia 8850. Drawn by E. Catherine.

Habitat. *Quercus* and *Pinus* forest, dry scrub with Cactaceae. Alt. 900-2500 m.

Phenology. Flowering from August to November, fruiting from September to December.

Taxonomic comments. *A. tequilana* var. *tequilana* has a very long (to 55 cm), open paniculate inflorescence, the longest in the genus. As in *A. sousae* it has a glaucous, smooth, glabrous stem with a pink pith (this visible in cross section).

Vernacular names and uses. Guasillo, timbre; the roots are used for tanning.

Conservation status. *Acaciella tequilana* var. *tequilana* is widely distributed across Mexico and is represented by a large number of collections in herbaria. Collections have been made recently indicating that populations are still extant. A rating of Least Concern (LC) is given.

Representative specimens

MEXICO. Rincón del Cañón, *Hinton*, G.B. 5406 (G). **Chi-huahua:** Balleza, 26° 57' N, 106° 21' W, -IX-1977, *Enríquez Andrés* 194 (NY). **Durango:** Reserva de la Biosfera La Michilía, Arroyo El Taray, 23° 25' 59" N, 104° 14' 16" W, 2400 m, 28-VIII-1995, *García, A.* 2038 (CIIDIR, K); al N de Tuitán, municipio del Nombre de Dios, 24° 02' N, 104° 15' W, 19-IX-1981, *González, S.* 2018 (IEB). **Guanajuato:** Penjamo, 12 km al N de Tierras Negras, 20° 23' N, 101° 42' W, 2200 m, 18-XI-1991, *Rzedowski* 51310 (IEB). **Guer-rero:** Tlacotepec, 11.4 km al S de camino a Verde Rico, 17° 41' N, 99° 56' W, 1180 m, 5-X-1998, *Cruz Durán, R.* 3018 (MEXU); Rio, Sierra Madre del Sur, north of Rio Balsas, Cerro de la Guacamaya, Temisco, 17° 06' N, 99° 04' W, 18-XI-1937, *Mexia, I.* 8850 (K, NY). **Hidalgo:** Metzquititlán, Barranca de Venados, 20° 42' N, 98° 56' W, 1800 m, 6-VIII-1979, *Hernández M., R.* 3584A (MEXU). **Jalisco:** 20 al W de Guadalajara, Bosque de la Primavera, 20° 43' N, 103° 33' W, 1600 m, -VII-1977, *Alonso, G. s.n.* (IBUG); km 10 de la carr. que va de Tesistán a San Cristóbal de la Barranca, 20° 14' N,

