

**THE GENUS *SENEGALIA* (FABACEAE: MIMOSOIDEAE)
FROM THE NEW WORLD**

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ABSTRACT

Morphological and genetic differences separating the subgenera of *Acacia s.l.* and molecular evidence that the genus *Acacia s.l.* is polyphyletic necessitate transfer of the following New World taxa from *Acacia* subgenus *Aculeiferum* Vassal to *Senegalia*, resulting in fifty-one new combinations in the genus *Senegalia*: *Senegalia alemquerensis* (Huber) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia altiscandens* (Ducke) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia amazonica* (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia bahiensis* (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia bonariensis* (Gillies ex Hook. & Arn.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia catharinensis* (Burkart) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia emilioana* (Fortunato & Cialdella) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia etilis* (Speg.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia feddeana* (Harms) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia fiebrigii* (Hassl.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia gilliesii* (Steud.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia grandistipula* (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia huberi* (Ducke) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia kallunkiae* (Grimes & Barneby) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia klugii* (Standl. ex J. F. Macbr.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia kuhlmannii* (Ducke) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia lacerans* (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia langsdorffii* (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia lasophylla* (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia loretensis* (J. F. Macbr.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia macbridei* (Britton & Rose ex J. F. Macbr.) Seigler & Ebinger,

Senegalia magnibracteosa (Burkart) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia martii* (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia martiusiana* (Steud.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia mattogrossensis* (Malme) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia miersii* (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia mikanii* (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia mirandae* (L. Rico) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia monacantha* (Willd.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia multipinnata* (Ducke) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia nitidifolia* (Speg.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia olivensana* (G. P. Lewis) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia parensis* (Ducke) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia pedicellata* (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia piauiensis* (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia piptadenioides* (G. P. Lewis) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia praecox* (Griseb.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia pteridifolia* (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia quadriglandulosa* (Martius) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia recurva* (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia rostrata* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia rurrenabaqueana* (Rusby) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia santosii* (G. P. Lewis) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia serra* (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia tenuifolia* (L.) Britton & Rose var. *producta* (Grimes) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia trijuga* (Rizzini) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia tubulifera* (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia tucumanensis* (Griseb.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia velutina* (DC.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia visco* (Lorentz ex Griseb.) Seigler & Ebinger, *Senegalia weberbaueri* (Harms) Seigler & Ebinger. Two new combination and new status changes are necessary: *Senegalia giganticarpa* (G. P. Lewis) Seigler & Ebinger, and *Senegalia parviceps* (Speg.) Seigler & Ebinger. One new name was required: *Senegalia scandens* Seigler & Ebinger. *Acacia kelloggiana* A. M. Carter & Rudd will be transferred elsewhere. Thirty-one other species that we recognize but which already have names in the genus *Senegalia* include: *Senegalia anisophylla* (S. Watson) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia angustifolia* (Lam.) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia berlandieri* (Benth.) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia crassifolia* (A. Gray) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia emoryana* (Benth.) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia gaumeri* (Blake) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia greggii* (A. Gray) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia hayesii* (Benth.) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia iguana* (M. Micheli) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia interior* Britton & Rose, *Senegalia macilenta* (Rose) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia maschalocephala* (Griseb.) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia*

micrantha Britton & Rose, *Senegalia muricata* (L.) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia occidenatlis* (Rose) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia painteri* Britton & Rose, *Senegalia peninsularis* Britton & Rose, *Senegalia picachensis* (Brandege) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia podadenia* Britton and Killip, *Senegalia polyphylla* (DC.) Britton & Rose in Britton & Killip, *Senegalia purpusii* (Brandege) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia reniformis* (Benth.) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia riparia* (Kunth) Britton & Rose ex Britton & Killip, *Senegalia roemeriana* (Scheele) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia sororia* (Standl.) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia subangulata* (Rose) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia subsessilis* Britton & Rose, *Senegalia tamarindifolia* (L.) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia tenuifolia* (L.) Britton & Rose, *Senegalia vogeliana* (Steud.) Britton & Rose, and *Senegalia wrightii* (Benth.) Britton & Rose.

KEY WORDS: *Acacia sensu lato*, Fabaceae, Mimosoideae, *Senegalia*.

The genus *Senegalia*

In addition to the approval of a recent proposal to conserve the name *Acacia* Miller with a conserved type, replacing *A. scorpioides* (L.) W. F. Wight [= *A. nilotica* (L.) Delile; subgen. *Acacia*] with *A. penninervis* (subg. *Phyllodineae*) (Orchard and Maslin 2003; McNeill *et al.* 2005), the morphological and genetic differences separating the subgenera of *Acacia s.l.*, suggest that this is an appropriate time to transfer the following taxa from *Acacia* subgenus *Aculeiferum* to the genus *Senegalia* Rafinesque (1838).

Recent morphological and genetic studies have shown that the genus *Acacia* s.l. is polyphyletic. This is supported by data derived from molecular studies, which have led to a better understanding of the relationships within the genus *Acacia* s.l., as well as the position of the genus within the Mimosoideae (Chappill and Maslin 1995, Maslin 1988, Clarke *et al.* 2000, Maslin *et al.* 2000, 2003, Miller and Bayer 2000, 2001, 2003, Luckow *et al.* 2003, Miller *et al.* 2003, Murphy *et al.* 2003). These studies suggest that the genus *Acacia* s.l. should be separated into a minimum of five genera. The resulting genera, for the most part, correspond to four previously recognized major infrageneric groups of *Acacia sensu lato* (i.e., subg. *Acacia*, subg. *Aculeiferum*,

subg. *Aculeiferum* section *Filicinae*, subg. *Phyllodineae*, and a small group of North and Central American species related to *Acacia coulteri* (in review as the proposed genus “*Mariosousa*”). In this work, we focus on American species of *Senegalia*. This publication represents an initial effort to establish the correct names, synonymy, and information on types for each of the American taxa belonging to former subg. *Aculeiferum* sect. *Aculeiferum* Pedley, i.e., excluding those belonging to *Acaciella* (Britton and Rose 1928) and the species related to *Acacia coulteri* (Seigler et al. in review). The remaining species are considered below as American representatives of the genus *Senegalia*.

Occasionally, we have included type information or other data concerning types as given by others. Our goal has been to make this information as complete and widely available to others as possible, but undoubtedly we have erred in some instances. We solicit updated information and corrections on any of these matters.

SENEGALIA Rafinesque, *Sylva telluriana* 119. 1838. – TYPE: *Senegalia triacantha* Raf., an illegitimate name based on *Mimosa senegal* L. [*Senegalia senegal* (L.) Britton & P. Wilson (1930)]. NOTE: The type of the name *Senegalia* is the type of *M. senegal*. Although the original material with which Linnaeus worked does not appear to be extant, there is a specimen [Senegal, 1749, *Adanson 59c* (P-Herb. Adanson (No. 16899)), neotypified and illustrated by Ross (1975) [Linnaean Typification Project Database (<http://www.nhm.ac.uk/research-curation/projects/Linnaean-typification/index.html>)]. Pedley (1986) indicates that, based on Rafinesque’s system of designating types and names based on earlier ones, the name *Senegalia triacantha* is illegitimate. Because the citation of a species name as the type of a genus is merely a short-hand reference to its type (see Art. 10.1), the citation of an illegitimate name is not an issue here. Although not important for typification of *Senegalia*, the name *Acacia triacantha* Hochst. in A. Richard. (1847) was later legitimately published (Ross 1979).

American species formerly placed in the genus *Senegalia* Britton & Rose should remain there, with the exception of *Senegalia filicina* (Willd.) Pittier and *S. hirsuta* (Schldl.) Pittier, which were transferred to *Senegalia* by Pittier (1939), and *Senegalia angustissima* (Miller)

Pedley (1986), all of which should be transferred to the genus *Acaciella*.

Manganaroa Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba). 26: 227. 1921. Type: *Manganaroa monacantha* (Willd.) Speg. *Acacia monacantha* Willd. Enum. pl. 1056. 1809. – TYPE: BRAZIL. Comes de Hoffmansegg (holotype: B-Willd.). NOTE: Spegazzini (1921) listed ten species that he considered to belong to the genus: *Manganaroa alemquerensis*, *M. altiscandens*, *M. articulata*, *M. furcata*, *M. martii*, *M. monacantha*, *M. paraensis*, *M. platensis*, *M. velutina*, and *M. paniculata*. All these names are included in the genus *Senegalia*. We have followed Pedley (1986, p. 238) in choosing *Manganaroa monacantha* as the type. Because of over emphasis on a single apparently pleiomorphic character, the gland on the anther, the genus *Manganaroa* is comprised of a series of species that were not necessarily closely related within *Senegalia*.

Dugandia Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 35: 137. 1936. *Dugandia rostrata* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Britton & Killip. – TYPE: COLOMBIA. Habitat in America meridionale, *Humboldt & Bonpland s.n.* (holotype: P). NOTE: The one species attributed to this genus (*Dugandia rostrata*) belongs to the genus *Senegalia* (Guinet 1969, 1981; Pedley 1986). See *Senegalia rostrata* below.

Members of *Senegalia* are shrubs, trees, or lianas, unarmed or armed with prickles, but without stipular spines. The prickles usually are scattered, but less commonly are grouped in twos or threes, usually at or near the nodes (Vassal 1972). Leaves are bipinnate and the petiole and primary rachis have sessile or stipitate glands of variable position. Flowers possess a more or less tubular nectary below the usually stipitate ovary. Inflorescences are capitula or spikes, often grouped into complex terminal inflorescences. Pods are dehiscent, separating into two valves at maturity, or less commonly indehiscent or separating into indehiscent one seeded articles. The seeds are uniseriate (Cialdella, 1984; Madsen, 1990). The genus *Senegalia* consists of approximately 86 species and 2 varieties in the Americas (this study), 69 taxa in Africa, 43 taxa in Asia, and 2 taxa in Australia

(Maslin et al., 2003; Orchard and Maslin, 2003). Eight species occur in two or more areas.

Characters that distinguish *Senegalia* species from other subgroups of *Acacia sensu lato*.

Senegalia from *Vachellia*

Senegalia species can be distinguished from those of *Vachellia* by the absence of stipular spines and the presence of vegetative stipules, by the presence of prickles, by the presence of a torus-shaped nectary at the base of the ovary, and the fact that the ovaries are often pedicellate. The ovaries are usually subsessile or sessile in members of the genus *Vachellia*.

The pollen grains of *Senegalia* have columellae in contrast to those of the genus *Vachellia* (Guinet and Vassal 1978, Guinet 1981). The pollen grains of *Senegalia* are porate, but colpate in *Vachellia* (Guinet and Vassal 1978, Guinet 1981). Pollen grains of *Vachellia* species have three apertures; at least two among them are situated on the distal face of the monad and the number is less than the number of sides. They have three grooves fused at their extremities (Vassal 1972). Pollen collumellae are present in *Vachellia* but absent in *Senegalia* (Maslin et al. 2003).

