

# Herbaria are a major frontier for species discovery

Daniel P. Bebber<sup>a</sup>, Mark A. Carine<sup>b</sup>, John R. I. Wood<sup>c</sup>, Alexandra H. Wortley<sup>d</sup>, David J. Harris<sup>d</sup>, Ghilleen T. Prance<sup>e</sup>, Gerrit Davidse<sup>f</sup>, Jay Paige<sup>f</sup>, Terry D. Pennington<sup>e</sup>, Norman K. B. Robson<sup>b</sup>, and Robert W. Scotland<sup>c,1</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Earthwatch Institute, Oxford OX2 7DE, United Kingdom; <sup>b</sup>Department of Botany, Natural History Museum, London SW7 5BD, United Kingdom; <sup>c</sup>Department of Plant Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 3RB, United Kingdom; <sup>d</sup>Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH3 5LR, United Kingdom; <sup>e</sup>Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW93AB, United Kingdom; and <sup>f</sup>Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO 63166-0299

Edited by David B. Wake, University of California, Berkeley, CA, and approved November 2, 2010 (received for review August 11, 2010)

Despite the importance of species discovery, the processes including collecting, recognizing, and describing new species are poorly understood. Data are presented for flowering plants, measuring quantitatively the lag between the date a specimen of a new species was collected for the first time and when it was subsequently described and published. The data from our sample of new species published between 1970 and 2010 show that only 16% were described within five years of being collected for the first time. The description of the remaining 84% involved much older specimens, with nearly one-quarter of new species descriptions involving specimens >50 y old. Extrapolation of these results suggest that, of the estimated 70,000 species still to be described, more than half already have been collected and are stored in herbaria. Effort, funding, and research focus should, therefore, be directed as much to examining extant herbarium material as collecting new material in the field.

herbarium specimen | monograph | taxonomy

Accurate species recognition underpins our knowledge of global biodiversity (1–3). In recent years, the lack of taxonomic activity has led to increased political (4) and scientific calls (3) to invest in the science of taxonomy, which is fundamental for what we know about species-level diversity. The assumptions behind these demands are that increased resources would necessarily lead to increased taxonomic productivity and accuracy. Given finite resources, it is essential that scientifically sound criteria regarding where funds should most usefully be targeted are used to determine priorities for taxonomic research. It is therefore surprising that the processes of collecting, recognizing, and describing species are poorly understood and only rarely discussed (5–7) and that there is little research focused on the processes that result in the recognition of new species. Many groups of organisms are so poorly known that measuring any aspect of the discovery process suffers from lack of data. In terms of completing the species-level “inventory of life,” the flowering plants are viewed as an attainable priority research target because they are already relatively well known and the final inventory is estimated to be only 10–20% from completion (8). Furthermore, plants are pivotal organisms for monitoring and measuring global biodiversity because they comprise a species-rich component of almost all habitats on earth (9). An enhanced scientific understanding of the discovery process for flowering plants could help define specific priorities for funding agencies and facilitate the meeting of global biodiversity targets. Here, we focus on the temporal dynamics of the lag between the collection of flowering plant specimens and their subsequent recognition and description as new species (7). For a representative dataset, the discovery time ( $I$ ) between the date of the earliest specimen collected ( $C$ ) and date the description was published ( $D$ ) was calculated for each species (Fig. 1).

## Results

Discovery  $I$  ranged from 1 to 210 y, averaging 38.8 y for monographs and 32.4 y for *Kew Bulletin*. Median  $I$  (the time taken to describe half the specimens collected in a particular year) was 22–25 y (95% confidence interval) for *Kew Bulletin* and 25–34 y

for monographs (Fig. 2A). The combined data had a median  $I$  of 23–25 y, with only 14.4–16.9% (95% confidence interval) of species being described within 5 y of collection. This result emphasizes the relative importance of older collections for the discovery of new species of flowering plant.

The difference in the distribution of  $I$  between *Kew Bulletin* and monographs was statistically significant (Cox proportional hazards model;  $P < 0.001$ ), with *Kew Bulletin* collection having a 9.6–33.8% (95% confidence interval) greater rate of description and, thus, smaller  $I$ , than the monographs. This difference was reflected in later  $C$  for the *Kew Bulletin* data (interquartile range 1938–1979 vs. 1931–1975 for monographs). Cox models showed that the description rate increased by 7.5–8.0% per year (95% confidence interval), i.e., more recently collected specimens had a greater chance of being described. Comparing modeled description rates for specimens collected in a given year (1956, the mean of  $C$ ), the discovery process was similar for each source (Fig. 2B). Therefore, differences in the distribution of  $I$  between sources could be wholly accounted for by the fact that monographs contain some older specimens: Otherwise, the process of description operating in the two sources appears to be identical.