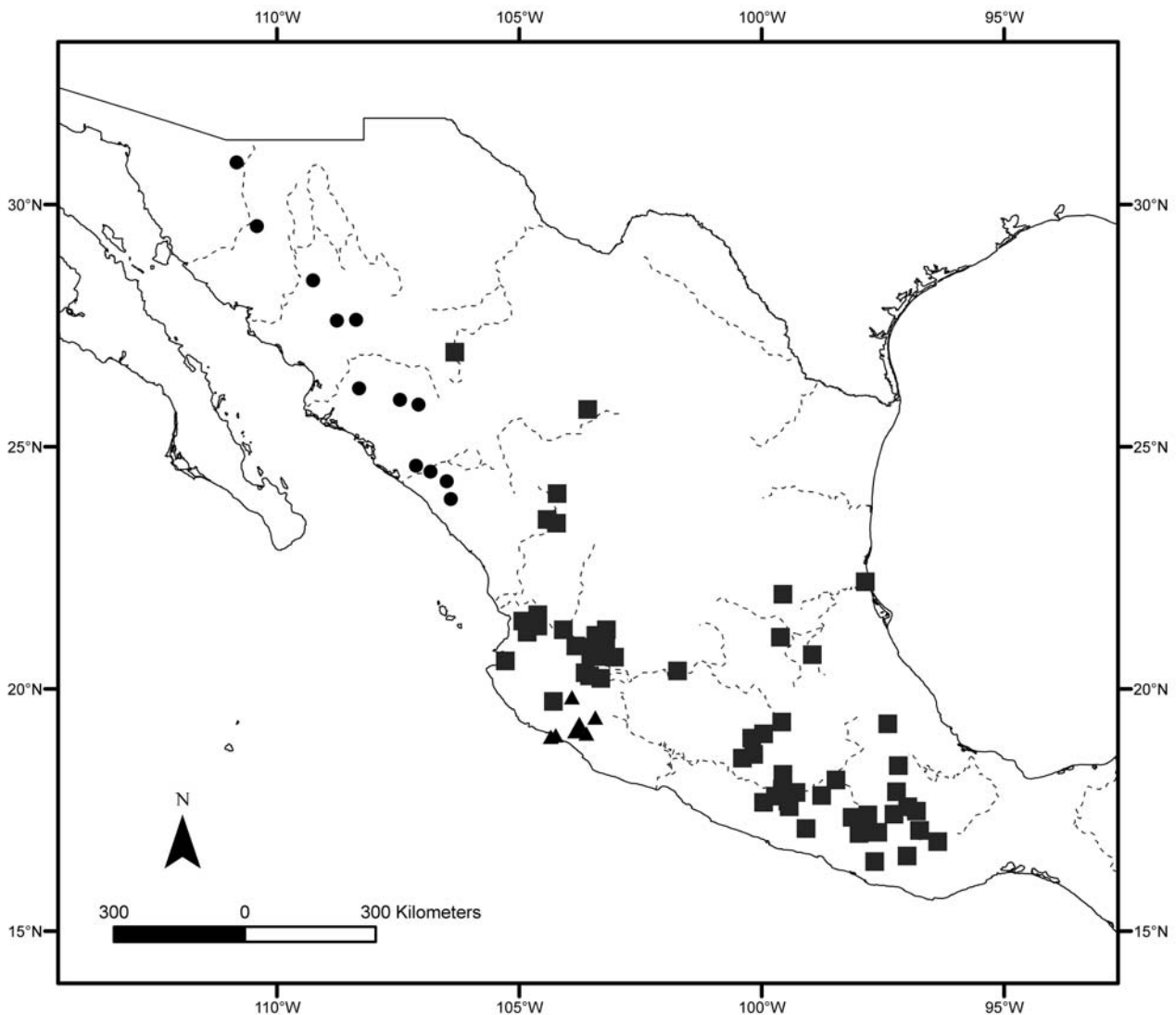


Fig. 26. Geographical range of *Acaciella tequilana* var. *tequilana* (■), *A. tequilana* var. *crinita* (●) and *A. tequilana* var. *pubifoliolata* (▲).

103° 25' W, 1500 m, 22-VII-1990, *Chazaro B., M. 6306* (IEB, MEXU). **México:** Temascaltepec, 19° 02' N, 100° 03' W, 29-IX-1933, *Hinton, G. B. 4852* (BM, MO, NY); San Pedro y Palmar Grande, 18° 34' N, 100° 24' W, 500 m, 26-XI-1954, *Matuda 32071* (MEXU). **Nayarit:** 4 km al SE de Santa María del Oro, 21° 20' N, 104° 35' W, 900 m, 7-XI-1993, *Rico, L. 2001* (MEXU); 3 km al SE de El Refugio, camino a Guadalajara, Mpio. Tepic, 21° 24' N, 104° 53' W, 6-IX-1985, *Téllez, O. 9010* (IBUG, K, MEXU). **Oaxaca:** Cerro San Felipe, *Conzatti 564* (GH, MEXU, US); Nueve Puntas, estacion de microondas, a 7 km al SE de Matatlán, 16° 50' N, 96° 20' W, 2050 m, 17-IX-1978, *Sousa, M. 9399* (BM). **Puebla:** Hacienda Noria, Río Atoyac, 19° 18' N, 97° 24' W, 25-VII-1925, *Antonio, Hno. s.n.* (MEXU); Atoyac, Río, 18° 25' N, 97° 11' W, 15-VII-1910, *Nicolás Hno. s.n.* (K). **Querétaro:** 4.8 km NE de Bucareli (NW 21 99), 21° 03' N, 99° 37' W, 1300 m, 18-XII-1978, *Zamudio, S. 3612* (IEB). **San Luis Potosí:** Las Canoas, 21° 57' N, 99° 32' W, 17-X-1891, *Pringle 3916* (BM, NY). **Tamaulipas:** Tampico, La Laguna de Chaivel, 22° 13' N, 97° 51' W, 5 m, 14-IX-1967, *Rzedowski 45956* (ENCB). **Zacatecas:** Sierra de Morones, cerro Piñones, 2 km al W de rancho de Jesús Ayala, 21° 12' 24" N, 103° 13' 11" W, 2000 m, 14-IX-1999, *Balleza C., J.J. 10949* (MEXU).

14b. *Acaciella tequilana* var. *crinita* (Brandege) L. Rico, **comb. & stat. nov.**

Acacia crinita Brandege, *Zoe* 5: 198. 1905, basion. *Acaciella crinita* (Brandege) Britton & Rose, *N. Amer. Fl.* 23: 105. 1928.

Type: Mexico: Sinaloa, E of Culiacán, Cerro Colorado, ca. 35 km from Durango border, *Brandege s.n.* (holotype, CAS).

Acaciella durangensis Britton & Rose, *N. Amer. Fl.* 23: 105. 1928.

Type: Mexico: Durango, Sianori, *González Ortega 5299* (holotype [fragment], NY!; isotypes, MEXU!, US).

Shrub up to 5 m tall, villous-hirsute with white or yellow hairs throughout. *Stipules* 5-8 mm long, linear, ciliate, fugacious. *Leaves* 13 cm long; petiole 2-2.5 cm long, terete, usually densely hirsute; rachis 1.5-8 cm long, hirsute, with 2-5 pairs of pinnae; pinnae 4-10 cm long; paraphyllidia c. 1 mm long; leaflets (4)5-9(16) pairs per pinna, 10-25 × 4-1.5(23) mm, elliptic, base rounded to oblique, apex rounded, venation brochidodromous, glabrous on both surfaces, membranaceous, insertion central. *Inflorescences* consisting of clusters of 2-3 axillary or terminal racemes, main axis 22-27 cm long, densely hirsute to glabrescent; peduncles 1-3(4) cm long; densely yellow-hirsute, without pearl glands; one inflorescence bract close to the flower head or near middle of the peduncle, 1.2 mm long, with long cilia, clavate, fugacious; floral bract 0.5-0.75 mm long, glabrous or with a few long hairs, lanceolate, fugacious; pedicels 0.75-1 mm long, glabrous; flowers white, cream or pink, when dry reddish, in capitulum-like racemes, 18(20) mm in diam. at anthesis. *Calyx* 1.25 mm long, 5-lobed, almost truncate, glabrous. *Corolla* 4

mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes to more than half the whole corolla length, glabrous. Stamens 7 mm long. *Ovary* 1.5 mm long, glabrous, the stipe 1.25 mm long; basal nectary 0.35 mm high. *Legume* 4.5-5.5(8) × 1-1.2 × 0.2 cm, flat, straight; valves chartaceous, conspicuously reticulate-veined, glabrous, rounded at the base, acute at apex; stipe 1.3 cm long; without a conspicuous beak. *Seeds* 6-8 per fruit, 4-4.2 × 3-3.5 × 1.5 mm, only seen immature. Fig. 27 a-h.