Members of the genus *Vachellia* have a true involucre on the peduncle; this feature is lacking in *Senegalia*, although small bracts may be found.

The first three seedling leaves of most *Senegalia* species are bipinnate or a single pinnate leaf followed by two bipinnate leaves. *Vachellia* species produce two pinnate leaves followed by a bipinnate leaf (Vassal 1972).

Senegalia from species related to *Acacia coulteri*

Members of the genus *Senegalia* can be distinguished from those of a group of species related to *Acacia coulteri* by the presence of

prickles, and the order of development of the earliest leaves. Those of *Acacia coulteri* are pinnate, pinnate, and then bipinnate, whereas the first three leaves of *Senegalia* species are bipinnate or a single pinnate leaf followed by two bipinnate leaves (Vassal 1972).

Senegalia from subgenus *Acacia*

Members of the genus *Senegalia* can be distinguished from most members of *Acacia* (former *Acacia* subgenus *Phyllodineae*) by the presence of prickles and absence of phyllodes (Maslin et al. 2003).

The funiculus of many members of former *Acacia* subgenus *Phyllodineae* is arillate (Vassal 1972), whereas this characteristic only occasionally occurs in members of genus *Senegalia*.

The pollen of *Senegalia* species is of the porate type, whereas that of the *Phyllodineae* is normally of the extraporate type (Guinet and Vassal 1978). Pollen grains of *Senegalia* and *Acaciella* species have four pollen apertures, whereas those of Australian species (former *Acacia* subgenus *Phyllodineae*) have four apertures and four grooves parallel to the margin of the distal faces of the central monads and are always joined distant from the poles. The exine ornamentation of *Senegalia* species is smooth, whereas that of species of former subgenus *Phyllodineae* is reticulate.

The rust pathogens of members of the *Phyllodineae* are of the genera *Uromycladium* and *Uromyces*, whereas those of the *Senegalia* are of the genus *Ravenella* (Maslin et al. 2003). Species of *Senegalia* have a nectary "disk" below the ovary. Those of *Phyllodineae* lack this feature (Pedley 1986).

Senegalia from *Acaciella*

Members of the genus *Senegalia* can be distinguished from members of the genus *Acaciella* (formerly subg. *Aculeiferum* sect. *Filicinae* Pedley) by the presence of petiolar nectaries and the presence of prickles. Petiolar nectaries appear on all leaves of most species of *Senegalia*. The subtending floral bracts of *Senegalia* species are usually

caducous, whereas those of genus *Acaciella* are usually persistent. On dried specimens, the stamens of *Senegalia* are tan or brown or occasionally red-brown, whereas those of *Acaciella* possess a characteristic brown-orange color. The stipules of *Acaciella* species are often persistent, whereas those of *Senegalia* species are usually caducous.

Senegalia from members of the Ingeae

Members of genus *Senegalia* can usually be distinguished readily from members of the tribe Ingeae because the stamen filaments are free to the base. Those of Ingeae species are characteristically fused into a tube for a significant portion of the length of the filaments. Few members of the Ingeae have prickles; they are found on a few *Albizia* species. The leaves of many members of the genus *Inga* and one *Cojoba* species are pinnately compound.

Molecular data

Previous DNA studies have indicated that the genus *Acacia s.l.* is polyphyletic (Clarke et al. 2000, Miller and Bayer 2000, Robinson and Harris 2000, Luckow et al. 2002, Miller et al. 2003), but *Senegalia*, as defined in this manuscript, is monophyletic. Two other segregate groups that were part of *Acacia* subg. *Aculeiferum s.l.* were insufficiently sampled in these studies, but nonetheless shown to be distinct from *Senegalia*. These two groups consist of a small group of species related to *Acacia coulteri* (Seigler et al. in review) and the previously described genus *Acaciella* (Britton and Rose 1928). Two other species, *A. visco* and *A. galpinii*, did not show a close relationship to other members of former subg. *Aculeiferum* in the molecular phylogeny of Miller and Bayer (2003).

In the present study, DNA from 37 species of mimosoid legumes was sequenced for the chloroplast loci: *matK*, *trnL* intron, *trnL-trnF* intergenic spacer region. Sampling included representatives of the major lineages of *Acacia sensu lato*, including *Senegalia* (syn. *Acacia* subg. *Aculeiferum*, in part), *Vachellia* (formerly subg. *Acacia*), *Acacia* (formerly *Acacia* subg. *Phyllodineae*), a group of species related to

Acacia coulteri, and *Acaciella* (syn. subg. *Aculeiferum* sect. *Filicinae*), as well as *A. visco*, *A. galpinii* and several species of the tribe Ingeae. *Mimosa tenuiflora* was used as the outgroup (Appendix 1). African representatives that will probably be referred to *Vachellia* and *Senegalia* in the future also have been included.

Maximum parsimony analyses were performed on the aligned sequences using the heuristic search option (excluding uninformative characters) in PAUP* 4.0 (Swofford 1999). A four-step search method for multiple islands was performed using 10,000 random replicates (Olmstead and Palmer 1994). Support for internal branches was evaluated by using the fast bootstrap method with 1000 replicates (Felsenstein 1985).

The heuristic analysis found 161 trees of 471 steps with a CI of 0.67 and an RI of 0.85. The consensus tree with bootstrap support is shown in figure 1. The basal clade (Clade A) is *Vachellia*, which is supported by a bootstrap value of 100% and contains both American and African species.

All species other than those of *Vachellia* are placed in a separate clade (Clade B, 66% bootstrap support). This confirms previous results indicating that *Vachellia* is relatively distantly related to other members of *Acacia s.l.* (Luckow et al. 2003, Miller et al. 2003).

The genus *Senegalia* (Clade C) is supported by a bootstrap value of 72% and is comprised of two main subclades. One clade (Clade D) is comprised of only African and Asian species (100% bootstrap value) and the other (Clade E) contains several American and a single African species (*A. schweinfurthii*; 97% bootstrap value).

The other main clade (Clade F) of this phylogeny is comprised of a group of species that encompasses species "*Mariosousa*" that are related to *Acacia coulteri* (Clade G, 78% bootstrap value), *Acaciella* (Clade H, 100% bootstrap value), and the combined Ingeae/*Acacia* (Clade I, 79% bootstrap value) and *Acacia* (Clade J, 88% bootstrap value).

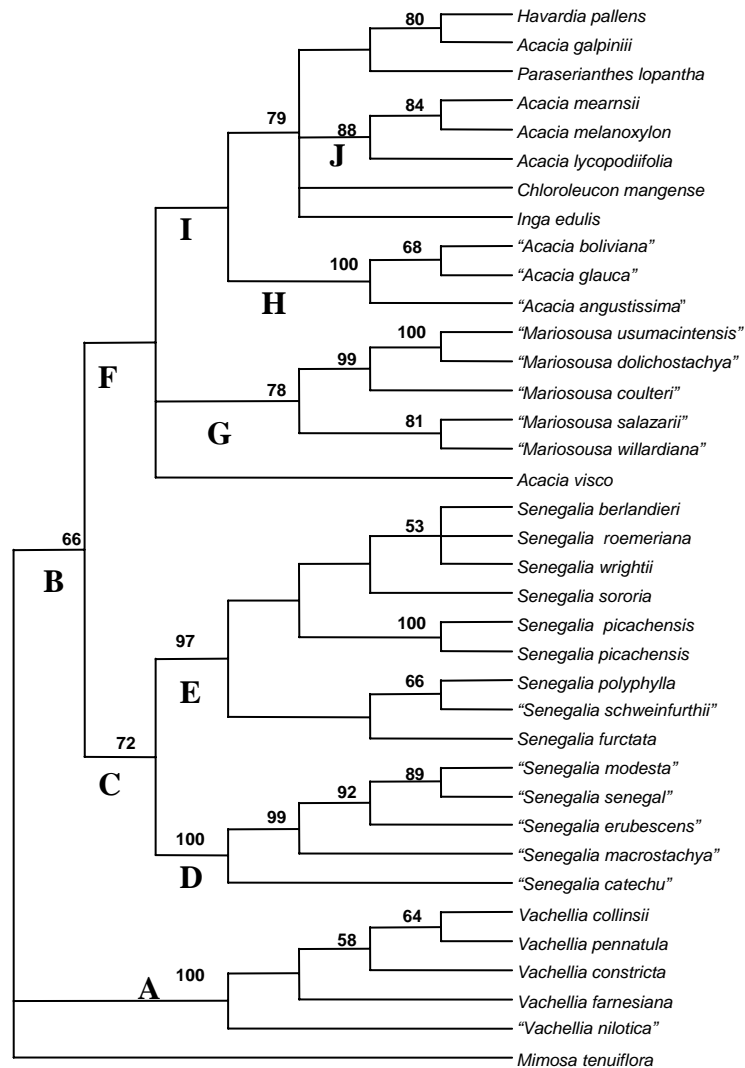


Figure 1. Consensus tree of 161 most parsimonious trees from the *matK* and *trnL* combined datasets. Bootstrap values are above branches. Refer to text for discussion of the clades labeled A-J.

Acacia visco and *A. galpinii*, previously placed in *Acacia* subg. *Aculeiferum*, did not fall within the *Senegalia* clade (Clade C), but are found in Clade F. This placement is in accord with previous work (Miller et al. 2003, Luckow et al. 2003). The generic status of these two species must be further investigated.

In conclusion, increased sampling of the present study confirms the results of previous results that indicated polyphyly of *Acacia s.l.* and support previous recommendations that *Acacia s.l.* be separated into at least five genera (Pedley 1986, Maslin et al. 2003).

AMERICAN SPECIES OF *SENEGALIA*

1. **SENEGALIA ALEMQUERENSIS** (Huber) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia alemquerensis* Huber, Bol. Mus. Paraense Hist. Nat. 5: 380. 1909; *Manganaroa alemquerensis* (Huber) Speg., Physis (Buenos Aires). 6: 313. 1923. – TYPE: BRAZIL. PARÁ: hab. in silvis capueiras prope Alemquer, Rio Tapajos, 26 Jun 1918, A. Ducke 17072 [holotype: MG (F, MO photos); isotypes: G].

Acacia alvaroi Cárdenas & De Martino, Ernstia. 56: 10. 1989. – TYPE: VENEZUELA. BOLÍVAR: Distrito Heres. Campamento Curi, en la vía al edificio de comunicaciones, Jan-Feb 1984, A. Fernández 852 (holotype: MY; isotype: PORT). NOTE: Cárdenas and G. De Martino (1990) placed *Acacia alvaroi* in synonymy under *Acacia alemquerensis*.