Our results imply that significant numbers of undescribed species have already been collected and are housed in herbaria, awaiting detection and description. Based on current estimates that  $\approx 20\%$  of species of flowering plant ( $\approx 70,000$  species) remain undescribed (8), and with an approximate annual description rate of 2,000 species (10–12), all flowering plants should be described within 35 y, i.e., by 2045. Cox models showed a small but significant decrease in description probability with  $D$  between 1970 and 2010, by  $0.5\text{--}1.1\% \cdot \text{y}^{-1}$  ( $P < 0.000001$ ). Extrapolating this trend forward to 2045, the model predicts that a large fraction of those unknown species are already in the collections: 47–59% under a *Kew Bulletin* description rate, and 53–66% for a monographic approach.

## Discussion

There are many reasons why older specimens representing new species remain undetected and undescribed in herbaria. In many cases, herbaria are overloaded and specimens are unprocessed and unavailable for study; expertise in particular taxa is often lacking, so new species are unnoticed, misplaced, or assigned to unidentified material at the end of each family. Some specimens are incomplete or lack flowers or fruits (7). In addition, specimens are sometimes identified as new species, annotated, and even given manuscript names but never described and published.

Author contributions: D.P.B., M.A.C., and R.W.S. designed research; M.A.C., J.R.I.W., A.H.W., D.J.H., G.T.P., T.D.P., N.K.B.R., and R.W.S. performed research; D.P.B., G.D., J.P., and R.W.S. analyzed data; and D.P.B., M.A.C., J.R.I.W., A.H.W., D.J.H., G.T.P., G.D., and R.W.S. wrote the paper.

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

This article is a PNAS Direct Submission.

<sup>1</sup>To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: robert.scotland@plants.ox.ac.uk.

This article contains supporting information online at [www.pnas.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1073/pnas.1011841108/-DCSupplemental](http://www.pnas.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1073/pnas.1011841108/-DCSupplemental).



for widened access to global collections through the exchange and largescale digitisation (21) of existing specimens.

## Materials and Methods

**Data.** Data were assembled for 3,219 species described during the period 1970–2010 and associated with specimens collected between 1770–2007 (*SI Text*). We chose this period because it most accurately reflects the contemporary situation and also avoids the complicated taxonomic history and synonymy associated with older species descriptions. The data were gathered from two sources that represent the full range of taxonomic activity and geography: new species (sp. nov.) from six monographic treatments ( $n = 449$  species) and the journal *Kew Bulletin* ( $n = 2,770$  species). We selected monographic treatments of taxa with a range of geographical distribution patterns to best capture global differences in species occurrence and the history of taxonomic activity, i.e., the pan-tropical Chrysobalanaceae, *Aframomum* from Africa, *Inga* from tropical America, *Strobilanthes* from South and South East Asia, *Agalmyla* from Malaysia, and *Hypericum* distributed in temperate and subtropical regions, also extending into tropical montane habitats (*Dataset S1*). Five of the monographs included fieldwork and examination of large quantities of recently collected specimens. For example, after the first part of the Chrysobalanaceae monograph was published in 1972, 11,500 additional herbarium collections were made and then examined by the author. For *Aframomum*, 547 of 3,184 specimens examined were collected after 1990. For *Strobilanthes*, targeted field work was carried out in Sri Lanka, India, Bhutan, Java, and the Philippines over a 15-y period. We reasoned that new species described in *Kew Bulletin* provide a representative sample of all new species descriptions included in taxonomic revisions, small monographs, and novelties as a result of ongoing collecting activities. Any overlapping records from parts of monographs published in *Kew Bulletin* were identified and counted once only under monographs. The discovery time ( $I$ ) between the date of the earliest specimen collected ( $C$ ) and date the description was published ( $D$ ) was calculated for each species.

