A Revision of the Genus *Jacquemontia* (Convolvulaceae) in North and

Central America and the West Indies.

Kenneth R. Robertson

INTRODUCTION

 The Convolvulaceae are a large and diverse family well known for the difficulty in defining genera and delimiting species (Robertson, 1982). One large and troublesome genus is *Jacquemontia* Choisy, which has about 80–100 species occurring primarily in the American tropics,

with only a few species in the Old World. The only world-wide treatment of the genus is by Choisy in De Candolle’s Prodromus (1845). Most published information on *Jacquemontia* is in regional floras and is scattered in descriptions of new species. This study was undertaken to summarize existing information and make new observations to provide a uniform treatment of *Jacquemontia* over a large and important geographical area.

 Gross morphology as determined from the examination of herbarium material has served as the basis for this study. Supplemental information has come from cytology and palynology; also, several species have been observed in their natural habitats in Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Guyana, and Panama, while plants from Mexico and the Bahama Islands were grown in the greenhouse. It has become obvious that while herbarium studies can provide a satisfactory taxonomic classification of most taxa in the genus, more detailed studies of living plants using different techniques (chemical, cytological, and ecological) are needed to solve some remaining problems.

REVIEW

 The genus *Jacquemontia* was established by Choisy in 1834, who distinguished the genus from *Ipomoea* and *Convolvulus* by the shape of each stigmatic lobe—globose in *Ipomoea*, terete-filiform in *Convolvulus*, and flattened-ovate in *Jacquemontia*. An illustration of the new genus was given by Choisy, but no species were formally transferred to *Jacquemontia*, although Choisy did indicate that “*Conv. coeruleus* et *C. azureus*” belonged to the genus. He was evidently referring to *C. coeruleus* Schumacher and *C. azureus* M. Richard.

 Three years later Choisy (1837) published the first taxonomic treatment, recognizing eleven species, six of them new. Six additional new species were described by Choisy in the treatment of the Convolvulaceae for De Candolle’s Prodromus (1845), bringing the number of species recognized by Choisy to 18; this is the only world-wide treatment of the genus (and of the family). The next major treatment of *Jacquemontia* was for the Flora Brasiliensis (1869) by Meisner, who recognized three sections, 33 species (7 of them new) and 27 varieties. Although he did not provide a complete synopsis of species, Hallier (1893) made many combinations, gave an accurate generic description, and made detailed anatomical observations that provided the basis for a natural classification of the family. Other systematic treatments of *Jacquemontia* have been limited to descriptions of new species and to regional floras. The most important of the latter are: Verdcourt (1963), van Ooststroom (1939, 1953), O’Donell (1960 a,b), MacBride (1959), Urban (1902, 1921), Britton and Millspaugh (1920), Leon and Alain (1957), Britton and Wilson (1925), Standley (1961, 1970), Shreve and Wiggins (1964), Shinners in Correll and Johnston (1970), Adams (1972), Correll (1982), Austin (1973a, 1973b, 1974, 1982), Austin and Staples (1980), Powell (1979), and Falcao (????).

GENERIC RELATIONSHIPS

 Choisy (1834, 1837, 1845) considered *Jacquemontia* closely related to *Ipomoea* and *Convolvulus*, and he placed these and numerous other genera in tribe Convolvuleae, which was characterized by syncarpous ovaries and dehiscent capsules. This basic alignment was followed by Meisner (1869) and Bentham and Hooker (1876). Peter in Engler and Prantl (1891) used a more complex scheme, placing *Jacquemontia* in tribe Convolvuleae, subtribe Convolvulinae. In the l9th Century, three authors, Endlicher (1839), Martius (1840), and O. Kuntze (1893), included *Jacquemontia* within *Convolvulus*; however, there has been no recent argument that *Jacquemontia* and *Convolvulus* should be merged.

 The work of Hallier (1893) provided new evidence for a much more natural classification of Convolvulaceae. Using pollen macromorphology (spinose or smooth) as a primary character, he divided the family into two major groups. Tribes were delimited mostly on characters of the inflorescence, ovary, style, and fruit. *Jacquemontia* was included in tribe Convolvuleae, along with *Convolvulus*, *Calystegia*, *Aniseia*, *Hewittia*, *Polymeria*, *Merremia*, and *Operculina*. *Aniseia* was considered derived from *Jacquemontia* with *J. luxurians* (Moric.) Hallier f. being a link between *Jacquemontia* sect. *Capitatae* and *Aniseia*. O’Donell (1953) considered *J. luxurians* so distinctive that he placed it in a monotypic new genus, *Iseia*. The system proposed by Hallier was refined by van Ooststroom (1953) and Verdcourt (1963). Shinners (1970) recognized that *Merremia* and *Operculina* are not closely related to tribe Convolvuleae and included both these genera within *Ipomoea*.

 The most active current worker on the family is Austin (1973a, b; 1974; 1981; 1982; in press; personal communication), who is making substantial progress in developing a modern classification of the family that best reflects phylogeny. He has also recognized that tribe Convolvuleae of Hallier needs reorganization. In his 1973 paper, *Aniseia*, *Iseia*, *Tetralocularia*, *Hewittia*, *Operculina*, and *Merremia* were placed in the informal “Merremioids” group and were derived from the same stock as the Ipomoeeae and Argyreieae. Austin presently holds (1982, personal communication) that the “Merremioids” should be a distinct tribe, Merremieae Austin, and that Convolvuleae and Merremieae are branches on the same line and separate from the stock of the Ipomoeeae. Austin (1973) included these genera in his tribe Convolvuleae: *Convolvulus*, *Evolvulus*, *Calystegia*, *Polymeria*, and *Jacquemontia*.

 A major exception to the almost universal acceptance of Hallier’s basic scheme is the work of Roberty (1952, 1964). Based on floral details, particularly corolla shape, he divided the family into many tribes, subtribes, cohorts, and genera. Although his research has given some new insight into relationships within the family, his tribal, generic, and specific concepts are so unrealistic that his scheme is rendered unusable. He described two segregate genera from *Jacquemontia*, *Montejacquia* and *Schizojacquemontia*, neither of which have been adopted subsequently. As an example of his unrealistic taxonomic concepts, Roberty (1952) included at least six valid species representing two genera in *Montejacquia* *bifida* (Velloso) Roberty.

 My concept of *Jacquemontia* is narrower than most other workers, and some species that have been included within the genus should be excluded, either to other existing genera (Lewis & Oliver, 1965, 1966) or placed in new genera (O’Donell, 1953; Robertson, 1982). The following combination of characters distinguishes *Jacquemontia* from other Convolvulaceae: trichomes stellate or T-shaped (or derived from this condition); corolla interplicae glabrous; pollen 3-aggrecolpate (terminology of Lewis, 1971 and Austin, 1973b), ovaries glabrous, 2 locular, 4-ovulate; styles single, unbranched; stigmas bilobed with each lobe “tongue-shaped,” i.e., dorsiventrally flattened and ellipsoid; capsules dehiscent by usually 4 (2–8) valves; and seed glabrous, smooth or variously textured, the outer margins often with a narrow wing. In my view, *Jacquemontia* should be included in tribe Convolvuleae and is closely related to *Convolvulus*, and, on the basis of palynology and very limited cytological data, to *Evolvulus*. *Jacquemontia* does not appear to be immediately allied with *Aniseia, Isela,* and *Odonellia.*

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

***Jacquemontia*** Choisy, Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d’Histoire Naturelle de Genève 6: 476. 1834, non Bélanger, Voyage aux Indes Orientales t. 10. 1837. Lectotype species: *Convolvulus* *pentanthos* Jacquin = *J*. *pentantha* (Jacquin) G. Don; selected by Lindley (1847); also see D’Arcy (1970). Other lectotypifications have been proposed: *J. ferruginea* (Steudel) Choisy (Wilson, 1960; Meeuse, 1957 “probably”), *Convolvulus* *coeruleus* Schumacher (= *J. ovalifolia* (Choisy) Hallier f. (Manitz, 1974, 1976; Britton and Millspaugh, 1920; Britton and Wilson, 1925), and *J. azureus* (Richard) Choisy (House, 1906).

*Thyella* Rafinesque, Flora Telluriana 4: 84. 1838. Lectotype: *T. tamnifolia* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque = *J. tamnifolia* (Linnaeus) Grisebach; selected by House (1906) .

*Montejacquia* G. Roberty, Candollea 14: 33. 1952. No type designated.

*Jacquemontia* subg. *Eujacquemontia* G. Roberty, Candollea 14: 32. 1952, nom. illegit.

*Jacquemontia* subg. *Schizojacquemontia* G. Roberty, Candollea 14: 33. 1952 .

*Schizojacquemontia* G. Roberty, Boissiera 10: 149. 1964. Type: *S. parviflora* (Vahl) G. Roberty = *J. paniculata* (Burman f.) Hallier f.