2. **SENEGALIA ALTISCANDENS** (Ducke) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia altiscandens* Ducke, Arch. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 3: 72. 1922; *Manganaroa altiscandens* (Ducke) Speg., Physis (Buenos Aires) 6: 312. 1923.– TYPE: BRAZIL. PARÁ: near Bela Vista on the Tapajóz River, 12 Sep 1916, A. Ducke 16486 [lectotype, designated here: RB (F photo); isolectotypes: G, MG, R]; [paralectotypes: A. Ducke 16486; 16914; 16599].

3. **SENEGALIA AMAZONICA** (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia amazonica* Benth. Trans. Linn. Soc. London

30: 523. 1875. – TYPE: BRAZIL. North Brazil, in "Gapo" ad Manaquiry prope Manaus, prov. do Alto Amazonas, *R. Spruce 1697* (holotype: K).

4. **SENEGALIA ANISOPHYLLA** (S. Watson) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Flora 23: 109. 1928; *Acacia anisophylla* S. Watson, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 21: 452. 1886. – TYPE: MEXICO. COAHUILA: mountains, cañones near Jimulco, 14 May 1885, *C. G. Pringle 163* [holotype: GH (MEXU photo); isotypes: GH, K, NY]. NOTE: Probable hybrid of *Acacia berlandieri* and *A. crassifolia* according to Johnston (1975) and Glass (2003).

5. **SENEGALIA ANGUSTIFOLIA** (Lam.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 113. 1928; *Mimosa angustifolia* Lam., Encycl. 1: 12. 1783, non Jacquin (1798). – TYPE: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. [holotype: B from Dominican Republic, probably Barahona (Howard, 1988)]. NOTE: The name *Acacia angustifolia* (Jacq.) H. L. Wendland (1820), which is based on *Mimosa angustissima* Jacquin (1798), is a synonym of *Acacia suaveolens* (Sm.) Willd., a phyllodinous acacia species from Australia (Maslin 2001).

Acacia skleroxyla Tussac, Fl. Antill. 1: 146. (pl. 21). 1808. – TYPE: Antilles. Santo Domingo [holotype: pl. 21 from Tussac (1808)]. NOTE: Barneby and Zanoni (1989) observed that the correct orthography is *skleroxyla* as used by Tussac (1808), not *scleroxyla*.

Mimosa tenuifolia Descourtilz, Fl. med. Antilles 2: 105. (t. 93). 1822, nom. illeg. *Mimosa tenuifolia* Linnaeus (1753) is the basionym of *Senegalia tenuifolia* (see below).

6. **SENEGALIA BAHIENSIS** (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia bahiensis* Benth., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 30: 525. 1875. – TYPE: BRAZIL. BAHIA: habitat in silvis catingas, *C. F. P. von Martius 6171* [holotype: M (G photo, MO photo); isotypes: F, NY].

Acacia tavaresorum Rizzini, Leandra 3-4(4-5): 13. 1974. – TYPE: BRAZIL. BAHIA: Caraçá, Fazenda Arapuá, 30 May 1973, *D. P. Lima 13152* [holotype: RB (K photo)].

7. **SENEGALIA BERLANDIERI** (Benth.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 109. 1928; *Acacia berlandieri* Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 522. 1842. – TYPE: MEXICO. NUEVO LEÓN: Monterrey, Jan 1828, *M. Berlandier 1392* [lectotype, designated here: OXF (MEXU photo); isoelectotypes G, GH, P]; [paralectotype: Texas, *Berlandier s.n.*]. NOTE: See Isely (1969) and Glass (2003) for discussion of type. Bentham (1842) cited (Monterey, Texas, *Berlandier*). Although Bentham's statement is ambiguous, we have interpreted it to mean that there are syntypes, both collected by Berlandier, one from Monterrey, N. L., Mexico, which we lectotypify above, and one from Texas that we have not seen.

Acacia tephroloba A. Gray, Pl. wright. 1: 65. 1852. – TYPE: UNITED STATES. TEXAS: expedition from Western Texas to El Paso, New Mexico, May-Oct 1849, *C. Wright 175* and *176* (syntypes: GH).

8. **SENEGALIA BONARIENSIS** (Gillies ex Hook. & Arn.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia bonariensis* Gillies ex Hook. & Arn., Bot. Misc. 3: 207. 1833. TYPE: ARGENTINA. Buenos Aires, *Dr. Gillies s.n.* (lectotype, designated here: K); [paralectotypes: Entre Rios, *Tweedie s.n.* (K)]. NOTE: These two specimens are mounted on the same sheet at K.

9. **SENEGALIA CATHARINENSIS** (Burkart) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia catharinensis* Burkart, in Barth & Yoneshigue, Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz 64: 96. 1966. – TYPE: BRAZIL. SANTA CATARINA: Pilões, Palhoça, Santo Amaro da Imperatriz, mata, 400 m, flor branca, 11 Jan 1957, *R. M. Klein 2172* (holotype: SI; isotypes: B, HBR). NOTE: See Burkart (1979) for discussion of the type.

10. **SENEGALIA CRASSIFOLIA** (A. Gray) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 108. 1928; *Acacia crassifolia* A. Gray, Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts n.s. 5: 317. 1854. – TYPE: MEXICO. COAHUILA: in the mountain pass of La Peña, Nov 1852, *G. Thurber 829* [holotype: GH (MEXU photo); isotypes: K, MO, NY]. NOTE: For more information on this species see Bentham (1876b) and Glass (2003).

Bauhinia lunarioides A. Gray in S. Watson, Smithsonian Misc. Collect. 258: 205. 1878.

11. **SENEGALIA EMILIOANA** (Fortunato & Cialdella) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia emilioana* Fortunato & Cialdella, Candollea 51: 217. 1996. – TYPE: PARAGUAY. ALTO PARAGUAY: 20 km al N del Puesto 4 de Mayo, por línea 6, 20° 10' S, 60° 32' W, quebrachal, 24 Oct 1992, R. H. Fortunato, L. Ramella, & R. Palese 3620 (holotype: BAB; isotype: G).

12. **SENEGALIA EMORYANA** (Benth.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 109. 1928; *Acacia emoryana* Benth., Trans. Linn. Soc. London. 30: 522. 1875. – TYPE: UNITED STATES. TEXAS: near Socale Creek. (Emory Expedition, 1851-1852, J. Bigelow 325 [lectotype, designated here: OXF (MEXU photo); isolectotypes: NY, US]; [paralectotype: Texas, C. Wright 179]. NOTE: This species is probably a hybrid of *Acacia berlandieri* and *Acacia greggii* according to Johnston (1974) and Glass (2003). Because Britton and Rose (1928) listed the type locality as Socale Creek, Texas, we selected that specimen as the lectotype.

13. **SENEGALIA ETILIS** (Speg.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia etilis* Speg., Revista Argent. Bot. 1: 75. 1925. – TYPE: ARGENTINA. SALTA: In dumetis circa Tartagal, Feb 1923, P. L. Hauman s.n. (holotype: LP). NOTE: See Cialdella (1984, 1997) and Gutiérrez et al. (2002) for a drawing of *Senegalia etilis* and information on the type.

14. **SENEGALIA FEDDEANA** (Harms) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia feddeana* Harms, Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 16: 450. 1920; *Acacia fiebrigii* Harms, Feddes Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 16: 351. 1920, nom. illeg., non Hassler (1910). – TYPE: BOLIVIA. S. Bolivien, Rencillo bei Tupiza, alt. 2700-3000 m, 28 Feb 1904, K. Fiebrig 3113 [holotype: B (F photo); isotypes: B, BM, F fragment, G, MO].

Acacia molfinoi Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba) 26: 219. 1921. NOTE: No type cited. Based on Spegazzini's description, this taxon appears to be conspecific with *Senegalia feddeana* (Harms) Seigler & Ebinger.

15. **SENEGALIA FIEBRIGII** (Hassl.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia fiebrigii* Hassl., Feddes Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 8: 553. 1910, non Harms (1920a). – TYPE: PARAGUAY. N. Paraguay, San Luis, between Río Apa and Río Aquidaben, Dec 1908/1909, K. Fiebrig 4421 (holotype: G; isotype: GH, K). NOTE: *Acacia fiebrigii* Harms (1920a,b) is a synonym of *Senegalia feddeana* (see above).

16. **SENEGALIA GAUMERI** (Blake) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 110. 1928; *Acacia gaumeri* Blake, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 34: 44. 1921. – TYPE: MEXICO. YUCATÁN: 3 miles inland from Silám, May 1916, G. F. Gaumer & sons 23332 (holotype: F).

17. **SENEGALIA GIGANTICARPA** (G. P. Lewis) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. et stat. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia polyphylla* DC. var. *giganticarpa* G. P. Lewis, Kew Bull. 51: 591. 1996. – TYPE: BRAZIL. BAHIA: município de Itabuna, about 3 km NW of Juçari, 8 Mar 1978, S. A. Mori, J. A. Kullunki, & T. D. Pennington 9575 (holotype: CEPEC; isotypes: F, K, NY, RB, US).

18. **SENEGALIA GILLIESII** (Steud.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia gilliesii* Steud., Nomencl. bot. 2: 5. 1841; *Acacia furcata* Gillies ex Hook. & Arn., Bot. Misc. 3: 206. 1833, nom. illeg., non (Desf.) Desvaux (1814); *Manganaroa furcata* (Gillies ex Hook. & Arn.) Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba) 26: 228. (fig. 11). 1921; *Acacia furcatispina* Burkart, Darwiniana 7: 512. 1947. – TYPE: ARGENTINA. MENDOZA: uncultivated places at the foot of the Andes of Mendoza, Dr. Gillies s.n. [lectotype, designated here: E (K photo, SI photo); isolectotypes: F, K]; [paralectotype: Buenos Ayres (cultivated), Tweedie s.n.]. NOTE: *Acacia furcata* (Desf.) Desvaux (1814) is an African *Prosopis* species.

19. **SENEGALIA GRANDISTIPULA** (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia grandistipula* Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 511. 1842. TYPE: BRAZIL. RIO DE JANEIRO. habitat in Serra dos Orgãos (Organ Mountains), *G. Gardner 361* [lectotype, designated here: K (NY photo)]; [paralectotype: *F. Sello 535*].

20. **SENEGALIA GREGGII** (A. Gray) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 110. 1928; *Acacia greggii* A. Gray, Pl. Wright. 1: 65. 1852. – TYPE: MEXICO. CHIHUAHUA: west of Patos (dry valley), 10 Apr 1847, *Dr. Gregg s.n.* (holotype: GH). NOTE: For more information on this type, see Isely (1969, 1998) and Glass (2003).

Acacia durandiana Buckley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia. 1861: 453. 1862. – TYPE: UNITED STATES. TEXAS: near Ft. Belknap, Jun 1861, *S. B. Buckley s.n.* (holotype: PH).

Acacia greggii A. Gray var. *arizonica* Isely, Sida 3: 377. 1969. – TYPE: UNITED STATES. ARIZONA: Yavapai Co., Montezuma Well, near Camp Verde, alt. 3550 ft., 18 Jul 1948, *Schroeder 114* (holotype: ISC).