Distribution. Mexico north: Chihuahua, Durango, Sinaloa and Sonora. Fig. 26.

Habitat. In low deciduous forest, *Quercus* forest, mixed *Pinus-Quercus* forest, desertic scrub with *Prosopis* and *Lycium*; on rocky and grassy slopes. The taxon resprouts readily after grassland fires. Alt. 300-1200 m.

Phenology. Flowering December to July, fruiting in March.

Vernacular names. Gato, La nudita [lanudita, probably referring to the hairiness of the plant]

Taxonomic comments. *A. tequilana* var. *crinita* has a characteristic yellow-hirsute indument along the stems, the trichomes can reach 5 mm in length (*Tenorio 13512*); the leaflets have plane margins; occasionally the plant tends to be glabrescent and the fruit is glabrous. These features combined are not seen in the other two varieties.

Conservation status. *Acaciella tequilana* var. *crinita* is known to grow as scattered individuals in habitats affected by regular fires. Another threat to this species is the loss of desert scrub and forested areas in Sonora over recent years. Although not restricted in range extent this species may be threatened with an overall population size reduction, but without sufficient evidence a rating of Near Threatened (NT) is given.

Representative specimens

MEXICO. **Chihuahua:** Sierra Charuco, Río Mayo, 27° 36' N, 108° 45' 05", 800 m, 23-VII-1936, *Gentry H.S. 2325* (K, MEXU, MO). **Durango:** Sierra Tres Picos, 1000 m, 19-XII-1939, *Gentry H.S. 5278* (MO); Sianori, 25° 13' N, 106° 47' W, 939 m, *González Ortega, J. 5299* (K, MEXU). **Sinaloa:** Guadalupe de los Reyes, Cosala, 37 km E, 24° 17' N, 106° 30' W, 900 m, 17-III-1985, *Beltrán, A. 385* (FCME); arriba de Guadalupe de los Reyes, 24° 29' N, 106° 50' W, 1000 m, 17-III-1985, *Tenorio, P. 8367* (BM, MEXU). **Sonora:** Sierra La Chuna, Sapopa Canyon, Río Mayo, 25° 52' N, 107° 05' W, 1926 m, 27-II-1935, *Gentry H.S. 1370* (K, MEXU, MO); Rancho el Aguilar, 29° 33' N, 110° 25' W, 500 m, 21-IV-1991, *Joyal, E. 1998* (MEXU).

14c. *Acaciella tequilana* var. *pubifoliolata* L. Rico, **var. nov.**

Type: Mexico: Colima, on the road from Colima to Minatitlán, 12 km from Colima, steep slopes,