**Statistical Analysis.** The process of discovery was investigated by using survival analysis, which examines and models the time it takes for events to occur (22, 23). Survival analysis is often applied to survival until death, but it can be applied to a wide range of situations in which individuals change state (for

example, failure time of mechanical components). Because the data represent a change of state over time (from being a collected specimen in a herbarium to being a named species), the interval  $I$  can be analyzed by using these techniques. Survival curves (the fraction of specimens remaining to be named over time) and their variances were calculated by using the Kaplan–Meier estimator. Survival data can be modeled by using hazard functions, where the hazard  $h$  at time  $t$  is the instantaneous risk of state-change (in this case, description of a collected specimen), conditional on being collected by undescribed at that time:

$$h(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Pr[(t \leq I < t + \Delta t) | I > t]}{\Delta t}$$

Survival data can be modeled by using the log of the hazard function as the response variable and a linear function of log time as the predictor, which leads to the Weibull distribution of survival times:

$$\log h(t) = v + \rho \log(t).$$

Quantile plots indicate that  $I$  for the entire dataset and the collections separately match Weibull distributions closely, validating the use of survival analyses for these data (*Fig. S1*).

A common method to analyze the effect of covariates on the hazard function is through Cox proportional hazards models, where the baseline hazard function,  $\log h_0(t)$ , is modified by covariates:

$$\log h_i(t) = \log h_0(t) + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + \dots + \beta_k x_{ik}.$$

Here,  $\beta$  are coefficients,  $i$  is a subscript for observation, and  $x$  is a covariate. Cox models are therefore a form of General Linear Model. The effect of  $C$  and  $D$  on the hazard function and predictions of future ( $I$ ) were estimated by using Cox models.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.** Fred Barry, Kevin Gaston, Nicholas Harberd, Stephen Harris, Jane Langdale, and two anonymous reviewers provided useful comments for earlier versions of this paper. We thank Anne Sing and Denis Filer for help with data entry and manipulation. R.W.S. acknowledges the Royal Society for funding during the early period of the *Strobilanthes* monograph in the form of a University Research Fellowship.

- Chapman AD (2009) Numbers of living species in Australia and the world. *Australian Biological Resources Study* (Canberra, Australia).
- Pitman NCA, Jørgensen PM (2002) Estimating the size of the world's threatened flora. *Science* 298:989.
- Stuart SN, Wilson EO, McNeely JA, Mittermeier RA, Rodríguez JP (2010) Ecology. The barometer of life. *Science* 328:177.
- House of Lords (2008) *Systematics and Taxonomy* (The Stationery Office, London).
- Ertter B (2000) Floristic surprises in North America north of Mexico. *Ann Mo Bot Gard* 87:81–109.
- Hartman RL, Nelson BE (1998) Taxonomic novelties from North America north of Mexico: A 20-year vascular plant diversity baseline. *Monographs in Systematic Botany from the Missouri Botanic Garden* 67:1–59.
- Shevock J, Taylor DW (1987) Conservation and management of rare and endangered plants. *Proceedings of a California Conference on the Conservation and Management of Rare and Endangered Plants*, ed Elias TS (Calif Native Plant Soc, Sacramento, CA), pp 91–98.
- Joppa LN, Roberts DL, Pimm SL (July 7, 2010) How many species of flowering plants are there? *Proc Biol Sci*, 10.1098/rspb.2010.1004.
- Mutke J, Barthlott W (2005) Patterns of vascular plant diversity at continental to global scales. *Biologische Skrifter* 55:521–531.
- International Institute for Species Exploration (2008) 2008 SOS State of Observed Species: A report card on our knowledge of earth's species. Available at [http://species.asu.edu/SOS\\_2008](http://species.asu.edu/SOS_2008). Accessed February 8, 2010.
- Paton AJ, et al. (2008) Towards target 1 of the global strategy for plant conservation: A working list of all known plant species - progress and prospects. *Taxon* 57:602–611.
- Prance GT (2001) Discovering the plant world. *Taxon* 50:345–359.
- Hilliard OM, Burt BL (2002) The genus *Agalmyla* (Gesneriaceae-Cyrtandroideae). *Edinb J Bot* 59:1–210.
- Pennington TD (1997) *The Genus Inga* (R Botanic Garden, Kew, UK).
- Prance GT (1972) Chrysobalanaceae. *Flora Neotropica* 9:1–410.
- Robson NKB (1990) Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Guttiferae) 8. Sections 29. Brathys (part 2) and 30. Trigynobrathys. *Bull Nat Hist Mus Bot* 20:1–151.
- Wood JRI, Scotland RW (2009) New and little known species of *Strobilanthes* (Acanthaceae) from India and South East Asia. *Kew Bull* 64:3–47.
- Prance GT (1977) Floristic inventory of the tropics: Where do we stand? *Ann Mo Bot Gard* 64:659–684.
- Prance GT (1984) *Current Concepts in Plant Taxonomy*, eds Heywood VH, Moore DM (Academic, London), pp 365–397.
- Prance GT, Cambell DG (1988) The present state of tropical floristics. *Taxon* 37: 519–548.
- Wheeler QD (2008) *The New Taxonomy*, ed Wheeler QD, Systematics Association Special Volume 76, (CRC, Boca Raton, FL), pp 211–226.
- R Development Core Team (2010) <http://www.r-project.org>. Accessed January 7, 2010.
- Therneau T (2009) <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/survival/index.html>. Accessed January 7, 2010.
- Wood I, Jr (1994) Notes relating to the flora of Bhutan: XXIX. Acanthaceae, with special reference to *Strobilanthes*. *Edinb J Bot* 51:175–274.