21. **SENEGALIA HAYESII** (Benth.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 114. 1928. Basionym: *Acacia hayesii* Benth., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 30: 524. 1875. – TYPE: PANAMÁ. Mammee Station of the railroad, shrubby timber, 29 Sep 1861, *S. Hayes 165* [holotype: K (MEXU photo, US photo); isotypes: BM, US fragment].

Senegalia acanthophylla Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 118. 1928; *Acacia acanthophylla* (Britton & Rose) Standl., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 18: 488. 1937. – TYPE: COSTA RICA. La Florida, 18 Jun 1897, *H. Pittier 11278* (holotype: NY; isotype: US).

Senegalia rekoana Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 114. 1928. – TYPE: MEXICO. OAXACA: Cerro Espino, Oct 1917, *B. P. Reko 3639* (holotype: NY).

Acacia telensis Standl., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 4: 308. 1929. – TYPE: HONDURAS. ATLÁNTIDA: wet thicket,

Lancetilla Valley, near Tela, alt. 75 m, 9 Dec 1923, *P. C. Standley 52738* (holotype: F).

22. **SENEGALIA HUBERI** (Ducke) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia huberi* Ducke, Arch. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 5: 123. 1930. – TYPE: BRAZIL. AMAZÔNAS: habitat ad ripas periodice inundatis fluminis Purús loco Bom Logar (civitate Amazonas), 10 May 1904, *J. Huber 4705* (lectotype, designated here: MG; isotype: RB); [paralectotype: *J. G. Kuhlmann 17488*]. NOTE: *Acacia luberi* Ducke is apparently a typographical error for *Acacia huberi* Ducke that occurs on labels of several herbarium sheets.

23. **SENEGALIA IGUANA** (M. Micheli) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 114. 1928; *Acacia iguana* M. Micheli, Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève 34: 281. (pl. 25). 1903. – TYPE: MEXICO. GUERRERO: La Puerta, 50 m, Oct 1898, *E. Langlassé 422* (holotype: G; isotypes: MEXU, K, P).

Senegalia membranacea Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 119. 1928. – TYPE: MEXICO. VERACRUZ: Remulatero, Apr 1922, *C. A. Purpus 8716* [holotype: US (MEXU, MO photos); isotype: NY].

24. **SENEGALIA INTERIOR** Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 109. 1928; *Acacia interior* (Britton & Rose) McVaugh, Fl. Novo-Galiciana 5: 130. 1987. – TYPE: MEXICO. JALISCO: Bolaños, 10-19 Sep 1897, *J. N. Rose 2893* [holotype: US (K photo, NY photo); isotype: K, NY]. NOTE: For more information on this species see Glass (2003).

25. **SENEGALIA KALLUNKIAE** (Grimes & Barneby) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia kallunkiae* Grimes & Barneby, Brittonia 37: 186. 1985. – TYPE: BRAZIL. BAHIA: rd. 265. trecha que liga a BR 415 com Caatiba, 3 km da BR 415, 3 Mar 1978, *S. A. Mori et al. 9373* (holotype: CEPEC; isotypes: K, NY).

26. **SENEGALIA KLUGII** (Standl. ex J. F. Macbr.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia klugii* Standl. ex J. F. Macbr., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 13: 78. 1943. – TYPE: PERU.

SAN MARTÍN: Juanjuí Alto Río Huallaga, 400-800 m, Mar 1936, G. Klug 4272 (holotype: F; isotypes BM, MO).

27. **SENEGALIA KUHLMANNII** (Ducke) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia kuhlmannii* Ducke, Arch. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 5: 123. 1930. – TYPE: BRAZIL. AMAZÔNAS: Rio Solimões, Amazonas, in ripis fluvii Solimões loco Anory, 19 Jan 1924, J. G. Kuhlmann 17489 (lectotype, designated here: RB; isolectotypes: F fragment; K); [paralectotype: A. Ducke 20177].

28. **SENEGALIA LACERANS** (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia lacerans* Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 511. 1842. – TYPE: BRAZIL. RIO DE JANEIRO: *F. Sello s.n.* (type: not seen).

29. **SENEGALIA LANGSDORFII** (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia langsdorfii* Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 521. 1842. – TYPE: BRAZIL. MINAS GERAIS: Serra da Lapa, Langsdorff *s.n.* [holotype: K (NY photo); isotypes: F, SI fragment].

30. **SENEGALIA LASIOPHYLLA** (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia lasiophylla* Benth., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 30: 527. 1875. – TYPE: BRAZIL. MINAS GERAIS: Habitat in sepibus ad Salgado provinciae Minas Gerais, Aug, *C. F. P. von Martius 6172* [holotype: M (F photo, K photo, MO photo); isotype: G]. NOTE: In the original description, Bentham (1875) gave only the locality (as “Minas Geraes”), but he did not cite a collector. This was corrected by Bentham in 1876a where he cited *Martius 6172*.

31. **SENEGALIA LORETENSIS** (J. F. Macbr.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia lorentensis* J. F. Macbr., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 13: 79. 1943. – TYPE: PERU. LORETO: Gamitanococha, Río Mazán, river bank, alt. 100-125 m, 1 Feb 1935, J. M. Schunke 157 (holotype: F).

Acacia riparia Kunth var. *angustifolia* Kuntze, Rev. gen. pl. 3: 47. 1898. – TYPE: BOLIVIA. SANTA CRUZ: Sierra de Santa Cruz., 2000 m, May 1892, O. Kuntze *s.n.* (lectotype, designated here: NY; isolectotype: F); [paralectotype: Argentina].

32. **SENEGALIA MACBRIDEI** (Britton & Rose ex J. F. Macbr.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia macbridei* Britton & Rose ex J. F. Macbr., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 13: 78. 1943. – TYPE: PERU. JUNÍN: La Merced, liana-like in debris along river, alt. 2000 ft., 10-24 Aug 1923, J. F. Macbride 5326 [holotype: F (G photo, NY photo, US photo); isotypes: G, NY fragment; US fragment]. NOTE: Macbride (1943) designated *J. F. Macbride 5326* as the type, but listed other specimens as representative material. Macbride (1943) indicated that the name came from Britton and Rose.

33. **SENEGALIA MACILENTA** (Rose) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 111. 1928; *Acacia macilenta* Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 8: 31. 1903. – TYPE: MEXICO. COLIMA: on river bottoms and mountainsides near Colima, 9 Jan-6 Feb 1891, E. J. Palmer 1209 (holotype: US; isotypes: BM, F, MEXU, MO, NY, VT). NOTE: See Rico-Arce (1995) for a additional information on the synonyms of *Senegalia macilenta*.

Senegalia oaxacana Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 110. 1928. – TYPE: MEXICO. OAXACA: valley of Oaxaca, 8 Sep 1894, E. W. Nelson 1249 [holotype: NY (MEXU photo); isotypes GH, US]. NOTE: Not *Myrmecodendron oaxacanum* Britton & Rose (1928), an ant-acacia from Mexico that is presently considered a synonym of *Vachellia X standleyi* (Safford) Seigler & Ebinger (Seigler and Ebinger 2005). These names (but not the plants themselves) are sometimes confused because both are “acacia” species.

Lysiloma cuernavacana Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 78. 1928; *Acacia cuernavacana* (Britton & Rose) Sandwith, Kew Bull. 1936: 8. 1936. – TYPE: MEXICO. MORELOS: valley below Cuernavaca, 16 Oct 1900, C. G. Pringle 8382 (holotype: NY; isotypes: BM, E, G, GH, K, MEXU, MICH, MINN, MO, UC, US).

34. **SENEGALIA MAGNIBRACTEOSA** (Burkart) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia magnibracteosa* Burkart, Fl. Illustr. Catarinense (Leguminosae Mimosoideae) 30: 41. 1979. – TYPE: BRAZIL. RIO GRANDE DO SUL: São Francisco de Paula, Vila Oliva, in araucarieto, 7 Jan 1946, B. Rambo 30749 (holotype: SI;

isotypes: PACA). NOTE: This species is known to us only from the description (Burkart 1979).

35. **SENEGALIA MARTII** (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia martii* Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 519. 1842; *Acacia paniculata* Willd. var. *martii* (Benth.) Hassl., Feddes Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 16: 153. 1920; *Manganaroa martii* (Benth.) Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba). 26: 249. 1921. – TYPE: BRAZIL. RIO DE JANEIRO: *C. F. P. von Martius 1106* [holotype: K (F photo, K photo, MO photo, SI photo); isotypes: B, BM, F fragment, G, NY, P].

Acacia paniculata Willd. var. *incana* Chod. & Hassl., Bull. Herb. Boissier 4(series 2): 486. 1904. – TYPE: PARAGUAY. CONCEPCIÓN: in dumetis glareosis prope Concepción, Sep 1901-1902, *E. Hassler 7369* (holotype: G; isotype: F, MO, NY).

Manganaroa paniculata (Willd.) Speg. var. *paraguayensis*, Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba). 26: 244. 1921. – TYPE: PARAGUAY. In altaplanite et declivibus Sierra de Amambay, *T. Rojas 10645* (LPS 14307) (holotype: LP; isotype: BM, NY). NOTE: See Cialdella (1984) and Gutiérrez et al. (2002) for discussion of type.

36. **SENEGALIA MARTIUSIANA** (Steud.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Mimosa martiusiana* Steud., Nomencl. bot. 2: 148. 1840; *Mimosa adhaerens* Martius, “Herb. fl. bras.” Flora. 20(2): Beiblätter. 122. 1837. *nom. illeg.*, non Kunth (Humboldt t al. 1823); *Acacia adhaerens* Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 517. 1842; *Acacia martiusiana* (Steud.) Burkart, Fl. Illustr. Catarinense (Leguminosae Mimosoideas) 30: 30. 1979. – TYPE: BRAZIL. GUANABARA: in monte Serra d’Estrela prov. Sebastianopolitanae, locis apricis, in sepibus, *C. F. P. von Martius 174* [holotype: M (MO photo); isotypes: F, K, MO]. NOTE: *Mimosa adhaerens* Kunth (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth 1823) is now considered to be a synonym of *Mimosa albida* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd. (Rudd 1968).

Acacia micradenia Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 518-519. 1842. – TYPE: BRAZIL. *Pohl* (holotype: not seen). NOTE: Although we

have not seen type material, Bentham (1875, 1876a) considered this species to be conspecific with *Acacia adhaerens*.

Acacia subpaniculata Hoehne, Revista Mus. Paul. Univ. São Paulo 10: 653. (pl. 1). 1918. – TYPE: BRAZIL. SÃO PAULO: Botucatu, Nov 1896, *G. Edwall 13129* (holotype: SP; isotype NY).

Acacia spagazziniana Kuhlmann, Arch. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 4: 355. 1925. – TYPE: BRAZIL. RIO DE JANEIRO: ad urbem in silvis Mundo Novo, Botafogo, 11 Jul 1922, *J. G. Kuhlmann 13386* [holotype: RB (G photo); isotypes G, K, LP, NY, P, US]. NOTE: In the original description the type is erroneously listed as *J. G. Kuhlmann 133.386* (Burkart 1979).