 ?? **Perennial** or annual vines, with climbing, reclining, scrambling, or prostrate, rarely suffrutescent stems; stems herbaceous or somewhat woody, frequently branched, often several from a stout rootstock, rarely rooting at the nodes. **Pubescence** of 3- to 8-armed stellate, rarely T-shaped, trichomes, the arms equal or unequal, porrect or multangulate; multicellular glandular trichomes sometimes also present; density of trichomes varying from glabrous to densely overlapping on stems, leaves, peduncles, pedicels, and sepals. **Leaves** alternate, usually petiolate; **blades** variable, linear to elliptic, ovate, or subcircular with long attenuate to obtuse or obcordate apices and cuneate, obtuse, truncate, or cordate bases; **margins** entire or slightly repand and undulate. **Inflorescences** variously modified axillary cymes, the dichasia lax, condensed, or capitate and simple, compound, or reduced to a single flower; bracts minute to large and sepaloid or foliaceous; peduncles greatly exceeding the leaves to nearly absent and the inflorescence then sessile; pedicels elongate to nearly absent. **Flowers** mostly white, blue, lavender, or rarely reddish; **sepals** 5, quincuncial in aestivation, persistent, equal or unequal, usually dimorphic with the 2 outer, middle, and 2 inner sepals having distinct morphologies, variable in shape from lanceolate to elliptic, ovate, obovate, asymmetric, or subcircular with obtuse to long attenuate apices and obtuse to cordate and sometimes stipitate bases; **corollas** induplicate-valvate in aestivation, funnelform, campanulate, rotate, or rarely salverform, entire, faintly 5-toothed, or shallowly to deeply 5-lobed, the interplicae (midpetaline lines) prominent, glabrous; **stamens** 5, alternate with the corolla lobes, equal or unequal, usually included but exserted if corollas salverform or rotate, the bases of the filaments adnate to the corolla tube, flattened, usually glandular-pubescent, constricted around the ovary and base of the style, the anthers introrse, dehiscing longitudinally; **pollen** smooth, 3-aggrecolpate with 4–6 colpi circumpolar at each pole and 4–6 colpi equatorial and perpendicular to the polar colpi; **ovaries** superior, 2-locular, each locule with 2 anatropous ovules, the disk small, surrounding the base of the ovary, the style 1, unbranched, usually included, the stigmas 2-lobed, each lobe mostly ellipsoid, dorsiventrally flattened with a papillate receptive area above and a smooth, nonreceptive area below. **Fruit** a 2-celled capsule, dehiscent by usually 4, or 2 or 8, valves. **Seeds** usually 4, glabrous, wedge-shaped, usually trigonous in cross section with the outer face rounded and the lateral faces straight, minutely areolate and often verrucate, ruminate, or striate, subtended or enclosed by the persistent sepals, the outer 2 margins often with a small wing or crest; embryos longiplicate or lati- longiplicate.

 About 80–100 species (Verb) primarily of the American tropics and subtropics, with only a few species indigenous to the Old World. Thirteen species occur in the West Indies, seven in the continental United States, 21 in Mexico and Central America, and 40 to 50 in South America; one taxon is endemic to the Hawaiian Islands. Only three species occur in Africa (Verdcourt, 1963), and three species and eight taxa are native to Malesia, with one species endemic to northern Australia (van Ooststroom, 1953).

Key to the Species of *Jacquemontia*in North and Central America

and the West Indies

1. Leaves with cuneate or rounded bases; trichomes 2- or 4- to 8-armed (not 3-armed).

2 Corollas entire; trichomes 2-armed; seeds without lateral crests.

3. Leaves with retuse or obcordate apices; outer sepals elliptic or broadly elliptic with tapering bases; West Indies and western Mexico.

 *J. ovalifolia* subsp.*obcordata*.

 3.Leaves with acute apices; outer sepals broadly ovate with slightly cordate bases; Panama. .. *J. gracillima.*

 2. Corollas deeply 5-lobed; trichomes 4- to 8-armed.

 4. Outer sepals ciliolate, more or less rhomboidal; leaves broad and fleshy; E coast of S Florida. *J. reclinata.*

 4. Outer sepals with glabrous margins; leaves coriaceous or fleshy; West Indies or S Florida.

 5. Outer sepals obovate; pubescence mostly of 4- or 5-armed trichomes; Everglade Keys, S Florida. *J. Curtissii.*

 5. Outer sepals ovate, broadly elliptic or subcircular; pubescence mostly of 6- to 8-armed trichomes; West Indies and Florida Keys.

 6.Stems slender; leaves very variable but rarely subcircular or coriaceous.

 *J. havanensis.*

 6. Stems coarse and stout; leaves broadly elliptic to subcircular, fleshy.

 *J. cayensis.*

1. Leaves with cordate, truncate or peltate bases; trichomes usually 3-armed, but 2-armed in no.X and 4- to 6-armed in nos. xxxxxxxxxx

 7. Leaf bases truncate, peltate, or very slightly cordate, leaf blades narrow; West Indies and E Mexico.

 8. Trichomes 2-armed; leaves small, to 1.7 cm long; some branches rooting at nodes; Cuba. *J. serpyllifolia.*

 8. Trichomes 3-6 armed; leaves usually longer than 2 cm; stems not rooting at nodes; widespread.

 9. Corolla 1 cm long or longer, the lobes narrow; sepals ovate with acute apices; Cuba. *J. nipensis.*

 9. Corolla 4–7 mm long; widespread.

 10. Flowers white; outer sepals broadly ovate, almost equaling corollas, nearly enclosing capsule; seeds with irregular crests; Dominican Republic.

 *J. Ekmanii.*

 10. Flowers white to reddish or purple; sepals ovate, shorter than corollas; seeds with a prominent crest; widespread. *J. verticillata.*

 7. Leaf bases shallowly or deeply cordate; widespread.

 11. Flowers deep red or reddish purple; corollas salverform; Puerto Rico and Lesser Antilles. *J. solanifolia.*

 11. Flowers white, blue, or lavender; corollas funnelform, rotate, or campanulate; widespread.

 12. Inflorescences capitate and subtended by large foliaceous or sepaloid bracts.

 13. Sepals lanceolate, long ciliate; trichomes appearing 1-armed or with 1 very long and 1 very short arm; widespread *J. tamnifolia.*

 13. Sepals ovate, pubescent; trichomes 3-armed; Guerrero, Mexico.

 *J. pynocephala.*

 12. Inflorescences lax or condensed, not capitate; bracts smaller, inconspicuous to narrowly elliptic or ovate.

 14. Outer sepals lanceolate or very narrowly ovate; stems, peduncles,

 and sepals with glandular trichomes (occasionally lacking).

 15. Inflorescence lax, secund. *J. agrestis.*

 15. Inflorescence condensed, subumbelliform. *J. sphaerostigma.*

 14. Outer sepals ovate, obovate, or subcircular; stems, peduncles, and sepals without glandular trichomes.

 16. Sepals subequal or the inner exceeding the outer.

 17. Inflorescences nearly sessile. *J. confusa.*

 17. Inflorescences not sessile, the peduncles mostly equaling or exceeding the leaves.

 18. Sepals ciliate, 5–9 mm long, ovate or elliptic with obtuse or acutish apices. *J. ciliata.*

 18. Sepals not ciliate, 3–5 mm long, obovate- rhomboid with mostly obtuse and mucronate sepals. *J. oaxacana.*

 16. Sepals unequal with the outer exceeding the inner.

 19. Outer sepals broadly ovate or subcircular.

 20. Outer sepals truncate and stipitate at base; cymes compact; W Indies and northern S Amer.  *J. cumanensis.*

 20. Outer sepals not stipitate, truncate or cordate Mexico and Central America.

 21. Trichomes with 4-6 arms; capsules 5–6 mm long; Sonoran Desert. *J. Pringlei.*

 21. Trichomes 3-armed; capsules 3–3.5 mm long; Mexico (Chiapas) to Nicarcagua. *J. mexicana.*

 19. Outer sepals ovate, obovate, or elliptic.

 22. Outer sepals with long attenuate apices.

[Left margin for key reset to far left to facilitate typing of key]

23. Plants densely pubescent; cymes with 1 to 12 flowers; Baja California. *J. abutiloides*.

23. Pubescence variable, plants rarely densely pubescent; widespread, but not in Baja California.

 *J. pentantha.*

**ADD J. SEEMANNII**

 22. Outer sepals with obtuse, mucronate, acute, or short-acuminate apices.

 24. Outer sepals obovate-rhomboid with mostly obtuse and mucronate apices.

 *J. oaxacana.*

 24. Outer sepals elliptic or ovate with acute or short-acuminate apices.

 25. Cymes compact.

 26. Pubescence mostly of 4-armed trichomes; plants suffruticose; Sierra Madre, Oaxaca, Mexico. *J. Smithii.*

 26. Pubescence of 3-armed trichomes, vines; Guatemala. *J. pinetorum.*

 25. Cymes lax or flowers solitary.

 27. Pubescence of 4-armed trichomes; flowers 1 to 3; Baja California and adjacent islands.  *J. Eastwoodiana.*

 27. Pubescence of 3-armed trichomes or plants glabrous; flowers numerous; mainland of Mexico.

 28. Plants almost completely glabrous; outer sepals elliptic. *J. albida.*

 28. Plants pubescent; outer sepals ovate.  *J. polyantha.*

1. ***Jacquemontia havanensis*** (Jacquin) Urban, Symbolae Antillanae 3: 342. 1902.

*Convolvulus havanensis* Jacquin, Observationum Botanicarum 2: 25. t. 45. fig. 3. 1767. Type: Litoralibus circa Havanam, *Jacquin*. No Jacquin specimen of this species is known and the illustration is taken as the type.

*C. jamaicensis* Jacquin, Observationum Botanicarum 3: 6. 1768, *non* Sprengel in Linnaeus, Systema Vegetabilium 1: 595. 1824. Type: Living plants not seen or collected by Jacquin. A Sloane species is listed in synonymy, but Jacquin did not base his description on it. The source of Jacquin’s description is not known.