# Supporting Information

Bebber et al. 10.1073/pnas.1011841108

## SI Text

All references associated with six monographic studies are listed chronologically under each taxon.

### **Aframomum.**

Harris DJ, Wortley AH Monograph of Aframomum K. Schum, in press.

### **Agalmyla.**

Hilliard OM, Burtt BL (2002) The genus Agalmyla (Gesneriaceae-Cyrtandroideae). *Edinb J Bot* 59:1–210.

### **Chrysobalanaceae.**

Berlin B, Prance GT (1978) Insect galls and human ornamentation - ethnobotanical significance of a new species of Licania from Amazonas, Peru. *Biotropica* 10:81–86.

Breteler FJ (2000) Novitates gabonenses (38): Two new species of Dactyloadenia (Chrysobalanaceae) from Gabon. *Adansonia* 22:1117–1122.

Cardozo López A (1992) Licania carii una nueva especie de Chrysobalanaceae del Parque Nacional Henri Pittier, Edo. Aragua, Venezuela. *Ernstia* 1:143–146.

Kostermans AJGH (1985) 2 new Chrysobalanaceae of eastern New Guinea. *Reinwardtia* 10:123–126.

Letouzey R, White F (1976) New chrysobalanaceae of Cameroon and Gabon. *Adansonia* 16:229–244.

Lundell CL (1974) Studies of American plants Part 6. *Wrightia* 5:23–44.

Prance GT (1972) Monograph of Chrysobalanaceae. *Flora Neotropica Monograph* 9: 1–410.

Prance GT (1972) New and interesting Chrysobalanaceae from Amazonia. *Acta Amazon* 2: 7–16.

Prance GT (1974) New Peruvian species of chiropterophilous Couepia (Chrysobalanaceae). *Brittonia* 26:302–304.

Prance GT (1976) Additions to neotropical Chrysobalanaceae. *Brittonia* 28:209–230.

Prance GT (1978) New and interesting species of Chrysobalanaceae. *Acta Amazon* 8:577–590.

Prance GT (1979) New genera and new species of Chrysobalanaceae from Malaysia and Oceania. *Brittonia* 31:79–95.

Prance GT (1979) 2 new species of neotropical Chrysobalanaceae. *Brittonia* 31:248–252.

Prance GT (1979) Chrysobalanaceae. *Flora of Ecuador* 10:1–24.

Prance GT (1983) Chrysobalanaceae. *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances* 12: 105–123.

Prance GT (1989) Flora Neotropica Monograph no. 9 Supplement. Chrysobalanaceae. *Flora Neotropica* 95:1–267.

Prance GT (1990) Bassett Maguire and the Chrysobalanaceae connection. *Mem N Y Bot Gard* 64:197–201.

Prance GT (1992) Five new species of neotropical Chrysobalanaceae. *Kew Bull* 47:247–256.

Prance GT (1993) Licania hedbergii (Chrysobalanaceae): A new species for the highlands of Ecuador. *Opera Bot* 121:279–280.

Prance GT (1999) New species and new notes on neotropical Chrysobalanaceae. *Kew Bull* 54:103–115.

Prance GT (1999) A new species of Hirtella L. (Chrysobalanaceae) from Ecuador. *Kew Bull* 54:995–997.

Prance GT (2001) A new species of Kostermanthus (Chrysobalanaceae) from Sarawak, Malaysia. *Novon* 11:451–453.

Prance GT (1992) New species and new records of neotropical Chrysobalanaceae. *Kew Bull* 47:633–646.

Prance GT (1995) New taxa and new notes on neotropical Chrysobalanaceae. *Kew Bull* 50: 707–721.