37. **SENEGALIA MASCHALOCEPHALA** (Griseb.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 118. 1928; *Acacia maschalocephala* Griseb., Cat. pl. Cub. 82. 1866. – TYPE: CUBA. eastern Cuba, *C. Wright 2395* [holotype: GOET (ILL photo); isotypes G, GH, HAC, K, P, NY, S, US]. NOTE: For information on the type see Bässler (1998).

38. **SENEGALIA MATTOGROSSENSIS** (Malme) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia mattogrossensis* Malme, Ark. Bot. 23A(13): 45. 1931. – TYPE: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO: Santa Anna da Chapada, in silvis, pluribus locis, 6 Aug 1902, *G. O. A. Malme 2211* (holotype: S).

39. **SENEGALIA MICRANTHA** Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 115. 1928 non *Acacia micrantha* Desv. in Hamilton (1825); *Acacia micrantha* Benth., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 30: 526. 1875, *nom. illeg.*; *Acacia parviflora* E. L. Little, Phytologia 6: 506. 1959, *nom. illeg. superfl.* – TYPE: MEXICO. TAMAULIPAS: between Las Apuntas and Las Verdosas, Herbarium Berlandierum Texano-Mexicanum, *M. Berlandier 3148* (lectotype, designated here: K; isotypes: MO, NY); [paralectotype: *C. A. Ehrenberg s.n.* (B, probably destroyed)]. NOTE: *Acacia micrantha* Desv. (Hamilton 1825) is a synonym of *Chloroleucon mangense* (Jacq.) Britton & Rose (1928).

40. **SENEGALIA MIERSII** (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia miersii* Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 522. 1842. – TYPE: BRAZIL. RIO DE JANEIRO: aqueduct of Rio de Janeiro, *J. Miers 3864* (holotype: K).

41. **SENEGALIA MIKANII** (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia mikanii* Benth., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 30: 526. 1875. – TYPE: BRAZIL. RIO DE JANEIRO: habitat ad Christoforo, *J. C. Mikan s. n.* [holotype: W (G, MO photos)].

42. **SENEGALIA MIRANDAE** (L. Rico) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia mirandae* L. Rico, Bol. Soc. Bot. Mexico 43: 68. (fig. 2). 1982. – TYPE: MEXICO. OAXACA: Cima del cerro Estación de Microondas Palma Sola, Mpio. El Barrio, Distr. de Juchitán, 610 m, 18 Dec 1978, *M. Sousa 10232* [holotype: MEXU (K photo); isotypes: BM, NY].

43. **SENEGALIA MONACANTHA** (Willd.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia monacantha* Willd., Enum. pl. 1056. 1809; *Manganaroa monacantha* (Willd.) Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba). 26: 233. 1921. – TYPE: BRAZIL. *Comes de Hoffmannsegg* (holotype: B-Willd.).

Acacia dumetorum (St. Hil.) DC., Prod. 2: 458. 1825. *Mimosa dumetorum* St. Hil., Mem. Mus. Paris 9: 316. 1822. TYPE: BRAZIL. in Brasiliae sylvulis nanis dumetosis ad Minas-Novas.

Acacia spini Balbis in DC., Prod. 2: 460. 1825., De Spin, Cat. suppl. p. 8. 1804. TYPE: not seen.

Acacia rojasii Hassl., Feddes Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 8: 553. 1910. – TYPE: PARAGUAY. GRAN CHACO: Ad ripam occidentalem fluminis Paraguay, in dumetis, Jan 1903, *E. Hassler 2903* [holotype: G (F photo); isotypes: BM, K, P, SI].

Acacia monacantha Willd. f. *schulziana* Burkart, Legum. Argent., ed. 2: 542. 1952. – TYPE: ARGENTINA. CHACO: Colonia

Benítez, A. G. *Schulz 2012* (holotype: SI). NOTE: See Cialdella (1984, 1997) for additional information on the type.

44. **SENEGALIA MULTIPINNATA** (Ducke) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia multipinnata* Ducke, Arch. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 4: 31. 1925; *Acacia multipunctata* Ducke in Lemée, Fl. Guyane française 2: 57. 1952, nom. illeg. – TYPE: BRAZIL. PARÁ: lecta in regione Ariramba fluminis Trombetas, 10 Dec 1910, *A. Ducke 11411* [lectotype (Grimes, 1992) MG; isolectotypes: NY, US]; [paralectotypes: *Ducke 10457*, *R. Spruce 494*, and *Kuhlmann 17487*].

Senegalia tomentella Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 35: 145. 1936. – TYPE: COLOMBIA. forest, Rio Putumayo at the Colombia-Peru boundary, 26 Sep-10 Oct 1930, *G. Klug 1651* (holotype: NY; isotype MO).

Senegalia cordobana Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 35: 143. 1936. – TYPE: COLOMBIA. CÓRDOBA: cliffs along Rio Dagua, El Valle, alt. 80-100 m, 9 Oct 1922, *E. P. Killip 11771* (holotype: NY; isotype US).

45. **SENEGALIA MURICATA** (L.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 113. 1928. *Mimosa muricata* L., Syst. Nat. ed. 2: 1504. 1759; *Acacia muricata* (L.) Willd., Sp. pl. 4: 1058. 1806. – TYPE: [lectotype (Howard 1988): t. 11 in Plumier (1755)].

Mimosa nigricans Vahl, Eclog. amer. 3: 37. (t. 29). 1807, nom. illeg., non Labillardière (1806; actual date of publication, March 1807); *Acacia rohriana* DC., Prod. 2: 457. 1825. – TYPE: Amer. meridionali, *von Rohr s.n.* [holotype: C (F photo)]. NOTE: *Mimosa nigricans* Labillardière (1806) is the basionym of *Acacia nigricans* R. Br. (Aiton 1813), an Australian species.

Acacia nudiflora Rich. in Willd., Sp. pl. 4: 1058. 1806. *Mimosa nudiflora* (Rich.) Rich. in Poir., Encycl. Suppl. 1: 65. 1810. – TYPE: VIRGIN ISLANDS. “Danish America” (holotype: B-Willd.; isotype: P).

46. **SENEGALIA NITIDIFOLIA** (Speg.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia nitidifolia* Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba) 26: 191. 1921. – TYPE: ARGENTINA. CORRIENTES: Colección de Maderas Argentinas, Exp. 1910. Corrientes, 66, *C. Spegazzini s.n.* (LPS 11915) [lectotype (Burkart 1979): LP]; [paralectotype: *T. Rojas 4577* (LP)]. NOTE: For more information on these types see Cialdella (1984).

47. **SENEGALIA OCCIDENTALIS** (Rose) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 117. 1928; *Acacia occidentalis* Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 8: 32. 1903. – TYPE: MEXICO. SONORA: along railroad between Nogales and Guaymas, 4 Jun 1897, *J. N. Rose 1294* (holotype: US). NOTE: For additional discussion of the species see Glass (2003).

48. **SENEGALIA OLIVENSANA** (G. P. Lewis) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia olivensana* G. P. Lewis, Kew Bull. 51: 372. 1996. – TYPE: BRAZIL. BAHIA: Municipio de Ilhéus, ca. 9 km along road from Olivença to Maruim, 9 Oct 1989, *A. M. de Carvalho & S. Faria 2554* (holotype: CEPEC; isotype K, NY).

49. **SENEGALIA PAINTERI** Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 117. 1928; *Acacia fusicarpa* L. Rico, Acta Bot. Mex. 71: 91. 2005. – TYPE: MEXICO. QUERÉTARO: near Higuierillas, 23 Aug 1905, *J. N. Rose, J. H. Painter, & J. S. Rose 9805* [holotype: NY (MEXU photo); isotype: US, NY]. NOTE: Not to be confused with *Acacia painteri* (Britton & Rose) L. Rico-Arce (2001), which is based on *Acaciella painteri* Britton and Rose (1928). For additional information on these two species see Glass (2003).

50. **SENEGALIA PARAENSIS** (Ducke) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia paraensis* Ducke, Arch. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 3: 73. 1922. *Manganaroa paraensis* (Ducke) Speg., Physis (Buenos Aires) 6: 312. 1923. – TYPE: BRAZIL. PARÁ: wet clay, often flooded habitat near Itauajury near Montealegre, 24 Apr 1916, *A. Ducke 16050* (lectotype, designated here: MG; isolectotypes: G, RB); [paralectotypes: *A. Ducke 16050, 17141, 10384*].

51. **SENEGALIA PARVICEPS** (Speg.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov. et stat. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia adhaerens* Benth. var. *parviceps* Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba). 26: 168. 1921; *Acacia parviceps* (Speg.) Burkart, Legum. Argent. 2nd ed. 542. 1952. – TYPE: ARGENTINA. JUJUY: Sierra Santa Bárbara, Nov 1911, *C. Spegazzini s.n.* (LPS 14309) [lectotype (Cialdella 1984): LP]; [paralectotypes: LPS 14308 (LP), LPS 14311 (LP), and LPS 14310 (LP)]. NOTE: Cialdella (1984) cited the lectotype as being at SI, in reality it is at LP and there is no duplicate at SI (Gutiérrez et al. 2002).

52. **SENEGALIA PEDICELLATA** (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia pedicellata* Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 522. 1842. – TYPE: BRAZIL. *J. E. Pohl 1440* [holotype: K (NY photo)].

53. **SENEGALIA PENINSULARIS** Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 116. 1928; *Acacia peninsularis* (Britton & Rose) Standl., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 11: 158. 1936. – TYPE: MEXICO. BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: head of Concepción Bay, 6 Apr 1911, *J. N. Rose 16702* [holotype: NY (DS photo, K photo)]. NOTE: Because the name *Senegalia peninsularis* Britton & Rose has been more commonly used for this taxon and is widely accepted, we chose that name for the species, rather than *Senegalia confusa* Britton & Rose. For more information on *Senegalia peninsularis* see Glass (2003).

Senegalia confusa Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 116. 1928. – TYPE: MEXICO. BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: La Paz, 14 Jun 1897, *J. N. Rose 1319* (holotype: US). NOTE: The name *Acacia confusa* Merrill (1910), a phyllodinous *Acacia* species from the Philippines, blocked transfer of this specific epithet to *Acacia*.

54. **SENEGALIA PIAUHIENSIS** (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia piauhiensis* Benth., in Mart., Fl. bras. 15(2): 397. 1876. – TYPE: BRAZIL. PIAUHÍ: Habitat in silvis catingas et in campis Varedas dictis provinciae Piauhiensis superioris, *Martius 6173* [holotype M (G, MO photos)].

55. **SENEGALIA PICACHENSIS** (Brandege) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 118. 1928; *Acacia picachensis* Brandege, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 6: 179. 1915. – TYPE: MEXICO. OAXACA: Cerro Picacho, C. A. Purpus 7204 [holotype: UC (MEXU photo); isotypes: BM, GH, K, NY].