*C. ruderarius* Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, Nova Genera Species Plantarum 3: 96. 1818. Type: Crescit in ruderatis Insulae Cubae, probe Havanam, *Humboldt & Bonpland* (P, not seen; photo IDC 6209, 66: 9).

*C. frondosus* Willdenow ex Roemer & Schultes in Linnaeus, Systema Vegetabilium 4: 303. 1819. Type: In Havanae ruderatis, *Humboldt* (B-WILLD, not seen).

*Ipomoea ruderaria* (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth) G. Don, A General History of the Dichlamydeous Plants 4: 267. 1838.

*I. havanensis* (Jacquin) Choisy in De Candolle, Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 9: 368. 1845.

*C. jamaicensis* var. *major* A. Richard in Sagra, Histoire Physique, Politique et Naturelle d’Îsle de Cuba 11: 134. 1850. Type: Crescit in insula Cuba, juxta Cabaña, Guanimar, *Sagra* (presumably P, not seen).

*C. havanensis* var. *corolla-majori* Grisebach, Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 8: 527. 1862, *nom*. *nud*. Type: *Wright* *1653* (GOET (presumably holotype, not seen) isotypes G, GH, K, MO, NY).

*C. Garberi* Chapman, Botanical Gazette 3: 11. 1878. Type: sandy coast at Cape Sable, S. Florida, *Garber*, not seen.

*C. obtusifolius* Sessé & Mociño, Flora Mexicana, 35. 1892. Syntypes: *Sessé et al. 79 (5036)* (MA, not seen, photo MO; fragment F); *Sessé et al. 112 (1670)* (MA, not seen, photo MO; fragment F).

*J. ruderaria* (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth) Hallier f., Botanische Jahrbücher für Systematik 16: 543. 1893.

*J. jamaicensis* (Jacquin) Hallier f. in Solereder, Systematic Anatomy of the Dicotyledons, 641. 1899.

[*Linum scandens flore dilute purpureo* Sloane, Catalogus Plantarum quae in Insula Jamaica Sponte Proveniunt 89. 1696, and A Voyage to the Islands Madera, Barbadon, Nieves, S. Christophers and Jamaica I: 206. t. 130??. Type: *Sloane* (BM-SL, not seen).]

[*Linum sarmentosum* Plukenet, Phytographia, 224. 1692.]

 Perennial or annual vine; stems slender, somewhat woody below, much branched and producing a dense tangle, radiating from a stout rootstock. Trichomes 5- to 7-armed, the arms unequal, porrect. Leaf blades very variable in size[[1]](#footnote-1) and shape, linear, elliptic, or ovate, 10–35 (– 7) cm long and 1.5–20 (–25) mm wide, herbaceous or somewhat coriaceous, the apices acute to retuse, mucronate, the bases rounded to cuneate; petioles 2–15 mm long. Inflorescences 1- to many-flowered, cymose, 2–35 mm long, usually not exceeding the leaves; bracts minute. Flowers white to pale pink or violet; sepals + equal, or unequal and the inner exceeding the outer, mostly glabrous with a tuft of trichomes at the apices, the outer 2 ovate or broadly elliptic, 2–4 mm long, usually acute, rarely obtuse, the inner broadly ovate to subcircular, 2–3 mm long, with acute to obtuse apices; corollas rotate, 8–15 mm long, deeply 5-cleft, the lobes rather narrow with acute apices; stamens exserted when corolla open, the filaments 5–13 mm long, the anthers 1.5–2.5 mm long; ovaries 1.5 mm long, a small yellow disk at the base, the styles 6.5–12 mm long, exceeding the stamens, each stigma lobe 1 mm long, becoming recurved. Capsules erect, subglobose, 4–6 mm long, opening by 8 valves. Seeds 2–3 mm long, the outer face rounded, the outer 2 margins with a thin, striate, undulating lateral ridge 0.1–0.2 mm wide, the surface minutely areolate and slightly verrucate. Flowering from September to April.

 *Jacquemontia havanensis* is very widespread and common in the West Indies: Bahama Islands, Florida Keys, Barbuda, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Yucatan, and Belize (Map ---). Rein (1873) reported the species from Bermuda, but it has not been seen there again, and his report may have been in error. This species usually occurs rather near the sea in thickets and open woodlands.

 The leaves of *Jaquemontia havanensis* are extremely variable in size and shape (Fig. ---). There do not seem to be any discontinuities or geographical correlations in this variation, and subspecific taxa do not appear to be warranted. Pubescence density and the number of flowers per inflorescence are also quite variable.

 Chromosome number: 2*n* = 20. Bahama Islands. Grand Bahama: Dead Man’s Reef, *Lewis 7097*. Eleuthera: The Current, *Lewis 7409*; SE tip of Island, *Lewis 7446*. Plants grown from seed at MO; voucher specimens at MO.

 Illustrations: Figure 1a-g; Jacquin, Observationum Botanicarum 2: t. 45; photograph in León & Alain (1957), p. 225.

 Representative Specimens. **Bahama Islands.** Acklins Island: near beach at Spring Point, Gillis 10718 (FTG). Crooked: Sandrail Point, *Brace 4523* (F, GH, NY, PH, US). Eleuthera: The Current, *Lewis 7409* (F, FAU, FTG, MO, NY, US). Great Ragged: *Wilson 7830* (F, GH, NY). Great Inagua: opening in coppice at Blakerville Well, *Correll 41605* (FTG). New Providence: near Nassau, *Curtiss 60* (CAS, CM, F, GH, L, M, MO, NY, US). North Bimini: *Howard & Howard 9988* (A, GH, NY, US). San Salvador: road to Riding Rock from Cockburntown, Darlington & Hanley 18 (WIS). South Caicos: low hills NW of Cockburn Harbour, *Proctor 8899* (IJ). **Barbuda:** SW part of Island, S of the lagoon, *Smith 10463* (A, IJ, NY, UC, US). **Belize.** Turneffe Island: Calabash Section, *Egler 42-41* (F). **Cayman Islands.** Cayman Brac: SW point, *Millspaugh 1205* (F, NY). **Cuba**. Camagüey: Cayo Ballenato Grande, *Shafer 924*, (F, NY, US). La Habana: Cojímar, *Baker 5128* (F, GH, NY, UC, US). Isla De pinos: Coe’s Camp, Ensenada de Siguanea, *Britton & Wilson 14853* (NY, US). Las Villas (Santa Clara): Castillo de Jagua, *Coombs 557* (F, GH, K, MO, NY). Matanzas: Matanzas, *Rugel 155* (BM, GH, L, NY). Oriente: U. S. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, *Britton 2015* (NY, US). Pinar del Río: Las Martinas to the coast, *Shafer 11097* (MO, NY, US). **Dominican Republic.** Barahona: Paradis near Barahona, *von Turckheim 2678* (BR, M, NY). Districto Nacional:3 mi E of Boca Chica, alt ca. 1000 ft, *Terborgh 10* (A). El Seibo: vicinity of Higüey, *Howard & Howard 9764* (GH, MICH, NY, US). Monte Cristi: NE del Pueblo de Monte Cristi, alt 100 m, *Zanoni & Mejía 18020* (FAU). **Haiti.** Nord Ouest: Port de Paix, Saline St. Michel, *Ekman H3940* (IJ, US). Sud: W of Jéremié, *Holdridge 925* (MICH, NY, US). **Jamaica.** Clarendon: 1 mi SE of Portland Cottage, *Proctor 31126* (IJ). St. Andrew: S side of Long Mountain, road to Wareka, alt 900 ft, *Harris 9999* (C, F, NY, US). St. Catherine: Healthshire Hills, alt 50 ft, *Harris 9530* (F, NY, US). **Mexico.** Yucatan: Progresso, *Millspaugh 208* (F). **Puerto Rico** Mayaguez: Salinas de Cabo Rojo, *Sintenis 588b* (BM, G, GH, K, M, US). Ponce: Cayo Muertos, *Britton et al. 4988* (F, GH, MO, NY, US). Culebra Island: Flamingo Bay, *Britton & Wheeler 217* (NY, US). **United States.** Florida**.** Monroe Co.: Bahia Honda Key, *Curtiss 2171* (CM, GH, M, MO, NY, US); Boca Chica Key, *Curtiss s.n.* (GH). **Virgin Islands.** St. Croix: Sandy Point, *Raunkiaer 2467* (C). St. Thomas: Sugar Estate, *Eggers 144* (C). Tortola: Wickham’s Key, Road Bay, *D’Arcy 4310* (A, IJ). Water Island: *Eggers s.n.*, 4 May 1876 (WIS).

2. ***Jacquemontia cayensis*** Britton in Britton and Millspaugh, Flora of the Bahamas, 349. 1920. Type: Bahama Islands: Castle Island, 22 Dec 1907, *Wilson 7791* (holotype, NY; isotypes, F, GH, MO).