Prance GT (1983) New taxa of Amazonian Chrysobalanaceae. *Acta Amazon* 13:21–30.

Prance GT (1981) Notes on Couepia and Hirtella (Chrysobalanaceae). *Brittonia* 33:347–356.

Prance GT (1987) Notulae de Chrysobalanaceis Malesianis praecursoriae. *Brittonia* 39:364–370.

Prance GT (1986) Studies on the flora of the Guianas 19. New taxa of Chrysobalanaceae for the flora of the Guianas. *Proc K Ned Akad Wet C* 89:111–116.

Prance GT (1974) Supplementary studies of American Chrysobalanaceae Part 3. *Acta Amazon* 4:17–20.

Prance GT (1979) The taxonomy and phytogeography of the Chrysobalanaceae of the Atlantic coastal forests of Brazil. *Revista Brasileira de Botânica* 2:19–39.

Prance GT (2001) Two new species of Licania (Chrysobalanaceae). *Novon* 11:325–328.

Prance GT (1991) Two new species of neotropical Chrysobalanaceae. *Kew Bull* 46:105–110.

Prance GT (1977) 2 new species for flora of Panama. *Brittonia* 29:154–158.

### **Hypericum**

Robson NKB (1970) *Hypericum libanoticum*. *Nouvelle Flore du Liban et de la Syrie*, Mouterde P (Dar el-Machreq, Beirut), Vol 2, pp 524.

Robson NKB (1970) Shrubby Asiatic *Hypericum* species in cultivation. *J R Hort Soc* 95:482–497.

Robson NKB (1973) Notes on Malesian species of *Hypericum* (Guttiferae). *Flora Malesiana Praecursores* 52. *Blumea* 20:251–274.

Robson NKB (1973) Guttiferae. *Flora of West Pakistan No. 32*, eds Nasir E, Ali SI (Univ of Karachi, Pakistan).

Robson NKB (1973) *Hypericum* sect. *Brathys* in Africa and Madagascar. *Garcia de Orta, Sér Bot* 1:83–90.

Robson NKB (1977) Notes on some Nepalese and Indian *Hypericum*. *J Jap Bot* 52: 276–288.

Robson NKB (1980) A new species of *Hypericum* from Angola. *Bol Soc Brot* 53:113–121.

Robson NKB, Davis PH (1980) An addition to the southern Turkish species of *Hypericum* sect. *Arthrophyllum*. *Notes R Bot Gard Edinb* 38:103–104.

Robson NKB (1983) Notes relating to the flora of Bhutan: VII. Notes on *Hypericum* L. *Notes R Bot Gard Edinb* 41:133–139.

Robson NKB (1985) Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Guttiferae). 3. Sections 1. *Campyloporus* to 6a. *Umbraculoides*. *Bull Br Nat Hist Mus Bot* 12:163–325.

Robson NKB (1986) A review of *Hypericum* sect. *Hirtella*. *Notes R Bot Gard Edinb* 43: 255–265.

Robson NKB (1987) Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Guttiferae) 7. Section 29. *Brathys* (part 1). *Bull Nat Hist Mus Bot* 16:1–106.

Robson NKB (1990) Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Guttiferae) 8. Sections 29. *Brathys* (part 2) and 30. *Trigynobrathys*. *Bull Nat Hist Mus Bot* 20:1–151.

Robson NKB (1993) Studies in *Hypericum*: validation of new names. *Bull Nat Hist Mus Bot* 23:67–70.

Robson NKB (2001) Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Guttiferae). 4(1). Sections 7. *Roscyna* to 9. *Hypericum sensu lato* (part 1). *Bull Nat Hist Mus Bot* 31:37–88.

Robson NKB (2005) *Hypericum* sect. *Ascyrella* (Clusiaceae): New species and subspecies from China. *Acta Phytotax. Sinica* 43:271–277.

Robson NKB (2006) Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Clusiaceae). 4(3). Section 9. *Hypericum sensu lato* (part 3): Subsection 1. *Hypericum* series 2. *Senanensia*, subsection 2. *Erecta* and section 9b. *Graveolentia Syst and Biodiv* 4:19–98.

Robson NKB (2010) Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Hypericaceae) 5(1). Sections 10. *Olympia* to 15/16. *Crossophyllum*. *Phytotaxa* 4:5–126.

Robson NKB (2010) Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Hypericaceae) 5(2). Sections 17. *Hirtella* to 19. *Coridium*. *Phytotaxa* 4:127–258.