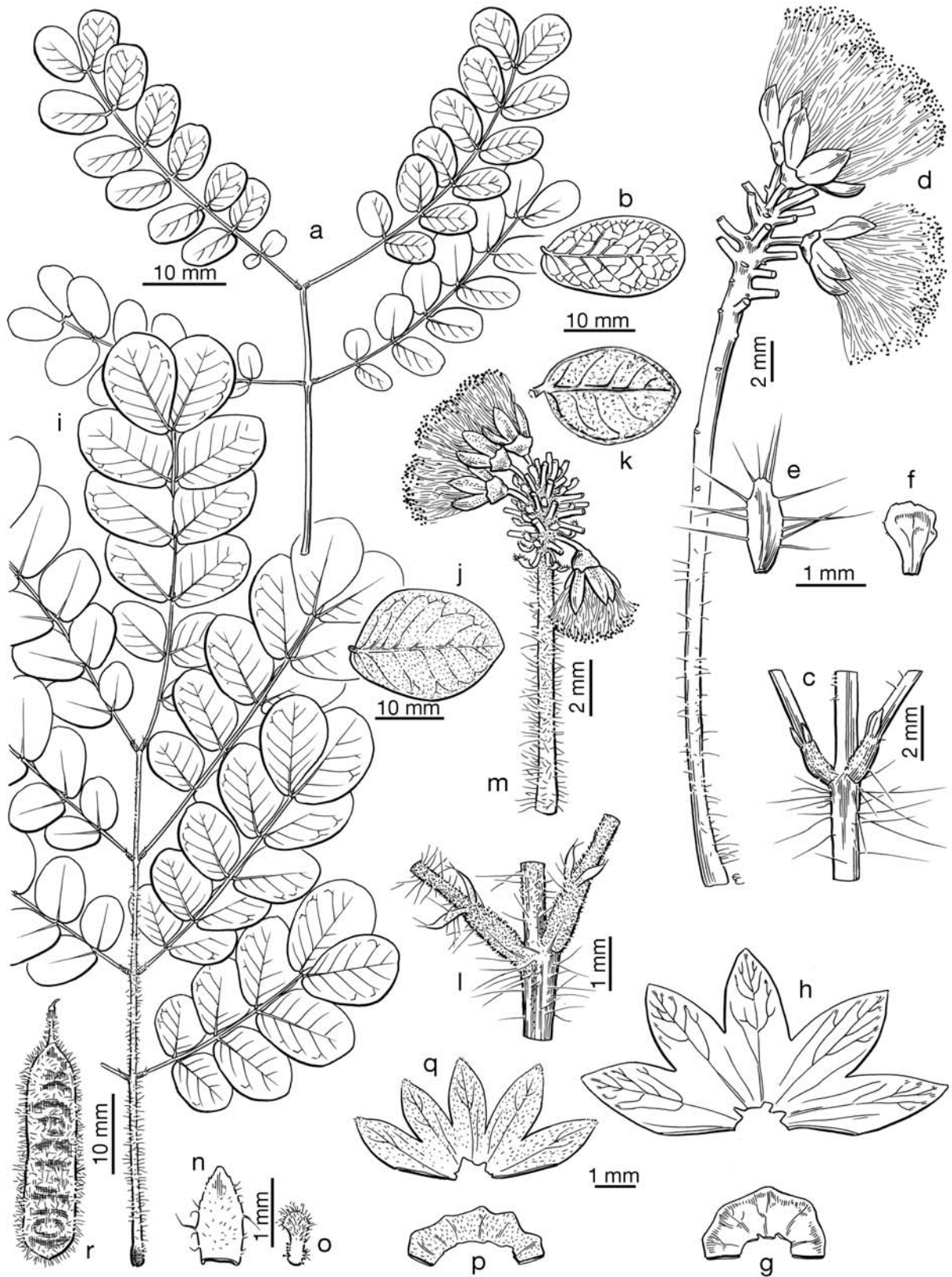


Fig. 27. *Acaciella tequilana* var. *crinita*: **a**, leaf; **b**, leaflet underside; **c**, leaf fragment showing rachis, paraphyllidia on pinnae bases, and pubescence; **d**, fragment of inflorescence, many flowers have been removed; **e**, stipule; **f**, floral bract; **g**, calyx, opened out; **h**, corolla, opened out; *Acacia tequilana* var. *pubifoliolata*: **i**, leaf; **j**, leaflet upper surface; **k**, leaflet under surface; **l**, leaf fragment showing rachis, paraphyllidia on pinnae bases, and pubescence; **m**, inflorescence (many flowers have been removed); **n**, stipule; **o**, floral bract; **p**, calyx, opened out; **q**, corolla, opened out; **r**, fruit. **a**, from Tenorio 8477; **b**, **f**, from Gentry 2325; **c**-**e**, **g**, from Tenorio 13512; **h**, from Santana 867; **j**, **m**, **n**, **q**, Macqueen 188; **k**, **l**, **o**, **p**, Santana & Cervantes 812b. Drawn by E. Catherine.

19°17' N, 103°46' W, *D. Macqueen* 188 (holotype, MEXU!; isotypes, EAP, FHO, K!).

Similis typicae varietati (var. tequilana) sed ab ea differens caulibus indumento flavo hirsutis vel hispidis, stipulis longioribus, petiolo brevioribus atque pilis flavis hirsuto, paraphyllidiis brevioribus, foliolis in unaquaque pinna minus numerosis, fere velutinis, margine involutis, inflorescentiae axe brevioribus, pilis flavis hirsuto, pedunculis hirsutis, racemis tenuioribus, calyce longiore, piloso, corolla pilosa et legumine minute dense hirsuto.

Perennial herb or shrub to 4 m tall; twigs yellow-hirsute to hispid. *Stipules* triangular, 4-5 mm long, fugacious. *Leaves* 12 cm long; petiole 3.5-4 cm long, hirsute; rachis 6-12 cm long, white and yellow-hirsute, with 3-4 pairs of pinnae; pinnae 4-7 cm long; paraphyllidia 0.5 mm long; leaflets 4-5(7) pairs per pinna, 1-2.5 × 0.5-1.2 cm, elliptic, base acute, apex slightly acute, venation brochidodromous, puberulous on both surfaces, chartaceous, almost velutinous, margins involute. *Inflorescences* consist of clusters of 3-5 axillary or terminal racemes, main axis 15-18(22) cm long, yellow-hirsute; peduncles 1-1.5(2) cm long, puberulous hirsute, without pearl glands; two inflorescence bracts, one at the peduncle base, 3.5 mm long, puberulous and ciliate, linear, fugacious, another near to the capitulum-like raceme, 1.5 mm long, linear, long-puberulous, fugacious; floral bract 0.75 mm long, long-puberulous, clavate, fugacious; pedicels up to 1.5 mm long, glabrous; flowers white, becoming orange or reddish when dry, in short capitulum-like racemes up to 14 mm long at anthesis. *Calyx* 1.2 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes almost truncate, pubescent. *Corolla* 3 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes to more than half the whole corolla length, pubescent. *Stamens* 5 mm long. *Ovary* 1.2 mm long, glabrous, short-stipitate [the stipe 0.75 mm long]; basal nectary 0.5 mm high. *Legume* 5-6.5 × 0.8-1.2 × 0.3 cm, flat, straight, dehiscent along both sutures; valves chartaceous, densely hirsutellous, rounded at the base and apex; stipe c. 1 cm long; beak 1.2-1.3(1.5) mm long. *Seeds* 5 per fruit, ovoid, 4 × 3 × 2 mm. Fig. 27 i-r.

Distribution. Mexico central: Jalisco and Colima. Fig. 26.