 Perennial vine or prostrate subshrub; stems coarse, stout, ascending or trailing, much branched, woody and often suffrutescent below, from a stout rootstock. Trichomes 6-armed, the arms porrect, unequal. Leaf blades elliptic, broadly elliptic, ovate, broadly ovate, or infrequently subcircular, 1.5–2.5 (–4) cm long and 0.5–2 (–3.3) cm wide, thick and fleshy, the apices obtuse, retuse and mucronate, the bases cuneate or obtuse; petioles to 7 mm long. Inflorescences 1- to few-flowered, cymose, less than 1 cm long, not exceeding the leaves; bracts minute. Flowers white, sometimes yellowish within; sepals + equal or unequal and the inner exceeding the outer, glabrous except for a tuft of trichomes at the apices, the outer 2 ovate to circular, 2–3.5 mm long, obtuse, the inner circular, 1.5–2.5 mm long and wide, the apices obtuse to acute; corollas rotate, 10 mm long, deeply 5-cleft, the lobes rather narrow with acute apices; stamens exserted with corolla open, the filaments 5–7 mm long, the anthers 1.5 mm long; ovaries 1–1.5 mm long, a small disk at the base, the styles 5–6 mm long, each stigma lobe 1 mm long. Capsules erect, ovoid to subglobose, 5 mm long, opening by 8 valves. Seeds 2.2–3 mm long, the outer face rounded, the outer 2 margins with a thin, striate, undulate lateral ridge 0.1–0.3 mm wide, the surface minutely areolate and slightly verrucate. Flowering from October to March.

 *Jacquemontia cayensis* occurs in the West Indies and is restricted to the Bahamas, Anegada, Anguilla, Antigua, Cuba, Haiti, Puerto Rico, and St. Barthélemy. It is usually found near the ocean in sand, coral, or rock. Though usually a coarse vine, it can become suffrutescent.

 Representative Specimens. **Anegada**: between Setting Point and Pomato Point near Flamingo Pond, *D’Arcy 4799* (FAU, MO). **Anguilla:** Farrington district, in dry stony scrubland, *Proctor 18802* (A, IJ). **Antigua:** promontory E of Parham Harbour, on coastal limestone rock, *Box 1088* (BM, MO, US). **Bahama Islands.** Abaco: Man O’War Cay, *Brace 1575* (F, NY). Exuma Chain: Cave Cay, rocky scrubland, *Britton & Millspaugh 2833* (F, GH, NY, US); Great Exuma, vine on shrubs in coppice on W part of Stocking Island, *Correll 40965* (FTG). Grand Bahama: shrubby vine scattered over pine savannah along Queen’s Highway going east to North Riding Point, *Correll & Kral 43044* (FTG). Green Cay: east side of Tongue of the Ocean, south side in coastal vegetation, *Gillis 12948* (CM). Inagua: S. road to E end, *Austin & Conroy 4725* (FAU). Little Inagua: W end, *Wilson 7781* (F, GH, MO, NY). South Caicos: East Bay, sand dunes, *Proctor 8917* (IJ); rocky scrubland flats on north edge of Cockburn Harbour, *Correll 49286* (FTG, ILLS). Grand Turk: between Commissioner’s house and airfield, *C. B. Lewis s.n.* (GH, IJ). **Cuba**. Camagüey: W part of Cayo Cruz, *Shafer 2805* (NY). Habana: Campo Florido, Cuabal loma de La Pita, *Berezain & Oliva s.n*., anno 1983 (CM) . **Haiti**. Nord Ouest: vicinity of Môle St. Nicolas, plain N of bay, *Leonard & Leonard 13149* (GH, K, MO, NY, US). **Puerto Rico.** Mayaguez: Guánica, coastal thickets, *Alain 10794* (F, IJ, NY, US). **St. BarthÉlemy:** Anse des Cayes, bord de la mer, *Le Gallo 743* (A, IJ, NY); rochers maritimes, alt 20 m, *Le Gallo 2174* (NY).

3. ***Jacquemontia reclinata*** House in Small, Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden 3: 435. 1905. Type: Florida, Bull Key, opposite Lemon City, Nov. 1903, *Small & Carter 630* (NY, holotype; isotypes BR, F, US).

 Perennial vine; stems slender, woody at base, reclining, partly twining, or ascending, woody below, radiating from a stout rootstock. Trichomes 4- to 7-armed, the arms often unequal, porrect, to 0.2 mm long. Leaf blades circular, obovate, ovate, or ellipitical, 1–2 (– 3.8) cm long and 0.5–1 (–2.5) cm wide, somewhat thick and succulent, the apices retuse and mucronate, the bases obtuse to cuneate; petioles to 7 mm long. Inflorescences 1- to 6-flowered, cymose, 8–40 mm long, shorter than the leaves; bracts minute. Flowers white or light pink; sepals + equal to unequal and the outer exceeding the inner, ciliolate, the outer 2 rhomboidal and broadly obovate or subcircular, 2.5–4 mm long, with obtuse to acutish apices, the inner reniform to subcircular, 1.5–2.5 mm long, with obtuse or apiculate apices, the margins often scarious; corollas rotate, 9–15 mm long, deeply 5-cleft, the segments broad, obtuse, mucronate; stamens exserted with corolla open, the filaments 6–8 mm long, the anthers 2–2.5 mm long; ovary 1–1.5 mm long, a small disk at the base, the style 6.5–9 mm long, each stigma lobe 0.7 mm long. Capsules subglobose to ovoid, 4–6 mm long, opening by 8 valves. Seeds 2.5–3 mm long, the outer face rounded, the outer 2 margins with a thin, striate, undulating lateral ridge 0.1–0.2 mm wide, the surface faintly verrucate. Flowering from November to May.

 *Jacquemontia reclinata* is endemic to the crests and lee sides of coastal dunes and also coastal hammocks along the eastern shore of southern Florida from Jupiter south to Miami (see Austin 1992). Due to the rapid development of this area, the species is listed as Endangered in Florida **(Ward, 1978), and according to that publication, the species “now occurs in a few isolated areas in Palm Beach County, one known site in Broward County, and perhaps only one island in Biscayne Bay.” [--> Check for more recent listing of Florida E & T species]**. J*acquemontia reclinata* has been officially proposed for listing as Federally Endangered (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1993).

 Illustrations: Figure 1h; Small (1934); colored photograph in Rickett (1966), p. 433.

 Specimens Examined. **United States.** Florida. Broward Co.: common on an open dune facing the ocean at Deerfield, *Deam 60838* (UC; Hollywood, sandy regions, *Demaree 18708* (CAS, GH, MO, NY); Deerfield, *Meebold 27103* (M); trailing on coastal sand dune, Pompano Beach, *Moldenke 24057* (WIS); roadside, Birch Park, *Overholts 69* (CM). DADE CO.: Miami Beach, *M. Bush s.n.*, 2 February 1936 (CM); beach above Miami, *Buswell s.n.*, 21 March 1942 (FAU); in sand near Sta. Warf, Miami Beach, *Collins s.n.* (GH, MO); sand dunes, Miami Beach, *Demaree 10178* (UC, US); ocean beach, Miami, *Harris C17480* (GH); Miami, December 1901, *MacFarlane s.n*. (PH); Pompano Beach, *McCart 11275* (FAU); ocean beach, 19 February 1917, *Meredith s.n.* (PH); in sand on beach, Golden Beach, *Moldenke 587* (DUKE, K, NY, PH, US, WIS); beach opposite Miami, November 1904, *Small s.n.* (WIS), *Small 2154* (NY, UC); Bull Key near Miami, *Small & Carter 630* (F, PENN); Virginia Key, *Small & Carter s.n.* (NY); sand dunes opposite Miami, *Small et al. 62* (PH), *Small et al. 3306* (C, M, NY), *Small & Small 4566* (MICH, NY, PH), *Small et al. s.n.,* Feb. 1911 (WIS); sand dunes, House of Refuge opposite Little River, *Small et al. 133* (PH), *Small et al. 3382* (NY); hammocks on sand dunes opposite Lemon City, *Small & Mosier 5825* (CAS, GH, MICH, MO, PH, NY, US). Monroe Co.: Pinecrest, S of Fla 94, 4 miles W of Dade–Monroe county line, *Ward & Burch 3295* (GH). Palm Beach Co.: Jupiter, *Bates s.n.* (F); Jupiter, E coast, *Burgess 770* (F, NY); Loggerhead park, off US 1, *Cilento s.n*., 29 January 1989 (FAU); beach ridges, Palm Beach, *Curtiss 5860* (GH, MO, NY, US); vicinity of Palm Beach, on dry sandy ground, *Garvens s.n*. (F); margin of high wooded terrace above beach, ocean side, Jupiter Island, *Lakela 25201* (NY); on leeward side of sand ridge off AIA, Boca Raton, *Noga s.n.,* 17 April 1973 (FAU); Hobe Sound, moist sand, *Randolph 50* (GH); in hammocks near beach, Palm Beach, *Small 2126* (NY); dunes, Jupiter Island, *Small & DeWinkeler 9867* (GH, W); Turkey Shoot, on the beach, crest of the dune south of public access but north of golf course, Boca Raton, *Staples 117* (FAU); N of public beach at Palmetto Park Rd, Boca Raton, *Staples 145* (FAU); Palm Beach, *Webber 230* (M) .

4. ***Jacquemontia Curtissii*** Peter ex Hallier f., Bulletin de l’Herbier Boissier 5: 385. t. 13. 1897. (Botanische Jahrbücher für Systematik 16: 543. 1893, *nom*. *nud*.) Type: Florida, rocky pine woods between the Everglades and Biscayne Bay, June, *Curtiss 2170* (M, holotype; isotypes BM, CM, F, GH, K, MICH, NY, PH, US).