Acacia chaconensis Miranda, Anales Inst. Biol. Univ. Nac. México 24: 78. (fig. 6). 1953. – TYPE: MEXICO. CHIAPAS: en selvas altas subdeciduas y a veces en matorrales secundarios en La Chacona, unos 8 km. al NO de Tuxtla Gutiérrez, alt. 800 m, 24 Jun 1950, F. Miranda 6407 (lectotype, designated here: MEXU); [paralectotype: Miranda 7558 (MEXU)].

Senegalia deamii Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 117. 1928; *Acacia deamii* (Britton & Rose) Standl., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 11: 158. 1936. – TYPE: GUATEMALA. GUALÁN: roadside east of Gualán, alt. 620 ft, 15 Jun 1909, C. C. Deam 6286 [holotype: NY (MEXU photo); isotypes: F, GH, MICH].

56. **SENEGALIA PIPTADENIOIDES** (G. P. Lewis) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia piptadenioides* G. P. Lewis, Kew Bull. 44: 171. (fig. 1). 1989. – TYPE: BRAZIL. BAHIA: Urucuca to Ubaitaba, Itabuna, 20 Apr 1970, T. S. dos Santos 746 [holotype: CEPEC (K photo); isotypes: CACAU, CERAC-CEPEC].

57. **SENEGALIA PODADENIA** Britton & Killip, Phytologia 1: 24. 1933; *Acacia podadenia* (Britton & Killip) Cárdenas, Revista Fac. Agron. (Maracay). 7: 135. 1974. – TYPE: COLOMBIA. BOYACÁ: High thick forest, Mt. Chapón, western Boyacá, alt. 1100 m, 21 Jul 1932, A. E. Lawrance 346 (holotype: NY; isotypes: BM, F, G, GH, K, LL, MO, US).

58. **SENEGALIA POLYPHYLLA** (DC.) Britton & Rose, in Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 35: 142. 1936; *Acacia polyphylla* DC., Cat. pl. horti monsp. 74. 1813. *Acacia riparia* Bertero ex Spreng., Syst. veg. 3: 142. 1826, nom. illeg. non Kunth (Humboldt et al. 1823); *Acacia fluviatilis* Spreng., Syst. Index. 5: 3. 1828. – TYPE: COLOMBIA. MAGDALENA: Santa Marta, Río Magdalena, 1822,

Balbis s.n. (in herbarium Bertero) [neotype (Pedley, 1986): G-DC (F photo, IAN photo, MO photo, TEX photo); isoneotypes: P, SI]. (IDC. Vol. 2: 218,425.II.8 K)]. NOTE: This specimen is an appropriate neotype because DeCandolle (1825) indicated that the species grows in Santa Marta (Colombia) and cited the specimen: *A. riparia* Bertero!.

Senegalia glomerosa (Benth.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 116. 1928; *Acacia glomerosa* Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 521. 1842. – TYPE: BRAZIL. PIAUHI: Jul-Sep 1839, G. Gardner 1940 [lectotype (Rico-Arce 2001): K (F, K, MEXU, NY photos); isolectotype: BM, F]. NOTE: Bentham (1842), in addition to the lectotype above, listed two specimens (*A. Guillemin* 809, *P. Clausen s.n.*).

Senegalia langlassei Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 116. 1928; *Acacia langlassei* (Britton & Rose) Bullock, Kew Bull. 1939: 2. 1939. – TYPE: MEXICO. GUERRERO: La Botella, 27 Nov 1898, E. Langlassé 677 [holotype: NY (K photo); isotypes: K, P].

Acacia glomerosa Benth. var. *parviflora* Benth. ex Hemsley, Biol. Cent.-Amer. Bot. 1(4): 353. 1880. – TYPE: PANAMÁ. Empire and Obispo railway stations. *S. Hayes* 266 and *S. Hayes* 330 (syntypes: K).

Leucaena boliviana Rusby., Bull. New York Bot. Gard. 8: 91. 1912. – TYPE: BOLIVIA. LA PAZ: Iturrealde, San Buena Ventura, alt. 1500 ft, 29 Nov 1901, R. S. Williams 356 (holotype: NY).

Acacia amambayensis Hassl., Feddes Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 16: 152. 1920. – TYPE: PARAGUAY. AMAMBAY: in altiplanaitie et declibus, Sierra de Amambay, Sep 1907-1908, T. Rojas 10602 [holotype: G (F photo); isotypes: BM, K, MO, NY].

Senegalia lobana Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 35: 142. 1936. – TYPE: COLOMBIA. BOLÍVAR: San Martín de Loba, Apr-May 1916, H. M. Curran 55 (holotype: US; isotype: NY fragment).

Acacia aristeguietana L. Cárdenas, Ernstia 2(1-2): 31. 1992. TYPE: VENEZUELA: TÁCHIRA: Las Dentas, vía entre Peracaly

Rubio, alt. 1000 m, 25 Sep. 1991 *L. Cárdenas and O. Tapias* 3864 (holotype: MY, isotype: K?). NOTE: Although Cárdenas (1992) notes that the stamens are fused, this fusion appears to be quite weak, possibly caused by the presence of copious dried nectar.

59. **SENEGALIA PRAECOX** (Griseb.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia praecox* Griseb., Abh. Königl. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen. 19: 136. 1874a. – TYPE: ARGENTINA. CÓRDOBA: en el campo, cerca de Córdoba, Sep 1872, *P. G. Lorentz* 529 (holotype: GOET; isotypes CORD, K, SI). NOTE: See Cialdella (1984) for discussion of the types. The label of the holotype indicates that the specimen was collected by Lorentz and Hieronymus. Also published in the same year by Grisebach (1874b).

Acacia hassleri Chod. in Chod. & Hassler, Bull. Herb. Boissier. Series 2. 4: 486. 1904; *Acacia praecox* Griseb. f. *hassleri* (Chod.) Burkart, Legum. Argent., 542. 1952. – TYPE: PARAGUAY. CONCEPCIÓN: dumeta formans ad ripam fluminis Paraguay pr. Concepción, Aug 1901-1902, *E. Hassler* 7175 [holotype: G (F photo); isotypes: A, K, MO, P, SI].

Acacia praecox Griseb. f. *armata* Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba) 26: 209. (pl. 8). 1921. – TYPE: No type cited

Acacia praecox Griseb. f. *inermis* Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba) 26: 209. (pl. 8). 1921. – TYPE: No type cited

60. **SENEGALIA PTERIDIFOLIA** (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia pteridifolia* Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 521. 1842. – TYPE: BRAZIL. RIO DE JANEIRO: *F. Sello* 349 (lectotype, designated here: NY; isolectotype: F fragment); [paralectotypes: *J. Lhotsky* 1287; *J. Miers* s.n.]. NOTE: In addition to the lectotype cited above, there was a specimen at B, which was probably destroyed in World War II.

61. **SENEGALIA PURPUSII** (Brandege) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 114. 1928; *Acacia purpusii* Brandege, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 3: 380. 1909. – TYPE: MEXICO. PUEBLA: vicinity of San Luis

Tultitlanapa, Jul 1908, *C. A. Purpus* 3191 [holotype: UC (MEXU photo); isotypes: BM, F, GH, MO, NY, US]. NOTE: For more information on this species see Glass (2003).

Senegalia rufescens Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 109. 1928. – TYPE: MEXICO. OAXACA: Cañon del Tomellín, 7 Sep 1906, *Rose & Rose* 11344 [holotype: NY (K, MEXU photos); isotype: US].

62. **SENEGALIA QUADRIGLANDULOSA** (Martius) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia quadriglandulosa* Martius, “Herb. fl. bras.” Flora 20(2): 110. (Beiblätter). 1837. – TYPE: BRAZIL. in sylvis ad Canto Gallo, prov. Sebastianopolitanae. (holotype: not seen, perhaps at M or BR). NOTE: Martius (1837) suggests that this species is conspecific with *Mimosa plana* Vellozo (1827). The plates of Vellozo cannot be considered as type material because they were made from his drawings after he had died. Apparently no specimens nor his original drawings exist. It is not possible to identify species from Vellozo’s drawing and we have placed his name under Excluded Names.

63. **SENEGALIA RECURVA** (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia recurva* Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 519. 1842. – TYPE: BRAZIL. RIO DE JANEIRO: Organ Mountains, *G. Gardner* 359 [holotype: K (F photo, G photo); isotypes: G, P, SI]. NOTE: See Cialdella (1984) for discussion of type.

64. **SENEGALIA RENIFORMIS** (Benth.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 108. 1928; *Acacia reniformis* Benth., Icon. pl. 12: 59. (pl. 1165). 1876. – TYPE: MEXICO. SAN LUIS POTOSÍ: Las Apuntas, banks of the Río Mostezuma, *C. A. Ehrenberg* s.n. (holotype: B, presumably destroyed). NOTE: Because the plate (Benth 1876c) is not suitable type material, Glass and Seigler (in review) have designated a neotype for this species.

65. **SENEGALIA RIPARIA** (Kunth) Britton & Rose ex Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 35: 144. 1936; *Acacia riparia* Kunth., in Humb. Bonpl. & Kunth, Nov. gen. sp. 6: 276. (218 in quarto edition). 1823. – TYPE: PERU. ad confluentem fluminis

Amazonum et Chamayae (Provincia Jaen de Bracamores), alt. 225 hex., *Humboldt & Bonpland s.n.* (holotype: P or B-Willd.). NOTE: The type was not located among Kunth materials in herbaria P or B-Willd by the first author in 1992. However, Bentham (1875) noted that, "Kunth's specimen in the Paris Herbarium belongs to a form with rather small and narrow leaflets".

NOTE 2: In response to the recent conservation of the type for *Acacia* with an Australian species, and both the desirability and timeliness of transferring species of the former subgenus *Aculeiferum* to the genus *Senegalia*, the fact that the name *Acacia riparia* Kunth has been used for this widespread species by most workers and that name is widely employed in floras of both Latin America and the United States, and in order to contribute to nomenclatural stability, we have made a proposal to conserve the name *Acacia riparia* Kunth in Humboldt et al. (1823). If accepted, the name for this taxon must become *Senegalia riparia* (Kunth) Britton & Rose.

Acacia retusa (Jacq.) Howard, J. Arnold Arbor. 54: 435. 1973. *Mimosa retusa* Jacq., Enum. syst. pl. 34. 1760. – TYPE: none designated. NOTE: The original description (Jacquin 1760) indicates that only a leaf fragment was used to describe this species. This fragment is probably a specimen at BM. According to Rudd (1976), a fruit was formerly associated with the specimen and the fruit is mentioned in a later description (Jacquin 1763). The specimen at BM came from Cartagena, Colombia. Neither description (Jacquin 1760, 1763) is adequate to identify the species being described. With the materials available, we are unable to determine the status of the specimen from BM. In the future, if adequate type material is located and this taxon is judged conspecific with *Senegalia riparia*, the name *Mimosa retusa* Jacq. will replace *Acacia riparia* Kunth as the basionym for this species.