Habitat. In scrub and low deciduous forest with *Acacia cochliacantha* and *Caesalpinia* sp. pl. as dominants; on feozem type clay soil (formed by haplic+vertisol+litosol). Alt. 300-900 m.

Phenology. Flowering from September to November; fruiting in November.

Taxonomic comments. This variety is easily recognised by its very pubescent leaflets with the whole

margin involute. The pod is densely hairy from juvenile to mature stages; there are another five taxa of *Acaciella* with hairy pods; *A. bicolor*, *A. lemonnii* (which tends to be glabrescent), *A. painteri* var. *painteri*, *A. sotoi* and *A. villosa*. *Acaciella tequilana* var. *pubifoliolata* appears to be sister to *Acaciella tequilana* var. *tequilana* and *A. villosa*. It differs from *A. tequilana* var. *tequilana* because var. *pubifoliolata* has yellow hirsute to hispid hairs on the stems, stipules 4-5 mm long, the petiole 3.5-4 cm long and white yellow-hirsute, the pinnae in 3-4 pairs, the paraphyllidia 0.5 mm long, 4-5(7) pairs of leaflets per pinna, these elliptic, puberulous on both surfaces, almost velutinous, and with involute margins. In addition the inflorescence main axis is 15-18(22) cm long, yellow-hirsute, the peduncles 1-1.5(2) cm long, puberulous-hirsute, the racemes to 14 mm in diam. The calyces are 1.2 mm long, pubescent, the corollas 3 mm long, pubescent, the legume densely hirsutellous. *Acaciella tequilana* var. *pubifoliolata* differs from *A. tequilana* var. *crinita* because the latter has leaflets with plane margins and the legumes are glabrous.

Conservation status. *Acaciella tequilana* var. *pubifoliolata* is endemic to the states of Colima and Jalisco in Mexico. Distribution is restricted and meets the endangered threshold (EN) for EOO. Extensive cultivation occurs in this region and natural habitat exists in patches surrounded by expanding urban settlements and farms. With increasing prosperity of the region and improved communication links (e.g. new roads to allow heavy goods vehicles access to farms) it is likely that the habitat will continue to be encroached upon, so a continuing decline is inferred. A rating of EN B1ab (iii) is suggested here.

Representative specimens

MEXICO. **Colima:** Tecolapa, Cerro Calderas, 19° 01' N, 103° 81' W, 397 m, 18-X-1987, Leger, F. *Cuida* 1149 (MEXU); El Colomo, 10 km al SW de la Cd. de Manzanillo, 19° 03' N, 104° 15' W, 350 m, 17-I-1984, Santana, F.J. 746 (IBUG); 5 km al NE de Jala, brecha Jala-Coquimatlán, 19° 08' N, 103° 51' W, 400 m, 30-X-1984, Santana, F.J. 867 (IBUG, MEXU). **Jalisco:** a 8 km al NE de la desviación a Tuxcacuesco, Mpio. de Venustiano Carranza, 19° 50' N, 103° 55' W, 898 m, 5-IX-1979, Magallanes, J.A.S. 1881 (MEXU, MO); El Platanar, camino El Naranjo-La Higuerrilla; Municipio de Pihuamo, 19° 25' N, 103° 26' W, 23-XI-1981, Magallanes, J.A.S. 3294 (MEXU).

15. *Acaciella villosa* (Sw.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 104. 1928.

Mimosa villosa Sw. Fl. Ind. Occ. 2: 982. 1800. *Acacia villosa* (Sw.) Willd., Sp. Pl. 4: 1067. 1806.

Type: Mexico: Veracruz, *Houston* s.n. (lectotype, designated here, BM-herb. Sloane!).

Acacia carbonaria Schldl., *Linnaea* 12: 571. 1838.
Acaciella carbonaria (Schldl.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 98. 1928. Bässler (1998) equated *Acacia carbonaria* Schldl. with *Mimosa villosa* Sw.

Type: Mexico: Veracruz, inter Veracruz et Plan del Río, *Schiede & Deppe* 695 (holotype, HAL; fragment and photograph of type US!).

Acacia cumingii Benth., Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot. 1: 525. 1842. *Acaciella cumingii* (Benth.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 104. 1928.

Type: "Panama et Columbia occidentalis", 1831, *H. Cuming* 1242 (lectotype, designated here, K!; isoelectotype, US).

Mimosa microphylla Mociño & Sessé, *Flora Mexicana* 225. 1895.

Type: Mexico: without exact locality, *Mociño & Sessé* s.n. (lectotype, designated here, MA; isoelectotype, OXF!).

Acacia polypodioides Standl., *Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb.* 20: 184. 1919.

Type: Mexico: Chiapas, Chiapa de Corzo, *E.A. Goldman* 1001 (lectotype, designated here, US!; isoelectotype [fragment], NY!).

Acacia calderonii Standl., *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 12: 439. 1923. *Acaciella calderonii* (Standl.) Britton et Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 99. 1928.

Type: Guatemala: Cerro de la Olla, cerca de Chalchuapa (El Salvador), *S. Calderón* 977 (lectotype, designated here, US-1151942!; isoelectotype, NY!).

Acaciella rekoii Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 98. 1928.

Type: Mexico: Oaxaca, Las Pilas, *B.P. Reko* 3612 (holotype, US!; isotype, NY!).

Acaciella fisheri Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 99. 1928.

Type: Mexico: Veracruz, Mata de Agua, *G.L. Fisher* 81 (holotype, NY!; isotypes, GH!, US!).