 Perennial vine; stems slender, prostrate, scrambling or erect, much branched, radiating from a stout rootstock. Trichomes 4- (rarely -6) armed, the arms mostly unequal, porrect, to 0.5 mm long. Leaf blades elliptic, ovate, obovate, or rarely subcircular, 1–2 (–3.7) cm long and 0.5–1.5 (2.1) cm wide, herbaceous, the apices acute to retuse, mucronate, the bases obtuse to cuneate; petioles to 16 mm long. Inflorescences 1- to 3-flowered (rarely to 6), cymose, 1–4 cm long, usually exceeding the leaves; bracts minute. Flowers white to violet; sepals unequal, the outer exceeding the inner, glabrous or with a tuft of hairs at the apices, the outer 2 obovate to spathulate, 3–6 mm long, with obtuse to subacute apices, the inner ovate, subcircular, or subreniform, 2–3 mm long, with obtuse apices; corollas rotate, 10–17 mm long, deeply 5-cleft, the segments ca. 1 cm broad with obtuse and mucronate apices; stamens exserted with corolla open, the filaments 5–11 mm long, the anthers 2–2.5 mm long; ovaries 1.1–2 mm long, a small disk at the base, the styles 6.5–11 mm long, exceeding the stamens, each stigma lobe 1 mm long, recurved. Capsules subglobose, 5–7 mm long, opening by 4-8 valves. Seeds 3–3.2 mm long, and mm wide, the outer face rounded, the outer 2 margins with thin striate, undulating lateral ridges 0.1–0.2 mm wide, the surface minutely areolate and slightly verrucate. Flowering from October to June (August).

 *Jacquemontia Curtissii* is endemic to the pinelands and Everglade Keys of southern Florida and appears to be restricted to outcrops of Miami oolitic limestone (See Austin 1992). (Map ). Most collections are from Dade County, with only a few from Monroe County. The species is evidently able to survive periodic fires due to its stout rootstock. The species is listed as Threatened in Ward (1978). [--> check more recent listings]. At the Federal level (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1993), *J. Curtissii* is placed in Category 2 species (taxa for which information…indicates that proposing to list as endangered or threatened is possibly appropriate, but for which sufficient data on biological vulnerability and threat are not currently available…).

 There are two collections of *Jacquemontia* numbered *Curtiss 2170*. The first, described above, is the type of *J. Curtissii* Hallier f. The other, from “Copses, coral soil, No Name Key, South Florida, February,” is *J. pentantha* (Jacquin) G. Don.

 Illustrations: Figure 1i; Bulletin de l’Herbier Boissier 5: t. 13; Small (1933), p. 1089; color photograph in Rickett (1966), p. 435.

 Representative Specimens. **United States.** Florida. Collier Co.: Alligator Alley, mile 43, *Avery 1095* (FAU). Dade Co.: rocky, calcareous land Miami, *Curtiss 5856* (F, G-DEL, GH, MO, NY, UC, US); in dry sandy pineland, Buena Vista, *Moldenke 272* (DUKE, K, MICH, MO, NY, PENN); pinelands, Long Key [Everglades], *Small & Carter 2896* (NY); pine woods, Saw Mill Rd, 1 mile NW of Long Pine Key Rd, Long Pine Key, Everglades National Park, *W. B. Robertson 35* (GH); Long Pine Key, Pine Hills Trail Gate 4, Everglades National Park, *Crane & Schoknecht s.n.* (ILLS); pinelands near Snapper Creek Hammock, *Small & Mosier 6363* (M, NY, UC, WIS); Long Pine Key, Everglades National Park, rather frequent perennial with stems trailing on coral rock, pineland near lake, *S. R. Hill 13348* (GH) . Monroe Co.: Roadside and spoil bank along canal, vicinity of Pine Crest, off Fla Rte 94, *Cooley et al. 9169* (BM, GH).

5. ***Jacquemontia verticillata*** (Linnaeus) Urban, Symbolae Antillanae 3: 339. 1902.

*Ipomoea* *verticillata* Linnaeus, Systema Naturae ed. 10. 2: 924. 1759. Type: (LINN, not seen—Savage Catalogue no. 218.15; IDC Linnaean Herbarium 120: 14. This sheet is a mixed collection; the type of *I. verticillata* is the plant in the lower right.)

*Convolvulus* *verticillatus* (Linnaeus) ed. 2. 1: 220. 1762, *non* Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, Nova Genera Species Plantarum 3: 98. 1818.

*C. parviflorus* Dessrousseaux in Lamarck, Encyclopédie Méthodique Botanique 3: 556. 1792; *nec* Vahl, Symbolae Botanicae 3: 29. 1794; *nec* Salisbury, Prodromus Stirpium in Horto ad Chapel Allerton Vigentium, 125. 1796; *nec* Arnott ex Steudel, Nomclator Botanicus ed. 2. 1: 410. 1840. Type: Dominican Republic. *Martin s.n.* (P, not seen; IDC 6207. 462: 18).

*C. polycarpus* Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, Nova Genera Species Plantarum 3: 98. 1818. Type: Cuba. Havana: Regla, mass. n. 1278. *Humboldt & Bonpland s.n*. (P, not seen, lectotype; IDC 6209. 66: 15).

*C. micranthus* Roemer and Schultes in Linnaeus, Systema Vegetabilium 4: 276. 1819, *nom. superfl*.; *nec* Willdenow ex Sprengel in Linnaeus, Systema Vegetabilium 1: 601. 1824; *nec* Riddel, A Synopsis of the Flora of the Western States, 70. 1835. Based on *C. parviflorus* Dessrousseaux.

*C. Plumerii* Sprengel in Linnaeus, Systema Vegetabilium 1: 602. 1824, *nom*. *superfl*. Based on *C. parviflorus* Dessrousseaux.

*I. polycarpa* (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth) G. Don, A General History of the Dichlamydeous Plants 4: 270. 1838.

*J. micrantha* G. Don, A General History of the Dichlamydeous Plants 4: 283. 1838. Based on “*C. micranthus* Dessrousseaux.”

*C. nodiflorus* Dessrousseaux var. *deglabratus* Choisy in De Candolle, Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 9: 414. 1845. Type: Mexico. Tampico de Tamaulipas, *Berlandier 57* (G-Moricand Herbarium, G-Candolle Herbarium, not seen; IDC Candolle Prodromus Herbarium 1649: 15; isotypes MO, US, W).

*J. verticillata* (Linnaeus) Urban var. *stenophylla* Urban, Symbolae Antillanae 3: 340. 1902. Type: *Wright 455* (GH, K. MO, NY, US), *Wright 1654* (F, GH, K, MO), syntypes.

[*C. minor scandens, flor. plur. alaribus* P. Browne, The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica, 153. 1756.]

[*I. foliis cordato-oblongis sinuoisi, flor. vertic.* Plumier ed. Burmann, Plantarum Americanarum 83. t. 94, f. 2. 1756.]

[*Quamoclit purpurea solanifolia minor* Plumier ex Plumier ed. Burmann, Plantarum Americanarum 83. t. 94, f. 2. 1756.] This name is in Plumier’s unpublished manuscript, 2: t. 62.

 Perennial vine; stems slender, mostly herbaceous, trailing or climbing and twining, much-branched, radiating from a stout rootstock. Trichomes 3-armed, the arms ± equal or 1 arm longer, multangulate, to 0.7 mm long. Leaf blades ovate or deltoid, 1–3.5 (–7) cm long and 0.4–1.3 (– 5.5) cm wide, herbaceous, the apices obtuse or acute, mucronate, the bases truncate or rarely slightly cordate, the margins entire or repand; petioles to 2.5 cm long. Inflorescences many-flowered, often compound, with ca. 30 flowers, to 1 cm long, the peduncles very short or nearly absent and the inflorescence appearing sessile; bracts small, linear. Flowers whitish, pinkish, reddish, lavender, or purplish; sepals unequal, the outer exceeding the inner, variably pubescent, the outer 2 ovate, 3–4 mm long and 1–2.5 mm wide, with acuminate or acute apices, the inner ovate, 2–3.5 mm long and 1–1.5 mm wide, with acuminate or acute apices; corollas rotate, 4.5–6 mm long, rarely exceeding the sepals, 5-cleft, the segments free for the upper 2 mm; stamens exserted when corollas open, the filaments 2.5–4 mm long, the anthers 0.5–0.7 mm long; ovaries 0.8–1 mm long, the styles 2.5–4 mm long, exceeding the stamens, each stigma lobe 0.5–1 mm long. Capsules globose, oblate, or rarely broadly ovoid, 2.5–4 mm long, opening by 4–8 valves. Seeds 1.5–2.2 mm long and 1.3–1.8 mm wide, the outer face rounded, the outer 2 margins with a thin, striate, undulating lateral ridge 0.1–0.2 mm wide, the surface minutely areolate and distinctly verrucate or verrucate-reticulate. Flowering from August to April.

 *Jacquemontia verticillata* is common on Cuba and Hispaniola, with some collections from Puerto Rico, the Bahama Islands, Jamaica, Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize (Map --- ); Grisebach (date) reported the species from St. Vincent, but I have seen no specimens. The species occurs in a variety of habitats, especially rocky soils in hilly regions. Plants from Mexico and Central America have sepals that are less acuminate and less pubescent than plants from the West Indies, and the seeds of the former are half-lacriniform in longitudinal section while those of the latter are semicircular.

 Vegetative and fruiting specimens of *Jacquemontia verticillata* are very similar to *Convolvulus nodiflorus,* and the two are sometimes difficult to distinguish. Fruiting specimens of *J. verticillata* have persistent sepals with acute or acuminate apices while those of *C. nodiflorus* are obtuse. The flowers of these two species are quite different—*J. verticillata* has the typical “tongue-shaped” stigmas of *Jacquemontia* while the stigmas of *C. nodiflorus* are linear.