Rudd (1976) located a specimen of *Mimosa carthagenensis* P. Miller ex auct. (1809), collected by Dr. Houstoun at Carthagen, Colombia, with both flowers and fruit at BM. Based on the illustration from the article, she felt that this taxon was conspecific with *A. retusa*.

Mimosa sarmentosa Persoon, Syn. pl. 2: 266. 1807; *Mimosa sarmentosa* Desf., Tabl. eole bot. 181. 1804, nom. invalid. (nom.

nud.); *Acacia sarmentosa* Desv., Jour. Bot. 3: 70. 1814. – TYPE: no type cited. NOTE: Desvaux (1814) cites both Desfontaines (1804) and Persoon (1807). Priority for nomenclature begins with Persoon (1807). Persoon notes that this was a cultivated plant; Desvaux (1814) states that the plant was "cultivée dans le Jardin des Plantes", suggesting that the material studied by all three investigators was in the botanic garden in Paris, as all three lived there during this period.

Mimosa paniculata West, Bidr. Beskr. Ste Croix 312. 1793, nom. nud.; *Mimosa paniculata* West ex Vahl, Eclog. amer. 3: 39. 1807, nom. illeg., non *Mimosa paniculata* J. C. Wendland (1798) nec *Mimosa paniculata* (Willd.) Poirlet (1810); *Acacia westiana* DC., Prod. 2: 464. 1825; *Senegalia westiana* (DC) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 119. 1928. – TYPE: VIRGIN ISLANDS. Habitat in insula St. Crucis. *West s.n.* (holotype: not seen). NOTE: *Mimosa paniculata* J. C. Wendland (1798) is a species from the South Sea Islands. Although West (1793) refers to Vahl (1794), no other information is given. Interestingly, Vahl does not include *Mimosa paniculata* in his publication.

Mimosa sarmentosa Sessé & Moc. Pl. nov. Hispan. 257. 1887. – TYPE: Habitat prope rivulos inter montium Tepalcatepec a Coahuayana separantium anfractus profluentes. NOTE: No type cited.

Acacia riparia Kunth var. *angustifoliola* Kuntze, Revis. gen. pl. 3: 47. 1898. – TYPE: BOLIVIA. SANTA CRUZ: Sierra de Santa Cruz, 2000 m, *O. Kuntze s.n.* (holotype: NY; isotype F).

Acacia riparia Kunth var. *media* Kuntze, Revis. gen. pl. 3: 47. 1898. – TYPE: BOLIVIA. Yapacani, 400 m, *O. Kuntze s.n.* (holotype: NY?).

Acacia riparia Kunth var. *latifolia* Kuntze, Revis. gen. pl. 3: 47. 1898. – TYPE: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO: *O. Kuntze s.n.* (holotype: NY?).

Acacia pseudo-adhaerens Hassl., Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 8: 554. 1910; *Acacia riparia* Kunth var. *pseudo-adhaerens*

(Hassl.) Hassl., Feddes Rep. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 16: 153. 1920. – TYPE: PARAGUAY. In dumetis ad flumen Apa, Jun 1886. *E. Hassler 163* (holotype: G).

Acacia riparia Kunth f. *intermedia* Hassl., Feddes Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 16: 153. 1920. – TYPE: PARAGUAY. In dumetis pr. Ita, Sep, *E. Hassler 1154* (holotype: G).

Acacia quadricostata Britton, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 48: 332. 1921. – TYPE: TRINIDAD. Hillside, Chacachacare Island, 3 Apr 1921, *N. L. Britton, Freeman, Watts 2685* (holotype: NY).

Acacia riparia Kunth var. *multijuga* Ducke, Arch. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 4: 32. 1925. – TYPE: BRAZIL. PARÁ: habitat on the flooded shores of the river Tapajóz at Miritituba, near Itaituba, 28 May 1923, *A. Ducke 16801* (holotype: RB).

Senegalia guadalupensis (DC.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 119. 1928; *Acacia guadalupensis* DC., Prod. 2: 464. 1825. – TYPE: GUADELOUPE. *Bertero s.n.* [holotype: G (F photo)].

Senegalia acapulcensis Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 119. 1928. – TYPE: MEXICO. GUERRERO: in arenosis vicinity of Acapulco, Oct 1894 – Mar 1895, *E. J. Palmer 624* [holotype: NY (MEXU photo, MO photo, P photo); isotype: A]. NOTE: Not *Acacia acapulcensis* Kunth in Humboldt et al. (1823), which is *Lysiloma acapulcensis* (Kunth) Benth (1842).

Senegalia ortegae Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 119. 1928; *Acacia ortegae* (Britton & Rose) Standl., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 11: 158. 1936. – TYPE: MEXICO. SINALOA: roadside in the vicinity of Villa Unión, 2 Apr 1910, *J. N. Rose, P. C. Standley & P. G. Russell 13902* (holotype: US; isotype: NY).

Senegalia potosina Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 119. 1928; *Acacia potosina* (Britton & Rose) E. Matuda M., Las Leguminosas del Estado de México. Dirección Recursos Naturales. No. 272: 17. 1981. – TYPE: MEXICO. SAN LUIS POTOSÍ: lowland forests near Las

Palmas, 24 Jul 1891, *C. G. Pringle 3782* [holotype: NY (F photo, MO photo); isotypes: BM, F, G, JE, K, MEXU, MIN, MO, MU, P, US].

Senegalia riparioides Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 117. 1928; *Acacia riparioides* (Britton & Rose) Standl., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 3: 277. 1930. – TYPE: EL SALVADOR. Ahuachapán, Jan 1922, *P. C. Standley 19848* [holotype: NY (MEXU photo); isotypes: F, G, G-DC, GH, US].

Senegalia cundinamarcae Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 35: 143. 1936; *Acacia cundinamarcae* (Britton & Killip) García-Barriga & Forrero G., Cat. II. Pl. Cundinamarca 3: 19. 1968. – TYPE: COLOMBIA. CUNDINAMARCA: Girardot, alt 350-400 m, 19 Jul 1917, *H. H. Rusby & F. W. Pennell 133* (holotype: NY; isotypes: GH, US). NOTE: Britton & Killip (1936) designate *H. H. Rusby & F. W. Pennell 133* as the type, but they also list *H. H. Rusby & F. W. Pennell 1246* as an additional collection.

Senegalia eliasiana Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 35: 145. 1936; *Acacia eliasiana* (Britton & Killip) Standl., Trop. Woods 52: 27. 1937. – TYPE: COLOMBIA. ATLÁNTICO: Baranoa, Barranquilla, Nov 1928, *Bro. Elias 602* (holotype: US; isotypes: NY fragment, US). NOTE: Standley (1937) published this as *Acacia eliasana*, a spelling error.

Senegalia huilana Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 35: 144. 1936; *Acacia huilana* (Britton & Killip) García-Barriga & Forrero, Cat. II. Pl. Cundinamarca 3: 21. 1968. – TYPE: COLOMBIA. HUILA: plain between Río Cabrera and Villavieja, 26 Jul 1917, alt. 500-550 m, *H. H. Rusby & F. W. Pennell 365* (lectotype, designated here: NY; isolectotype: GH, US); [paralectotypes: *H. H. Rusby & F. W. Pennell 378* (NY?)].

Senegalia affinis Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 35: 144. 1936. – TYPE: COLOMBIA. MAGDALENA: Santa Marta, Guamacito, 15 Jan 1930, *S. J. Record 21* (holotype: NY; isotypes: F, GH, US fragment).

66. **SENEGALIA ROEMERIANA** (Scheele) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 115. 1928; *Acacia roemeriana* Scheele, Linnaea 21: 456. 1848. – TYPE: UNITED STATES. TEXAS: near Austin, Apr 1847, *F. Römer s.n.* (holotype: B, destroyed). NOTE: For more information on this species and its synonyms, see Glass (2003) and Glass and Seigler (in review).

Senegalia lozanoi Britton & Rose [“lozanii”], N. Amer. Fl. 23: 115. 1928. – TYPE: MEXICO. NUEVO LEÓN: Sierra Madre above Monterrey, alt. 2800 ft., 29 Mar 1906, *C. G. Pringle 10216* (holotype: VT; isotypes: CAL, F, G, K, MEXU, MO, MSC, NY). NOTE: The spelling of this name should be modified because it probably commemorates Filemon Lozano, Pringle’s collecting partner [See Art. 60, Rec. 60C.1(a)]. Pringle’s diary (Davis 1936) indicates that Lozano was with him when the specimen was collected.

Senegalia malacophylla Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 115. 1928; *Acacia malacophylla* Benth. in A. Gray, Pl. Wright. 1: 64. 1852, nom. illeg. – TYPE: UNITED STATES. TEXAS: uplands of the Leona, western Texas, Jun 1849, *C. Wright 172* [holotype: GH; isotypes: K, NY (NY photo), US]. NOTE: A lectotype is being designated in Glass and Seigler (in review). Not *Acacia malacophylla* Steud. ex A. Richard (1847), an Ethiopian species.

Senegalia saltilloensis Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 115. 1928. – TYPE: MEXICO. COAHUILA: near Saltillo, May 1898, *E. J. Palmer 169* [holotype: NY (GH photo, K photo, MEXU photo, NY photo); isotypes: A, BM, F, GH, K, MEXU, US].

Senegalia palmeri (S. Watson) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 115. 1928; *Acacia palmeri* S. Watson, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 17: 350. 1882. – TYPE: MEXICO. COAHUILA: Sierra Madre S of Saltillo, 22-30 Mar 1880, *E. J. Palmer 298* [holotype: GH (F, MEXU, NY photos); isotypes: F, GH, K, P, US].

67. **SENEGALIA ROSTRATA** (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia rostrata* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd., Sp. pl. 4: 1060. 1806; *Mimosa rostrata* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex

Willd.) Poir. in Lam. Encyc. Suppl. 1: 66. 1810; *Lysiloma rostrata* (Willd.) Benth., London J. Bot. 3: 84. 1844; *Dugandia rostrata* (Willd.) Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 35: 138. 1936. – TYPE: Habitat in America meridionali, *Humboldt & Bonpland s.n.* (holotype: B-Willd.). NOTE: According to Humboldt et al. (1823) the type was from the Magdalena River, Colombia.

Mimosa ignava Kunth in Humboldt, Bonpl. & Kunth. Nov. gen. sp. 6: 259. 1823. – TYPE: COLOMBIA. MAGDALENA: crescit ad fluvium Magdaleneae, prope Teneriffe, *Humboldt & Bonpland s.n.* (holotype: B-Willd.; isotype: P-HBK).

Acacia articulata Ducke, Arch. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 3: 73. 1922; *Manganaroa articulata* (Ducke) Speg., Physis (Buenos Aires). 6: 312. 1923. – TYPE: BRAZIL. PARÁ: on periodically flooded shores of the Gurupatuba River near Montealegre, 23 Apr 1916, *Ducke 16038* [lectotype, designated here: RB (F photo); isolectotypes: BM, G, P]; [paralectotype: *A. Ducke 16494*].