Acaciella bakeri Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 99. 1928.

Type: Nicaragua: Granada, *G.F. Baker* 116 (holotype, NY!; isotypes, GH!, MICH, US!).

Acaciella oerstedii Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 104. 1928.

Type: Costa Rica: without exact locality, 1846-1848, *A.S. Oersted* s.n. (lectotype, designated here, NY; isoelectotypes, BM!, K!).

Acacia valenzuelana A. Rich., *Hist. Phys. Cuba*, Pl. Vas.: 462. 1846. *Acaciella valenzuelana* (A. Rich.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 104. 1928.

Type: Cuba: [Province of Pinal del Río] Vuelta de Abajo, *Ramón de la Sagra* s.n. (lectotype, designa-

ted by Bässler, 1998: 101, P!; isoelectotypes [fragment], NY!).

Shrub or tree to 2-5 m tall, glabrous to yellow-hirsute pubescent. *Stipules* linear, 3.5-5 mm long, fugacious. *Leaves* 7-16(24) cm long; petiole (1.5)2.5-3 cm long, terete, pubescent; rachis 2.5-5 (6) cm long, pubescent, with (3)4-9 pairs of pinnae; pinnae 3.5-5.5 cm long; paraphyllidia 0.3-0.5 mm long; leaflets 9-29 pairs per pinna, (1)2.5-6(10) × 2.5-3(5) mm, oblong, chartaceous, base truncate to truncate-oblique, apex acute to apiculate, main vein subcentral, very inconspicuous reticulate venation visible only on the under-surface, strigose to sericeous pubescent on both surfaces, margins involute. *Inflorescences* consisting of clusters of (1)2-3 axillary, or sometimes terminal racemes, with an axis, 8-9(17) cm long, hirsutellous; peduncles (0.7)1.5-2 cm long; strigose, pubescent, without pearl glands; two inflorescence bracts, pubescent, one on the peduncle base, 2 mm long, fugaceous, another inserted about the middle of the peduncle or near to the raceme, 1.5 mm long, fugacious; floral bract 1 mm long, pubescent, clavate, persistent almost until anthesis; pedicels 1.5-2 mm long, glabrous, without pearl glands; flowers white, when dry reddish, in capitulum-like racemes, 1.3-1.5 mm in diam, occasionally the racemes elongate to 2 cm in length at anthesis. *Calyx* (0.5)0.7(1) mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes less than ¼ the length of the whole calyx, usually glabrous or puberulous. *Corolla* 2.5-3 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes to more than half the whole corolla length, pubescent only on the lobes. *Stamens* 5 mm long. *Ovary* 1-1.5 mm long, glabrous, short-stipitate, the stipe shorter than the ovary, c. 1 mm long; basal nectary 0.5 mm high. *Legume* (3.5)4-5(6) × 0.9-1.5 × 0.2 cm, flat, straight; valves chartaceous, densely pubescent, glabrescent, acute at the base and apex; stipe 7.5-13 mm long; legume usually with an apical beak. *Seeds* 4-8 per fruit, almost spherical, 5 × 3.5 × 2-3 mm. Fig. 28.

Distribution. Mexico central to Panama, and South America: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru; Caribbean: Jamaica. Presumably introduced in Cuba. Fig. 12.

Habitat. Thorny scrub with leguminous trees and cacti; secondary vegetation derived from low seasonally dry forest; *Quercus* and mixed *Pinus-Quercus* forest, sand dunes, grassland or savanna-like vegetation; the species tolerates acid and basic soils, those with volcanic parent rock or limestone, sands or clayloams. Alt. (20)300-920(2000) m.

Phenology. Flowering and fruiting all year; lowest fruiting period April to July.