 Illustrations: Figure 3; Plumier ed. Burmann, Plantarum Americanarum t. 94, f. 2. 1756.

 Representative Specimens. **Bahama Islands.** Andros: Conch Sound, *Northrop & Northrop 424* (F, GH, NY). New Providence: Harold Road, *Britton 3272* (F, MO, NY, US). **Cuba.** Camagüey: arroyhos, savannas near Camagüey, *Britton et al.* 13226 (NY); savanna N of La Gloria, *Shafer 349* (NY, US), *384* (GH, NY, US). La Habana: limestone rocks, Cacahual, Santiago de las Vegas, *Alain 6042* (NY); eruptive rock soil, vicinity of Madruga, *Britton et al. 684* (CM, NY). Isla de Pinos: near Nueva Gerona, *Curtiss 273* (BM, CM, F, GH, L, M, MO, NY, US). Las Villas (Santa Clara): open woods and pastures, Soledad, Cienfuegos, *Jack 4853* (A, NY, US). Matanzas: savanna near mines, Sabanilla de la Palma, *León et al* 9667 (NY). Oriente: deciduous woods and thickets, *Shafer 3194* (F, NY, US). Pinar del Río: pinelands, Cajálbana, La Palma, *Alain 1192* (NY); palm barrens W of Guane, *Shafer 10365* (A, MO, NY). **Dominican Republic.** Axua: very dry area on way to Yaque, N of Azua, alt 60 m, *Liogier 14703* (NY). Barahona: prope Rincon in via El Naranjo, *Fuertes 1391* (GH, K, NY, US, W). Dajabón: 11 km N del pueblo rural de “Pueblo Nuevo” en el camino a Dajabón, alt 70 m, *Zanoni & Mejía 17844* (FAU). La Vega: open thickets on slope, La Manaclita, woods on lateritic and serpentine soil, ca 10 miles S of Le Vega, *Liogier 15814* (NY). Monte Cristi: in thickets near Copey, S of Monte Cristi, on limestone, alt 100 m, *Liogier 16382* (NY). Pederales: bottom of gorge, Aceitillar-Cayo, deep gorge in limestone rocks mixed with bauxite, Sierra de Baoruco, alt 1300 m, *Liogier 13692* (NY). Peravla: in thickets, Bani, *Lavastre 2320* (NY). San Cristóbal: in thickets, San Cristóbal, *Lavastre 2323* (NY). Santiago: open thickets on limestone crest, La Bosua, ca. 12 miles W of Santiago, alt 250 m, *Liogier 15912* (NY). San Rafael: open place, in pastures, Arroyo Spnador, Juan Santiago, between El Cercado and Hondo Valle, alt 800–1100 m, *Liogier 12610* (NY). **Haiti.** Artibonite: thicket on steep slope W of Ennery, *Leonard 8943* (GH, US). Nord: arid plain, vicinity of St. Raphael, alt 350 m, *Leonard 7699* (F, PH, US). Nord Ouest: arid thickets W of Môle gorge, vicinity of Môle St. Nicolas, *Leonard & Leonard* 13260 (GH, US). Ouest: Plaine Cul de Sac, in low, very dry hills between Source Natelas and Sources Puantes, *Ekman H2150* (F, GH, NY, US). **Jamaica**. Clarandon: Inverness, *Harris 11687* (C, F, GH, MO, NY, PH, US). ST. ANDREW: Long Mountain, alt 800 ft, *Adams 6194* (BM). St. Ann: mined out bauxite pit, Lydford Port Office, alt 1500 ft, *Howard & Proctor 13329* (A, IJ). St. Catherine: Great Goat Island, Old Harbour Bay, *Britton & Hollick 1859* (NY). St. Elizabeth: roadside at Myeresville, *Howard et al.* 14737 (A). **Puerto Rico.** Arecibo: limestone cliff, vicinity of Vega Baja, *Britton et al. 6926* (NY). Ponce: Limestone hill between Ponce and Tallaboa, *Britton & Britton 9215* (NY). San Juan: Bayamón, Río Piedras, *Johnston 906* (NY). **Belize.** Corozal: San Andres, *Gentle 551* (F, MICH). EL CAYO: vicinity of El Cayo, *Chanek 132* (F, MICH). **Guatemala.** Petén: Santa Cruz, *Bartlett 12367* (MICH, US). **Mexico.** Campeche: Tuxpeña, *Lundell 1033* (ARIZ, F, GH, MICH, MO). Tamaulipas: low shrub oak forests, 2 miles NE of Altamira, *King 4045* (F, MICH, NY, UC, US). Veracruz: near Ebano on Panuco River, *LeSueur 375* (F). Yucatan: Pocoboch, *Gaumer 1419* (GH, L, MO).

6. ***Jacquemontia nipensis*** Alain, Memorias de la Sociedad Cubana de Historia Natural “Felipe Poey” 22: 120. pl. 1. 1955. Type: Cuba. Oriente: Loma Mensura, Sierra de Nipe, 27 Nov. 1954, *Lopez Figueiras 1752* (HAC-LS, holotype, not seen).

 Perennial vine; stems slender above, becoming coarser and woody below, tomentose, cinereous, with long branches, climbing. Trichomes 3-armed, the arms ± equal, 0.2 mm long, multangulate and recurving. Leaf blades ovate or obate-oblong, 1.2–3 cm long and 0.4–1.5 cm wide, sparsely tomentose and gray-ferrugineous above and tomentose ferrugineous below, the apices obtuse or broadly acute, mucronate, the margins entire or slightly repand, the bases slightly cordate or peltate; petioles 1–6 mm long. Inflorescences 2- to 12-flowered, cymose, the peduncles 2–5 mm long, tomentose, the pedicel of central flower 5–10 mm, tomentose; bracts minute, caducous. Flowers probably white, yellowish when dry; sepals unequal, the outer 2 ovate or narrowly ovate, 3–4 mm long and 1.7–2 mm wide, abaxially tomentose, with acute, slightly apiculate apices, the inner sepals broadly ovate to subcircular, 2.7–4 mm long and 2.5–4 mm wide, glabrous or sparsely pubescent abaxially along the midrib, with broadly acute, apiculate apices; corollas rotate, 1–1.3 cm long, deeply 5-cleft, the segments free for 6–8 mm, to 2 mm wide, ovate-lanceolate, acute; stamens shorter than the corolla, the filaments 5–8 mm long, the anthers 1–1.5 mm long; ovaries 1 mm long, the lower half covered by a disk, the styles 10 mm long, exceeding the stamens, each stigma lobe broadly oblong, 0.3–0.4 mm long. Capsules ovoid, 4–5 mm long, opening by 4–8 valves. Seeds 2.5–2.7 mm long and 2.2 mm wide, dark reddish- or purplish-brown, the margins with a thin, striate, undulating wing 0.1–0.2 mm wide, the surfaces verrucate-rugose. Flowering in November and December.

 *Jacquemontia nipensis* is endemic to serpentine formations in the Sierra de Nipe range of Cuba (Map ---), and only a few collections are known.

 Illustration: Fig. 4.

 Specimens examined: **Cuba**. Oriente: Sierra de Nipe, Pinar de Mayaria, *Carabia 3740* (NY); Sierra de Nipe, head water of Brazo Dolores (an arm of Río Pilata), alt 800 m, *Ekman 3126* (F); Sierra Nipe, along trail Piedra Glorda to Woodfred, serpentine formation, dense vine over bushes, *Shafer 3183* (F, NY), *3186* (US).

7. ***Jacquemontia Ekmanii*** O’Donell, Lilloa 23: 462. 1950. pl. 3. Type: Dominican Republic. Puerto Plata: Cordillera septentrional, Puerta Plata, serpentine hillsides at Arroyo Frances, *Ekman 14397* (S, holotype, not seen; isotypes C, US).

 Vine; stems slender, tomentose, ferrugineous, to 2 m long, diffusely branched, climbing, arising from a small rootstock. Trichomes 3-armed, the arms ± equal, 0.1–0.3 mm long, porrect or multangulate and recurved. Leaf blades ovate, 1–2 cm long and 4–10 mm wide, the apices obtuse, mucronate, the bases truncate, slightly cordate or peltate, canescent above, ferrugineous below; petioles 1–6 mm long. Inflorescences 1- or 2-flowered, the peduncle and pedicels short, 1–4 mm long; bracts minute, 1–1.5 mm long. Flowers white or greenish; sepals nearly equal, densely pubescent, the outer 2 broadly ovate, 5–7 mm long and 3.5–5.5 mm wide, with acute apices and truncate or cordate and short-stipitate bases, the inner linear with expanded bases, 5–7 mm long and 1–2 mm wide; corollas campanulate or subrotate, 6.5–7.5 mm long, barely exceeding the sepals, 5-cleft, the segments acute; stamens included, the filaments 4–5 mm long, the anthers 1 mm long; ovaries 1.1–1.7 mm long, a small disk at the base, the styles 5 mm long, exceeding the stamens, each stigma lobe 1.5 mm long, recurved. Capsules enclosed by the accrescent sepals, ovoid or subglobose 4 mm long, opening by 8-valves. Seeds 2.5 mm long and 1.9 mm wide, the outer face rounded, the outer 2 margins with a thin, striate, undulate ridge to 0.1 mm wide, the surface minutely areolate and slightly verrucate-reticulate. Flowering from October to May.