### **Inga.**

Pennington TD (1997) In *The Genus Inga*, ed Linklater R (R Botanic Garden, Kew, United Kingdom).

### **Strobilanthes.**

Wood I, Jr (1994) Notes relating to the flora of Bhutan: XXIX. Acanthaceae, with special reference to *Strobilanthes*. *Edinb J Bot* 51:175–274.

Wood JRI (1995) Notes on *Strobilanthes* (Acanthaceae) for the Flora of Ceylon. *Kew Bull* 50:1–24.

Scotland RW (1998) One new and one rediscovered species of *Strobilanthes* Blume (Acanthaceae). *Bot J Linn Soc* 128:203–210.

Carine MA, Jayasekera P, Scotland RW (2000) A new species of *Strobilanthes* Blume (Acanthaceae) from Sri Lanka. *Kew Bull* 55:971–976.

Carine MA, Scotland RW (2000) Taxonomy and biology of *Stenosiphonium* Nees (Acanthaceae). *Bot J Linn Soc* 133:101–128.

Moylan EC, Pennington RT, Scotland RW (2002) Taxonomic account of Hemigraphis Nees (*Strobilanthes*-Acanthaceae) from the Philippines. *Kew Bull* 57:769–825.

Bennett JR, Scotland RW (2003) A revision of *Strobilanthes* (Acanthaceae) in Java. *Kew Bull* 58:1–82.

Wood JRI, Scotland RW (2003) *Strobilanthes*: panicked species from East Asia. *Kew Bull* 58: 679–702.

Wood JRI, Bennett JR, Scotland RW (2003) Notes on *Strobilanthes*: The *Sympagis* group. *Kew Bull* 58:131–173.

Wood JRI, Scotland RW (2003) The 2-lipped species of *Strobilanthes* (Acanthaceae). *Kew Bull* 58:83–129.

Carine MA, Alexander JA, Scotland RW (2004) Species delimitation in the *Strobilanthes* kunthiana group (*Phlebophyllum sensu Bremekamp*). *Kew Bull* 59:1–25.

Deng YF, Wood JRI, Scotland RW (2006) New and Reassessed species of *Strobilanthes* (Acanthaceae) in the Flora of China. *Bot J Linn Soc* 150:369–390.

Wood JRI, Scotland RW (2006) Some notes on the *Strobilanthes* pensteminoides (Acanthaceae) complex in China, India and South East Asia. *Kew Bull* 61:5–16.

Wood JRI, Scotland RW (2009) New and little known species of *Strobilanthes* (Acanthaceae) from India and South East Asia. *Kew Bull* 64:3–47.



**All references associated with six monographic studies listed under each taxon.**

***Aframomum***

Harris DJ, Wortley AH (in press) Monograph of *Aframomum* K.Schum.

***Agalmyla***

Hilliard OM, Burttt, B L (2002) The genus *Agalmyla* (Gesneriaceae- Cyrtandroideae). *Edinburgh Journal of Botany* 59: 1-210.

***Chrysobalanaceae***

Prance GT (1972) Monograph of Chrysobalanaceae. *Flora Neotropica Monograph* 9: 1-410.

Prance GT (1972) New and interesting Chrysobalanaceae from Amazonia. *Acta Amazonica* 2: 7-16.

Lundell CL (1974) Studies of American plants Part 6. *Wrightia* 5: 23-44.

Prance GT (1974) New Peruvian species of chiropterophilous *Couepia* (Chrysobalanaceae). *Brittonia* 26: 302-304.

Prance GT (1974) Supplementary studies of American Chrysobalanaceae Part 3. *Acta Amazonica* 4: 17-20.

Letouzey R White F (1976) New Chrysobalanaceae of Cameroon and Gabon. *Adansonia sér. 2*, 16: 229-244.

Prance GT (1976) Additions to neotropical Chrysobalanaceae. *Brittonia* 28: 209-230.

Prance GT (1977) 2 new species for flora of Panama. *Brittonia* 29: 154-158.

Berlin B, Prance GT (1978) Insect galls and human ornamentation - ethnobotanical significance of a new species of *Licania* from Amazonas, Peru. *Biotropica* 10: 81-86.

Prance GT (1978) New and interesting species of Chrysobalanaceae. *Acta Amazonica* 8: 577-590.

Prance GT (1979) New genera and new species of Chrysobalanaceae from Malesia and Oceania. *Brittonia* 31: 79-95.

Prance GT (1979) 2 new species of neotropical Chrysobalanaceae. *Brittonia* 31: 248-252 (1979).