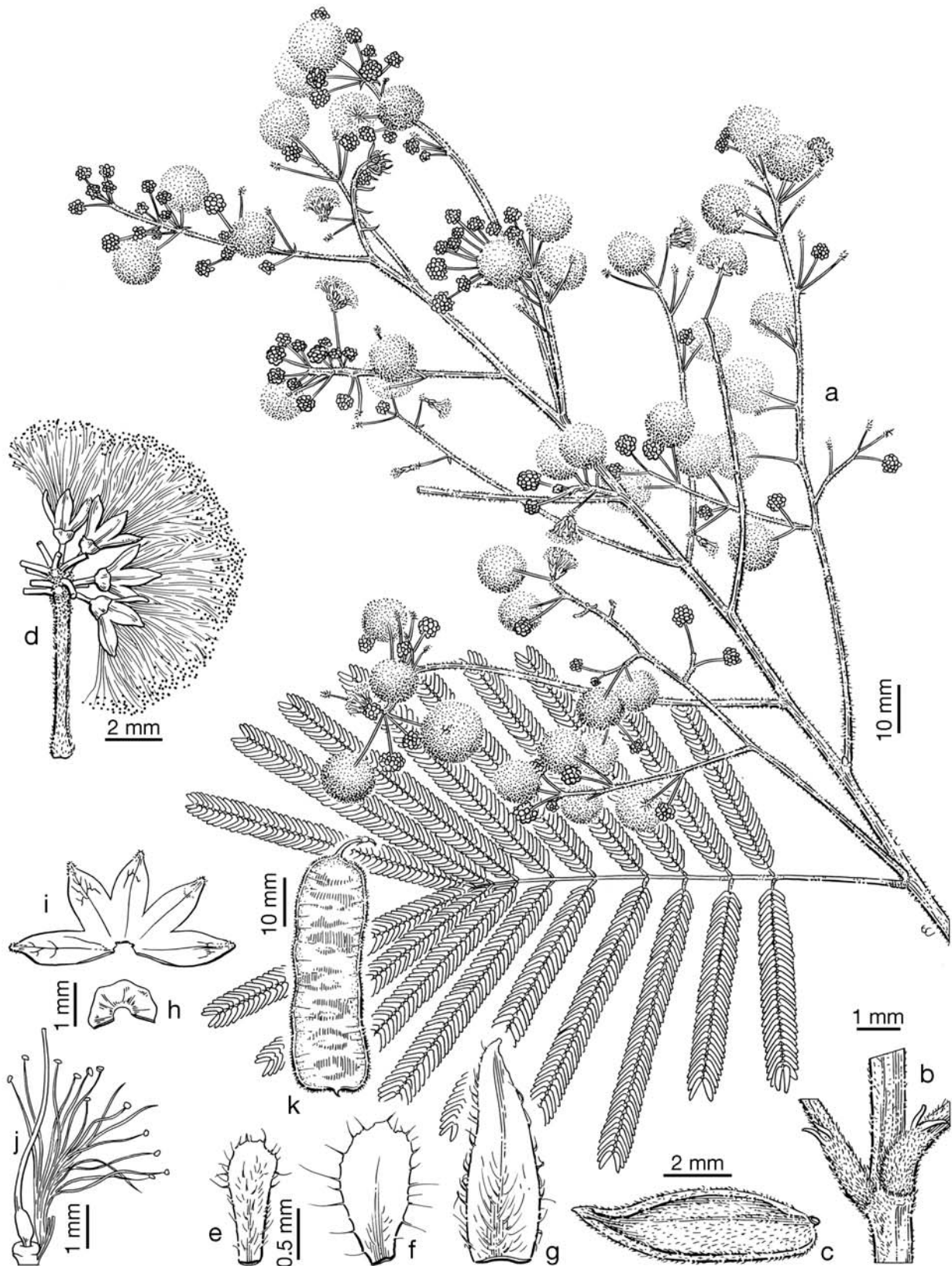


Fig. 28. *Acaciella villosa*: **a**, leaf and inflorescence; **b**, leaf fragment showing rachis, paraphyllidia on pinnae bases and pubescence; **c**, leaflet underside showing the involute margins, venation and pubescence; **d**, inflorescence fragment; **e**, floral bract; **f**, bract from the peduncle apex, near to the flowers; **g**, bract from the peduncle base; **h**, calyx, opened out; **i**, corolla, opened out; **j**, androecium (many stamens have been removed), gynoecium and basal nectary; **k**, fruit showing a small beak. All from *Hinton & al. 10815*. Drawn by E. Catherine.

Taxonomic comments. This is the second most widely distributed species of *Acaciella*, occurring from southwest Mexico to Peru. It is easily recognised by its involute and densely pubescent leaflets. A few collections have yellow-pubescent branches and leaves. In Colombia, Venezuela, Peru and Ecuador most of the collections are less hairy, often glabrous on the upper surface of the leaflets, and the branchlet indumentum tends to be sericeous. The altitudinal range for the South American specimens is between 1, 100-2000 m. All known collections are from the wild, with the exception of one cultivated specimen from Maracaibo Botanic Garden (Venezuela), originating from seed collected by *Bunting* (no. 6030), one from CIAT (seed bank in Colombia) and another from Cuba (probably introduced). Bässler (1998) equated *Acacia valenzuelana* (A. Rich.) Britton & Rose with *Acacia glauca* (L.) Moench; however, based on careful observation of numerous Caribbean material (including types) and geographical distribution, *A. valenzuelana* is here placed as a synonym of *Acaciella villosa*, but *Acacia glauca* as a synonym of *Acaciella glauca*. Bässler commented that after collection of the type of *A. valenzuelana* some time between 1822 and 1835 it has not been collected again in Cuba. With the exception of the type specimen of *A. valenzuelana*, we have seen no other collections of *A. villosa* from Cuba; the former was described as 'piloso-ferruginea' and it was distinguished from *A. villosa* because it has more numerous and larger leaflets, characteristics highly variable within the current circumscription of *A. villosa*. As *A. villosa* has been frequently introduced as an experimental agroforestry species or ornamental in other countries, it is possible that material of it was introduced to Cuba. In contrast, *A. villosa* is well represented in collections from Jamaica. The placement of *A. glauca* as distinct from *A. villosa* agrees with Adams (1972: 336) based on his careful study of the Linnaean specimens for the Flora of Jamaica.

Conservation status. *Acaciella villosa* is widely distributed across southern Mexico and has a large range extending into South America and the Caribbean. Although not as invasive as *A. angustissima* var. *angustissima* it does produce large quantities of seed. A rating of Least Concern (LC) is suggested.