 *Jacquemontia Ekmanii* is endemic to the Dominican Republic, where it occurs in the serpentine hills of the Cordillera Septentrional and the eastern slope of the Cordillera Central (Map ---).

 Specimens examined: **Dominican Republic**. La Vega: common on hillside between Bonao and Hato Viejo, *Jimenez & Liogier 5673* (NY); serpentine barrens, hillsides near Hato Viejo, alt 200–300 m, *Liogier 14872* (NY); hillside in exposed place, Barrancon, serpentine hills from Bonao to Hat Viejo, alt 250–300 m, *Liogier 15172* (GH, NY). Puerto Plata: Cordillera septentrional, Puerto Plata, serpentine hillsides at Arroyo Frances, *Ekman 14397* (C, US). Province Unknown: Sierra Prieta, *Lavastre 1979* (NY); en manigua sobra laterita, Sierra Prieta, Villa Mella, alt 150 m, *Liogier 2080* (F).

8. ***Jacquemontia serpyllifolia*** (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth) Urban, Symbolae Antillanae 3: 341. 1902.

*Convolvulus serpyllifolius* Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, Nova Genera Species Plantarum 3: 95. 1818. Type: Cuba: Regia Habana, mss. n. 4509, *Humboldt & Bonpland* (P, not seen, holotype; IDC 6209, 66: 8).

*Ipomoea serpyllifolia* (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth) G. Don, A General History of the Dichlamydeous Plants 4: 267. 1838.

*C. valenzuelanus* A. Richard in Sagra, Histoire Physique, Politique et Naturelle d’Îsle de Cuba 11: 134. 1850. Type: Crescit in insulae Cubae, Vuelta de abajo, *Valenzuela* (presumably P, not seen).

 Small perennial vine or very low shrub; stems slender, climbing or twining, many main branches radiating from a stout rootstock, rooting at occasional nodes. Trichomes 2-armed, T-shaped. Leaf blades ovate, 4–12 mm long and 2–6 mm wide, the apices rounded or tapered, mucronate, the bases usually truncate, moderately thick, glabrescent or with scattered trichomes, the margins often adpressed ciliate. Inflorescences 1-flowered, several sometimes grouped on short, lateral branches, the peduncles very short, the pedicels 3–5 mm long; bracts scarcely discernible. Flowers white; sepals unequal, the outer exceeding the inner, mostly glabrous, the outer 2 ovate or elliptical, 2.5 mm long and 1.5 mm wide, with acute to acuminate apices; corollas rotate, 6–10 mm long, deeply 5-cleft, the segments acute; stamens exserted when corolla open, the filaments 3–7 mm long, the anthers 1.5 mm long; ovaries 1 mm long, a small disk at the base, the styles 6–7 mm long, exceeding the stamens, each stigma lobe 0.4–0.5 mm long. Capsules narrowly ovoid, tapering, 4.5–5 mm long, opening by 4 primary valves. Seeds usually only 1 or 2, 2.3–2.5 mm long and 1.4–1.7 mm wide, the outer face rounded, without lateral ridges, the surface minutely areolate. Flowering from December to April.

 *Jacquemontia serpyllifolia* is endemic to Cuba and is evidently restricted to serpentine hills and palm barrens in the western half of the island (Map ---). In the original description, Kunth wrongly attributed the type collection to Mexico, but Urban (1902) pointed out that the plants were actually collected in Cuba.

 Illustration: Fig. 6.

 Specimens examined: **Cuba**. La Habana: eruptive rock soil, vicinity of Madruga, *Britton et al. 606* (CM, NY); Guanabacoa, Lomas de las Jatas, *León 7058* (NY), *Ekman 13544* (NY), *Wilson & Leon 2864* (NY), *Wilson & León 11634* (NY, US); near Guanabacos, *Torralbas 121* (F). Las Villas: palm barren, Santa Clara, *Britton & Cowell 13319* (NY), *Britton et al*. 6175 (NY), *Britton et al. 6200* (NY), *León et al. 8653* (NY). Pinar del Río: serpentine barrens, E of Cajalbana, La Palma, *Alain & Acuna 1228* (NY); W of Cajálbana Mt, La Palma, *Alain 1681* (NY), *Alain 3895* (NY); Bahia Honda, Loma de Cajálbana, *Ekman 12717* (BM, F); San Jose de Sagua to San Marcos, *Shafer 11970* (NY). Province Unknown: *Wright 3101* (G, GH, MO).

9. ***Jacquemontia ovalifolia*** (Vahl ex West) Hallier f. subsp. ***obcordata*** (Millspaugh) Robertson, Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 61: 508. 1974.

*Convolvulus obcordatus* Millspaugh, Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History Botanical Series 2: 88. 1900. Type: Mexico. Yucatan: along the railroad about 8 km S of Progresso, *Millspaugh 1707* (F, holotype).

*J. obcordata* (Millspaugh) House, New York State Museum Bulletin 233–234: 63. 1921.

*J. subsalina* Britton in Britton and Wilson, Scientific Survey of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands 6: 106. 1925. Type: Puerto Rico. Ponce: coastal marsh between Ponce and Santa Isabel, *Britton & Brown 5515* (NY, holotype; isotypes, MO, NY).

 Annual or perennial vines; stems slender, woody at base, mostly prostrate, the apices sometimes ascending, radiating from a stout rootstock and forming mats, rooting at occasional nodes and plants sometimes arising from such nodes. Trichomes 2-armed, T-shaped, the arms ± equal, 0.2 mm long. Leaf blades elliptic to subcircular, 0.8–2 (–3) cm long and 0.5–1.5 (–2.6) cm wide, rather fleshy, the apices retuse to obcordate, the bases cuneate, mostly glabrous; petioles 0.5–1.2 (–2.5) cm long. Inflorescences few-flowered, the peduncles and pedicels 0.6–2.9 cm long, rarely exceeding the leaves; bracts linear, small. Flowers white to pale blue to lavender; sepals unequal, the outer exceeding the inner, mostly glabrous, the outer 2 ovate, elliptic, or broadly elliptic, 2.5–4 mm long and 2–2.5 mm wide, with obtuse to acutish apices, the inner narrowly ovate to ovate, 2.5–3.5 mm long and 1.5–2 mm long, acute; corollas subrotate to shallowly campanulate, faintly 5-toothed, 7–10 mm long; stamens included, the filaments 4–7 mm long, the anthers 1–1.5 mm long; ovaries ovoid to globose, 1 mm long, a small disk at the base, the styles 4–5 mm long, each stigma lobe 0.7–1.3 mm long. Capsules globose, 4–5 mm in diameter, opening by 2 primary and 4 or more secondary valves. Seeds 2–2.5 mm long and wide, the outer surface rounded and humped, the outer 2 margins with a thin, striate, irregular ridge, the surface minutely areolate and sometimes faintly ruminate. Flowering from October to May, most frequently collected in February and March.

 *Jacquemontia ovalifolia* has three subspecies (Robertson, 1974)—subsp. *ovalifolia* (Africa south of the Sahara), subsp. *sandwicensis* (A. Gray) Robertson (Hawaiian Islands), and subsp. *ovalifolia* (eastern Mexico, the Greater Antilles, and a few of the limestone Caribees, Map ---). The last subspecies is usually found in saline or alkaline soils near the coast, sometimes in marshes, around the edges of ponds, or along railroad tracks. Its occurrence is sporadic, and most populations evidently consist of only a few plants.

 Chromosome number: 2*n* = 18 (Jones, 1968), as *J subsalina*).

Illustrations: Pig. 7; Britton (1930), as *J. subsalina*.

 Specimens examined: **Mexico.** Hildago: Distr. Metztitlán. San Cristobal to main body of Laguna de Metztitlán, alt 1200 m, *Moore 2129* (GH). Tamaulipas: San Jose Island, Laguna Madre, *LeSueur 369* (F, GH, US). Yucatan: Progresso, *Millspaugh 1707* (F, type). Statenot Known: Nueva España, *Pavon s.n.* (G); *Sessé et al.* *444 (1641)* (F). **Antigua.** Freetown, *Box 1154* (F, IJ, MICH, US); Ffryes near Bethesda, *Box 1374* (MO, US); presumably from Antigua, *Wullschlägel 361* (M). **Cuba.** Camagüey: Ganado, Cayo Sabinal, *Shafer 865* (F, NY, US). **Haiti.** Nord Ouest: vicinity of Port de Paix, *Leonard & Leonard 11739* (US), *15266* (NY, US). **Jamaica.** St. Elizabeth: Pedro Bluff, *Harris 9812* (UCWI). **Marie Galante.** Bord der mer sur la route qui longe la mer entre Capesterre en Grand Bourg, alt. 2 m, *Quentin 161* (A), *Duss 438* (A); *Questel 746* (US), *1467* (US), *1492* (US); *Stehlé l942* (US). **Puerto Rico.** Guiánica: Guánica Lake, *Sargent 8* (GH). Guayama: Aguirre, *Britton et al. 6026* (F, NY, US); vicinity of Salinas, *Britton et al. 6046* (F, NY, US). Mayaguez: moist plain near Boquerón, *Britton & Britton 9252* (NY); plain, Boquerón, *Britton & Britton 9385* (GH, NY); vicinity of Boquerón, *Britton et al. 8873* (NY); Boquerón Swamp, *Velêz 1831* (NY); cultivated ground, Ensensada, *Britton et al. 8323* (NY, US). Ponce: between Ponce and Santa Isabel, coastal marsh, *Britton & Britton 5515* (F, MO, NY, US), coastal plain, *Britton & Britton 7339* (NY), saline plain, *Britton & Britton* *9451* (NY, US). **St. Barthélemy.** Grande Saline, *Questel 373* (NY, US). Also reported from St. John’s in the Virgin Islands (Jones, 1968), as *J. subsalina*, and Guadeloupe (Questel, 1942, p. 170).