Prance GT (1979) Chrysobalanaceae. *Flora of Ecuador* 10: 1-24.

Prance GT (1979) The taxonomy and phytogeography of the Chrysobalanaceae of the Atlantic coastal forests of Brazil. *Revista Brasileira de Botânica* 2: 19-39.

Prance GT (1981) Notes on *Couepia* and *Hirtella* (Chrysobalanaceae). *Brittonia* 33: 347-356.

- Prance GT (1983) Chrysobalanaceae. *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances* 12: 105-123.
- Prance GT (1983) New taxa of Amazonian Chrysobalanaceae. *Acta Amazonica* 13: 21-30.
- Kostermans AJGH (1985) 2 new Chrysobalanaceae of eastern New Guinea. *Reinwardtia* 10: 123-126.
- Prance GT (1986) Studies on the flora of the Guianas 19. New taxa of Chrysobalanaceae for the flora of the Guianas. *Proceedings of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen Series C - Biological and Medical Sciences* 89: 111-116.
- Prance GT (1987) Notulae de Chrysobalanaceis Malesianis praecursoriae. *Brittonia* 39: 364-370.
- Prance GT (1989) Flora Neotropica Monograph no. 9 Supplement. Chrysobalanaceae. *Flora Neotropica* 9S: 1-267.
- Prance GT (1990) Bassett Maguire and the Chrysobalanaceae connection. *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 64: 197-201.
- Prance GT (1991) Two new species of neotropical Chrysobalanaceae. *Kew Bulletin* 46: 105-110.
- Cardozo López A (1992) *Licania carii* una nueva especie de Chrysobalanaceae del Parque Nacional Henri Pittier, Edo. Aragua, Venezuela. *Ernstia* 1: 143-146.
- Prance GT (1992) New species and new records of neotropical Chrysobalanaceae. *Kew Bulletin* 47: 633-646.
- Prance GT (1992) Five new species of neotropical Chrysobalanaceae. *Kew Bulletin* 47: 247-256.
- Prance GT (1993) *Licania hedbergii* (Chrysobalanaceae): a new species for the highlands of Ecuador. *Opera Botanica* 121: 279-280.
- Prance GT (1995) New taxa and new notes on neotropical Chrysobalanaceae. *Kew Bulletin* 50: 707-721.
- Prance GT (1999) New species and new notes on neotropical Chrysobalanaceae. *Kew Bulletin* 54: 103-115.
- Prance GT (1999) A new species of *Hirtella* L. (Chrysobalanaceae) from Ecuador. *Kew Bulletin* 54: 995-997.
- Breteler FJ (2000) Novitates gabonenses (38): two new species of *Dactyladenia* (Chrysobalanaceae) from Gabon. *Adansonia, sér. 3, 22*: 117-1122.
- Prance GT (2001) A new species of *Kostermanthus* (Chrysobalanaceae) from Sarawak, Malaysia. *Novon* 11: 451-453.
- Prance GT (2001) Two new species of *Licania* (Chrysobalanaceae). *Novon* 11: 325-328.

## ***Hypericum***

Robson NKB (1970) *Hypericum libanoticum*. pp524 in: Mouterde, P. Nouvelle Flore du Liban et de la Syrie vol. 2. Dar el-Machreq, Beyrouth, Liban.

Robson NKB (1970) Shrubby Asiatic *Hypericum* species in cultivation. J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 95: 482-497.

Robson NKB (1973) Notes on Malesian species of *Hypericum* (Guttiferae). Flora Malesiana Praecursores 52. Blumea 20: 251-274.

Robson NKB (1973) Guttiferae. In: Nasir, E. & Ali, S. I. (eds). Flora of west Pakistan no. 32. University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan.

Robson NKB (1973) *Hypericum* sect. Brathys in Africa and Madagascar. Garcia de Orta, Sér. Bot. 1: 83-90.

Robson NKB (1977) Notes on some Nepalese and Indian *Hypericum*. J. Jap. Bopt. 52: 276-288.

Robson NKB (1980) A new species of *Hypericum* from Angola. Bol. Soc. Brot. II 53: 113-121.

Robson NKB, Davis PH (1980) An addition to the southern Turkish species of *Hypericum* sect. Arthrophyllum. Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinb. 38: 103-104.

Robson NKB, Long D G (1983) Notes relating to the flora of Bhutan: VII. Notes on *Hypericum* L. Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinb. 41: 133-139.