Representative specimens

COLOMBIA. **Cundinamarca:** Bogota, CIAT *s.n.* (K). COSTA RICA. without exact locality, collected between 1846-1848, *Oersted, A.S. s.n.* (BM, K, NY). **Guanacaste:** P.N. Santa Rosa, de bahía Salinas a Santa Cecilia, Laguna Escondida, 10° 51' N, 85° 38' W, 300 m, 22-VIII-1995, *Espinoza, Roberto 1353A* (K). **Gulf of Honda:** 9° 28' N, 84° 03' W, *Oersted, A.S. s.n.* (K, MEXU); 9°

54' N, 83° 47' W, *Oersted, A.S. s.n.* (K, MEXU). CUBA. **Pinal de Río:** Vuelta de Abajo, 22° 25' 03" N, 83° 41' 53" W, *de la Sagra, R. s.n.* (P). ECUADOR. **Loja:** Celica-Catacocha, km 7, via Empalme, 4° 08' S, 79° 55' W, 1780 m, 8-III-1997, *Lewis, G.P. 3069* (K). EL SALVADOR. **San Salvador:** 2 km southwest of La Libertad, 150 m, 15-VIII-1938, *Worth C.R. 8840* (G, K, MEXU). GUATEMALA. Cerro de la Olla, cerca de Chalupa (El Salvador), *Calderón, S. 977* (NY, US). HONDURAS. **Valle:** On the lower southern slopes of Isla Zacate Grande about 1.5 km west of the small village of Coyolito on the coastal track running west towards Punta Novillo, 13° 19' N, 87° 38' W, 60 m, 26-X-1988, *Hawkins, J. 3* (K). JAMAICA. [Westmoreland] Amity, 1° 15' 80" N, 78° 06' W, 58 m, 1730, *Houston s.n.* (BM). **Arntally:** VIII-1927, *Orcutt, C.R. 2782* (G). **Blue Mountains:** 18° 00' N, 76° 40' W, 6-IV-1916, *Perkins, J.R. 1027* (G). **Mona Island:** Above Hope River, 1 m E of Mona Heights, 18° 03' N, 76° 45' W, 120 m, 13-X-1957, *Yuncker, T.G. 17049* (G). **Parish of Saint Andrew:** Papine to Irish Town, 18° 01' N, 76° 44' W, 476 m, 3-VIII-1960, *Adams, C.D. 7739* (BM); Green River crossing, below Mavis Bank, 18° 02' N, 76° 40' W, 669 m, 16-VII-1926, *Maxon, W.R. 10264* (BM). **Parish of Saint Catherine:** Hope, 18° 01' 61" N, 77° 01' W, 150 m, 6-I-1898, *Harris, W. 6965 (660)*. MEXICO. **Chiapas:** 4 km al N de la desviación a Apitpac, carr. Ocozacoautla-Cintalapa, 16° 46' N, 93° 22' W, 830 m, 12-VIII-1985, *Espejo Serna, A. 2062* (MEXU); Terracería de Arriaga-Col. 20 de Nov, 16° 16' 42" N, 93° 50' 46" W, 233 m, 9-VI-2002, *Reyes-García, A. 5073* (BM, MEXU). **Durango:** El Cinco, 10 km al NE de Toyaltita, 24° 11' N, 105° 57' W, 1530 m, 8-VII-1984, *Tenorio, P. 6303* (MEXU). **Guerrero:** Acapulco, Bahía de, 16° 50' N, 99° 53' W, 130 m, 20-I-1955, *Carlson, M. 3070* (MEXU); Cuatepec, Costa Chica, San Agustín Cuilutla, 17° 46' N, 99° 46' W, 28-XI-1985, *Herrera Castro, N. 46* (FCME, MEXU); San Luis, Boca, 17° 14' N, 100° 54' W, 25-II-1899, *Langlasse 925* (G, K, MEXU). **Jalisco:** Río Horcones, 27 km S Puerto, Gorge of the Río Horcones, about 27 km by road south from Puerto Vallarta, 400 m, 4-XI-1971, *Jennie V.A. Dieterle 4059* (MEXU). **Nayarit:** 3 km al E del Cora, terracería al Cuarenteño, 29-III-1987, *Téllez, O. 10054* (K, MEXU). **Oaxaca:** Sierra Sur, 6 km al SE de El Camarón, San Carlos Yautepec, 16° 30' N, 96° 06' W, 920 m, 8-VII-1987, *Acosta, S. 729* (MEXU); Huatulco, Bahía de, Punta San Agustín, 15° 45' N, 96° 08' W, 10 m, *Castillo C., G. 9765* (MEXU). **Puebla:** Matamoros, 18° 36' N, 98° 28' W, 27-VI-1942, *Miranda, F. 2152* (K, MEXU). **Veracruz:** Puente Nacional, 19° 20' N, 96° 26' W, 150 m, 18-IX-1974, *Ventura, F. 10567* (ENCB, MEXU). NICARAGUA. **Managua:** 12° 10' 08" N, 86° 02' 05" W, 43 m, 1887, *Oersted, A.S. s.n.* (K); 12° 09' 30" N, 86° 16' 06" W, 75 m, 1887, *Oersted, A.S. s.n.* (K). PERU. **Amazonas:** 14 km NW of Pedro Ruiz, Rd Bagua, in the deep cut Valley of the Río Utcubamba, 5° 52' 06" S, 78° 11' 40" W, 1100 m, 15-II-2001, *Hughes, C.E. 2034* (FHO, K). VENEZUELA. **Aragua:** Redoma de Tejerías, 10° 15' N, 67° 10' W, 489 m, 5-V-1968, *Cárdenas de G., L. 376* (NY). **Maracay:** 10° 15' N, 67° 36' W, 547 m, *Vogl Pater, C. 552* (M). **Zulia:** Jardín Botánico de Maracaibo, 10° 37' 54" N, 71° 38' 26" W, 2 m, 1900, *Bunting, G.S. 6594* (NY).

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