10. ***Jacquemontia gracillima*** (Choisy) Hallier f., Botanische Jahrbücher für Systematik 16: 541. 1893.

*Aniseia gracillima* Choisy in De Candolle, Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 9: 430. 1845. Type: Brazil, in pratis probe Terra-Nova, *Martius obs. n. 2458* (M, syntype).

 Vine; stems slender, evidently not exceeding 0.5–1 m in length. Trichomes 2-armed, T-shaped and also 3-armed with porrect arms. Leaf blades narrowly ovate, 1.1–2.7 cm long and 3–7 mm wide, glabrous, herbaceous, the apices acute, the bases rounded; petioles to 5 mm long. Inflorescences mostly 2- or 3-flowered, the peduncles 1.5–3 cm long, nearly equaling to slightly exceeding leaves, the pedicels to 8 mm long; bracts small, lanceolate, to 4 mm long and 0.5 mm wide. Flowers evidently white; sepals + equal, abaxially glabrous with ciliate margins, accrescent, the veins prominent, the outer 2 broadly ovate, 4.5 mm long and 3 mm wide in flower, to 7 mm long and 4.5 mm wide in fruit, with rounded-acute apices and slightly cordate bases, the inner slightly obovate, 4.5 mm long and 2 mm wide, with broadly apiculate apices and tapering bases; corollas evidently campanulate, nearly entire, 1 cm long; stamens included, the filaments 3–4.5 mm long, the anthers 1.2 mm long; ovary 1 mm long, the style 4 mm long, equaling the stamens, each stigma lobe 0.8 mm long, recurved. Capsules + globose, ca. 6 mm in diameter, opening by 4 nonpersistent valves, subtended by the accrescent sepals. Seeds 2.9 mm long and 2 mm wide, without lateral ridges, the outer face rounded, prominently tuberculate, the tubercles often connate along the margins. Flowering in December.

 *Jacquemontia gracillima* occurs disjunctly in Panama, Venezuela (see Austin, 1982 ), and Brazil (Map ---).

 Specimens examined: **Panama.** Coclé: Aguadulce, in savannas, near sea level, *Pittier 4842* (F, US).

11. ***Jacquemontia solanifolia*** (Linnaeus) Hallier f., Botanische Jahrbücher für Systematik 16: 542. 1893.

*Ipomoea solanifolia* Linnaeus, Species Plantarum 1: 161. 1753, *nec* Burman f., Flora Indica 49. 1768 *nec* Thunberg, Mus. Nat. Uppsala 168, DATE, *sp. dub*. Type: evidently a copy made by Aubriet of an original drawing by Plumier. The copies by Aubriet, now in the Groningen University Library, were seen by Linnaeus and were later used by Burman for Pl. Amer. Fasc. Plate in this work is the present species.

*I. filiformis* Jacquin, Enumeratio Systematica Plantarum 13. 1760. Type: No Jacquin specimen of this species is known; the illustration in his Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia 27, t. 19, 1763 is taken as the type.

*Convolvulus filiformis* (Jacquin) Dessrousseaux in Lamarck, Encyclopédie Méthodique Botanique 3: 555. 1789, *non* Thunberg, Flora Capensis 2: 16. 1811.

*C. solanifolius* (Linnaeus) Sprengel in Linnaeus, Systema Vegetabilium ed. 16 1: 596. 1824, *non* Lowe, Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society 4: ??? . 1831.

*Exogonium filiforme* (Jacquin) Choisy, Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d’Histoire Naturelle de Genève 8: 51. 1837.

*Quamoclit solanifolia* (Linnaeus) Choisy in De Candolle, Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis 9: 335. 1845.

*E. solanifolium* (Linnaeus) Britton, Memoirs of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden 1: 82. 1918.

[*Ipomoea foliis cordatis acutis integerrimis, floribus solitaris* van Royen, Flora Leydensis Prodromus, 430. 1740.]

[*Quamoclit solani folio, flore rofeo* Plumier, Cat. Pl. Amer. 3, 1703.] -->check above reference<--

 Vines; stems slender, sparsely branched with short lateral branches, climbing or trailing, woody below. Trichomes 3-armed, the arms + equal or one arm twice as long as the others, mostly porrect, 0.1–0.3 mm long. Leaf blades ovate to broadly ovate, 3–5 (–7.5) cm long and 2–4 (–6) cm wide, glabrescent, the apices acute to obtuse or rarely retuse, usually mucronate, the bases cordate, rounded, or truncate; petioles 1–2 (–4) cm long. Inflorescences 1- to 10-flowered, cymose, often compound, the peduncles 1.5–6.5 cm long, usually exceeding the leaves, the pedicels 0.5–1.5 cm long; bracts small, linear. Flowers dark red, reddish-purple, rose, or violet ; sepals slightly unequal, the outer exceeding the inner, + glabrous or with a tuft of apical trichomes, the outer 2 ovate or elliptic, 3–5 mm long and 2–3.8 mm wide, with acute or rounded and mucronate apices, the inner transversely broadly elliptic or subcircular, 2.8–3.2 mm long and 3–3.5 mm wide, obtuse and mucronate; corolla salverform, shallowly 5-cleft, 1.6–2.5 cm long, the segments 3 mm long; stamens exserted, the filaments 1.5–2.5 cm long, the anthers 1.4–2 mm long; ovaries 1.7–2 mm long; styles 1.3–2.3 cm long, exceeding the anthers, each stigma lobe subglobose, 0.7 mm long. Capsules ovate or ellipsoid, 5–6 mm long, opening by 4–8 valves. Seeds 2.7–3.5 mm long and 1.7–2 mm wide, the outer face rounded, the outer two margins with a prominent ridge 0.2–0.5 mm wide, the surfaces minutely areolate. Flowering from October to April.

 *Jacquemontia solanifolia* occurs in the West Indies, primarily in the Lesser Antilles from Puerto Rico to Barbados and The Grenadines (Map --- ). Habitat information is sparse, but the species is found most often as a vine growing on shrubs in thickets or woods near the ocean. The reddish, salverform flowers indicate that this species is pollinated by hummingbirds.

 Illustrations: Fig. 8; Jacquin, Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia pl. 19. 1763.

 Specimens examined: **Anguilla:** bottom district, N of The Valley, in rock scrubland, *Proctor 18546* (A, IJ). **Antigua:** xerophytic bushlands on limestone hills near the coast, near Willocks Village, *Box 734* (BM); Comfort Hall, *Box 1173* (M, US); without locality, anno 1849, *Wullschlägel s.n.* (M). **Barbados:** climbing on shrubs of coastal vegetation, Bath, St. John, *Gooding 192* (BM). **Dominica.** St. David: Petiet Soufrière Bay, alt 100 ft., *Nicolson 1986* (GH). **The Grenadines:** shrub areas, Prune Island near Union Island, *Howard 11021* (GH, IJ). **Guadeloupe.** Grand Terre: L’Autre Bord district, E of Moule, alt 10–25 m, *Proctor 19915* (A, IJ); Pointe des Châteaux, St. François, sables littoraux coralliens, *Stehlé 1553* (A, US). Without Locality: *Duss 3085* (MO, US); anno 1857, *Duchassing s.n.* (MO); s.d., *L’Herminier s.n.* (G). **Marie Galante:** vicinity of Pointe de Folle Anse, 2 km SW of St. Louis, in coastal woodland, *Proctor 20221* (A, IJ). **Puerto Rico.** Aguadila: Guajataca Beach, *Alain 9111* (IJ); litoralibus, in fruticetis, Rincón, *Sintenis 5681* (BM, G, GH, L, M, MO, US). Ponce: limestone hills along the coast, 3 miles W of Ponce, *Heller s.n.* (F). SAN JUAN: in fruticetis, prope Bayamón, *Stahl 788* (GH, US). **St. Barthélemy:** L’Orient, haie vers Camaruche, alt 60 m, *Le Gallo 2193* (A); without locality, *Forsström s.n.* (MO). **St. Kitts**: Sir Timothy’s Hill, *Proctor 18478* (A, IJ). **St**. **Lucia:** Pointe du Cap, alt 200–400 ft, on steep rocky slopes near the sea, *Proctor 21637* (A, IJ); Cap Estate, upper seashore, sea level, *Sturrock 337* (A); without locality, *Crudy s.n*. (M). **Virgin Islands.** St. Croix: Judith’s Fancy, *Ricksecker 39* (F, GH, MO, US), *114* (F, MO); without locality, *Benzon s.n.* (W). St. Thomas: without locality, *Ørsted s.n.* ( C ). Water Island: Prope St. Thomas, infruticesis arridis ad ripam maris, *Egger 556* (G, GH, L, M, W). **Without Locality:** *Egger 48, 144* (L); *Ørsted 12660* (C); *collector unknown* (C). Also Reported from Martinique, Desirade, Prune Island, and St. Vincent (Grisebach, 1844; Powell, 1979), but I have seen no documenting specimens.

1. Leaf measurements are difficult to give precisely for all species of *Jacquemontia* since the plants are of indeterminate growth with very young leaves at the tip and older ones below; in addition, there is often much infraspecific variation. The measurements used in the species descriptions are typical dimensions of mature leaves. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)