Robson NKB (1985) Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Guttiferae). 3. Sections 1. Campylosporus to 6a. Umbraculoides. Bull. Br. Mus. (Nat. His.), Bot. 12: 163-325.

Robson NKB (1986) A review of *Hypericum* sect. Hirtella. Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinb. 43: 255-265.

Robson NKB (1987) Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Guttiferae) 7. Section 29. Brathys (part 1). Bull. Nat. Hist. Mus., Bot. 16: 1-106.

Robson NKB (1990) Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Guttiferae) 8. Sections 29. Brathys (part 2) and 30. Trigynobrathys. Bull. Nat. Hist. Mus., Bot. 20: 1-151.

Robson NKB (1993) Studies in *Hypericum*: validation of new names. Bull. Nat. Hist. Mus., Bot. 23: 67-70.

Robson NKB (2001) Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Guttiferae). 4(1). Sections 7. Roscyna to 9. *Hypericum sensu lato* (part 1). Bull. Nat. Hist. Mus., Bot. 31: 37-88.

Robson NKB (2005) *Hypericum* sect. *Ascyreia* (Clusiaceae): new species and subspecies from China. Acta Phytotax. Sinica 43: 271-277.

Robson NKB (2006) Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Clusiaceae). 4(3). Section 9. *Hypericum sensu lato* (part 3): subsection 1. *Hypericum* series 2. *Senanensia*, subsection 2. *Erecta* and section 9b. *Graveolentia*. Syst. and Biodiv. 4: 19-98.



Robson NKB (2010) Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Hypericaceae) 5(1). Sections 10. Olympia to 15/16. Crossophyllum. *Phytotaxa* 4: 5–126.

Robson NKB (2010) Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Hypericaceae) 5(2). Sections 17. Hirtella to 19. Coridium. *Phytotaxa* 4: 127–258.

### ***Inga***

Pennington T D (1997) *The Genus Inga* (ed. Linklater, R.) (The Royal Botanic Garden, Kew).

### ***Strobilanthes***

Wood JR I (1994) Notes relating to the flora of Bhutan: XXIX. Acanthaceae, with special reference to *Strobilanthes*. *Edinburgh Journal of Botany* 51: 175-274.

Wood JRI (1995) Notes on *Strobilanthes* (Acanthaceae) for the Flora of Ceylon. *Kew Bulletin* 50: 1-24.

Scotland RW (1998) One new and one re-discovered species of *Strobilanthes* Blume (Acanthaceae). *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 128: 203-210.

Carine MA, Jayasekera P, Scotland RW (2000) A new species of *Strobilanthes* Blume (Acanthaceae) from Sri Lanka. *Kew Bulletin* 55: 971-976.

Carine MA, Scotland RW (2000) Taxonomy and biology of *Stenosiphonium* Nees (Acanthaceae). *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 133: 101 - 128 (2000).

Moylan EC, Pennington RT, Scotland RW (2002) Taxonomic account of *Hemigraphis* Nees (Strobilanthinae-Acanthaceae) from the Philippines. *Kew Bulletin* 57: 769 - 825.

Bennett JR, Scotland RW (2003) A revision of *Strobilanthes* (Acanthaceae) in Java. *Kew Bulletin* 58: 1 – 82.

Wood JRI, Scotland RW (2003) *Strobilanthes*: paniced species from East Asia. *Kew Bulletin* 58: 679 – 702.

Wood JRI, Bennett JR, Scotland RW (2003) Notes on *Strobilanthes*: the *Sympagis* group. *Kew Bulletin* 58: 131 - 173.

Wood JRI, Scotland RW (2003) The 2-lipped species of *Strobilanthes* (Acanthaceae). *Kew Bulletin* 58: 83 - 129.

Carine MA, Alexander J A, Scotland R W (2004) Species delimitation in the *Strobilanthes kunthiana* group (Phlebophyllum sensu Bremekamp) . *Kew Bulletin* 59: 1-25.

Deng YF, Wood JRI, Scotland RW (2006) New and Reassessed species of *Strobilanthes* (Acanthaceae) in the Flora of China. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 150: 369-390.

Wood JRI, Scotland RW (2006) Some notes on the *Strobilanthes pensteminoides* (Acanthaceae) complex in China, India and South East Asia. *Kew Bulletin* 61: 5-16.

Wood JRI, Scotland RW (2009) New and little known species of *Strobilanthes* (Acanthaceae) from India and South East Asia. *Kew Bulletin* 64: 3-47.