68. **SENEGALIA RURRENABAQUEANA** (Rusby) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia rurrenabaqueana* Rusby, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 7: 255. 1927. – TYPE: BOLIVIA. Rurrenabaque, alt. 1000 ft., 25 Jan 1922, *O. E. White 2043* (holotype: NY; isotypes: GH, US).

69. **SENEGALIA SANTOSII** (G. P. Lewis) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia santosii* G. P. Lewis, Kew Bull. 51: 371. 1996. – TYPE: BRAZIL. BAHIA: 10-15 km along road Conquista to Anagé Catinga, 22 Nov 1972, *dos Santos 2488* (holotype: CEPEC; isotype: K).

70. **SENEGALIA SCANDENS** Seigler & Ebinger, **nom. nov.** *Acacia scandens* Willd., Enum. pl. 1057. 1809, nom. illeg., non Willdenow (1806). – TYPE: BRAZIL. *Comes de Hoffmannsegg* (holotype: B-Willd.). NOTE: The species described as *A. scandens* by Willdenow (1806) is referable to the genus *Entada* (Steudel 1841).

71. **SENEGALIA SERRA** (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia serra* Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 519. 1842. – TYPE: BRAZIL. RIO DE JANEIRO: Barnha da Bacalhao, Apr 1822, *F. Sello 890* [holotype: B, presumably destroyed (G photo); isotypes: F, K, MO, NY].

72. **SENEGALIA SORORIA** (Standl.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 108. 1928; *Acacia sororia* Standl., Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 20: 186. 1919. – TYPE: MEXICO. QUERÉTARO: between Visarón and Higuierillas, 23 Aug 1905, *J. N. Rose, J. H. Painter, & J. S. Rose 9761* [holotype: US (MEXU photo); isotype: NY]. NOTE: This taxon is probably a hybrid between *A. reniformis* and *A. berlandieri*, according to Glass (2003).

73. **SENEGALIA SUBANGULATA** (Rose) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 109. 1928; *Acacia subangulata* Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 5: 194. 1899. – TYPE: MEXICO. PUEBLA: limestone hills near Tehuacán, alt. 5000 ft, 6 Aug 1897, *C. G. Pringle 6775* [holotype: US (MEXU photo); isotypes: CM, ENCB, F, GH, JE, JEPS, K, MEXU, MO, NY, UC]. NOTE: For additional information see Glass (2003).

74. **SENEGALIA SUBSESSILIS** Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 117. 1928; *Acacia amabilis* L. Rico, Acta Bot. Mex. 71: 91. 2005. – TYPE: MEXICO. HIDALGO: Ixmiquilpan, 1905, *J. N. Rose, J. H. Painter, & J. S. Rose 8926* [holotype: US (MEXU photo, NY photo); isotypes: K, NY fragment]. NOTE: The name *Acacia subsessilis* Chapman and Maslin (1999), an Australian species with phyllodes, blocked transfer of the specific epithet to *Acacia*. For additional information see Glass (2003).

75. **SENEGALIA TAMARINDIFOLIA** (L.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 120. 1928; *Mimosa tamarindifolia* L., Sp. pl. 1: 523. 1753; *Acacia tamarindifolia* (L.) Willd., Sp. pl. 4: 1092. 1806; *Acacia pinnata* Link, Enum. hort. berol. alt. 2: 446. 1822. – TYPE: habitat in America meridionalis [holotype: tab. 7 in Plumier (1755)].

Senegalia grenadensis Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 120. 1928. – TYPE: GRENADA. Point Saline, 17 Jul 1905, *W. E. Broadway 1808* (holotype: US).

76. **SENEGALIA TENUIFOLIA** (L.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 118. 1928. *Mimosa tenuifolia* L., Sp. pl. 1: 523. 1753; *Acacia tenuifolia* (L.) Willd., Sp. pl. 4: 1091. 1806. – TYPE: Habitat in America calidiori [lectotype, designated here: tab. 17 of Plumier (1755)]. NOTE: According to Grimes (1992), tab. 17 of Plumier was not published but was seen by Linnaeus. Grimes did not formally lectotypify the name. This plate is located in the Codex Boerhavianus in the library of the Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.

Senegalia paniculata (Willd.) Killip ex Record, Trop. Woods. 63: 6. 1940; *Acacia paniculata* Willd., Sp. pl. 4: 1074. 1806, non J. F. Macbride (1919); *Mimosa paniculata* (Willd.) Poir., in Lamarck, Encycl. Suppl. 1: 74-75. #173. 1810, non Vahl (1807); *Manganaroa paniculata* (Willd.) Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba). 26: 239. 1921. – TYPE: BRAZIL. PARÁ: *Comes de Hoffmanssegg* [lectotype, Grimes (1992): B-Willd. (microfiche IDC. 1389. I. 8) (Willd. Cat. No. 19157) (F photo)]. NOTE: There are two specimens with Cat. No. 19157, both from Hoffmanssegg. Grimes (1992) lectotypified *A. paniculata* based on the flowering specimen; the fruiting specimen is a member of the genus *Anadenanthera*.

Acacia julibrissin Sieb. ex Martius, “Herb. fl. bras.” Flora 20(2): 109. (Beiblätter). 1837, non Willdenow (1806) nec *Albizzia julibrissin* Durazzini (1772). TYPE: No type cited.

Acacia clauseni Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 518. 1842. – TYPE: BRAZIL. PIAUHÍ: near Crato, *G. Gardner 1941* [lectotype, designated here: K]; [paralectotypes: Rio San Francisco, *P. Clausen, F. Sello s.n., G. Gardner 1821, G. Gardner 1941*].

Acacia grandisiliqua (Vell.) Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 518. 1842; *Mimosa grandisiliqua* Vell., Fl. flum. 11: (t. 37). 1827. – TYPE: none designated. NOTE: The plates of Vellozo cannot be considered as type material because they were made from his drawings after he

had died. Apparently no specimens nor his original drawings exist. Bentham (1875, 1876a) considered *Acacia grandisiliqua* to be conspecific with *Acacia tenuifolia*, a view with which we concur.

Acacia martinicensis K. Presl., Abh. Königl. Böhm. Ges. Wiss. Series 5. 3: 495. 1845. – TYPE: MARTINIQUE. *Kohaut s.n.* (holotype: not seen).

Acacia microcephala A. Rich., A. Rich in Sagra, Hist. Phys. Cuba, Pl. vasc. 4: 469. 1845, nom. illeg., non Graham ex Wallich (1828) nec Macfadyen (1837). – TYPE: CUBA. Circa Guara, *Ramon de la Sagra s.n.* (holotype: P; isotype: K). NOTE: *Acacia microcephala* Wallich (1828) is an Asian species, whereas *Acacia microcephala* Macfadyen (1837) is synonymous with *Vachellia macracantha* (Kunth) Seigler & Ebinger (2005).

Acacia incerta Hoene, Relat. Commiss. Linhas Telegr. Estrateg. Matto Grosso Amazonas. 5(8): 22. (pl. 135). 1919. – TYPE: BRAZIL. MATTOGROSSO: em Copipo da ponte, Cuyaba, *F. C. Hoehne 2534* and *2535* (syntypes: SP?).

Acacia stenocarpa Malme, Ark. Bot. 23A: 46. 1931, non Hochst. ex Richard (1847). – TYPE: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO: Corumbá, in silva satis clara regionis calcariae, 19 Dec 1902, *G. O. A. Malme 2731* (lectotype, designated here: S) [paralectotype: *Malme 2731a* (S)]. NOTE: *Acacia stenocarpa* Hochst. ex A. Richard (1847) is referable to an African species of the genus *Vachellia*.

Senegalia turbacensis Britton & Killip, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 35: 146. 1936. – TYPE: COLOMBIA. BOLÍVAR: thicket, vicinity of Turbaco, alt. 200-300 m, 14 Nov 1926, *E. P. Killip and Smith 14482* (holotype: NY; isotypes: A, GH, US).

Acacia tenuifolia (L.) Willd. var. *veraensis* Kitanov, Ann. Univ. Sofia Fac. Biol. 64(2): 60. 1972. – TYPE: CUBA. "1969/1970", *Kitanov s. n.* (holotype: not seen).

77. **SENEGALIA TENUIFOLIA** (L.) Britton & Rose var. **PRODUCTA** (Grimes) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia tenuifolia* (L.) Willd. var. *producta* Grimes, Brittonia 44: 267. 1992. – TYPE: SURINAM. Common in riverine forest, 2-10 km below confluences with Oost River, Lucie River, alt. 225 m, 4 Sep 1963, *H. S. Irwin, G. T. Prance, T. R. Soderstrom, and N. Holmgren 55373* (holotype: NY).

SENEGALIA TENUIFOLIA (L.) Britton & Rose var. **TENUIFOLIA**

78. **SENEGALIA TRIJUGA** (Rizzini) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia trijuga* Rizzini, Rodriguésia 28(41): 166. 1976. – TYPE: BRAZIL. PIAUÍ: caatinga ad São Raimundo Nonató, Fazenda Vereda, 21 Sep 1973, *D. P. Lima 13232* (holotype: RB).

79. **SENEGALIA TUBULIFERA** (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia tubulifera* Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 520. 1842. – TYPE: PERU. 1835, *Mathews 1568* (holotype: K).

Acacia rynchocarpa Rusby, Bull. New York Bot. Gard. 8: 90. 1912. – TYPE: BOLIVIA. Apolo, alt. 4800 ft., 2 Jul 1902, *R. S. Williams 1508* [holotype: NY (K photo, MEXU photo, NY photo); isotypes: BM].

80. **SENEGALIA TUCUMANENSIS** (Griseb.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia tucumanensis* Griseb., Pl. Lorentz. 87. 1874a. – TYPE: ARGENTINA. TUCUMÁN: Siambón, Sierra de Tucumán, Mar 1872, *P. G. Lorentz 737* [lectotype (Burkart 1979): GOET; isolectotypes: CORD, SI]; [paralectotype: *P. G. Lorentz 220*]. NOTE: Published at nearly the same time in Grisebach (1874b). See Cialdella (1984) for more information on types.

Acacia tucumanensis Griseb. var. *subscandens* Griseb., Pl. Lorentz. 87. 1874a; *Acacia riparia* Kunth var. *subscandens* (Griseb.) Griseb. Symb. fl. argent. 122. 1879b. – TYPE: ARGENTINA. TUCUMÁN: Juntas, Sierra de Tucumán, 21 Mar 1872, *P. G. Lorentz 101* (holotype: GOET; isotype: CORD, SI). NOTE: Published at

nearly the same time in Grisebach (1874a). See Cialdella (1984, 1997) for additional information concerning the type.

Acacia riparia Kunth var. *tucumanensis* Griseb., Symb. fl. argent. 121. 1879b. – TYPE: ARGENTINA. TUCUMÁN: Siambón, Sierra de Tucumán, Mar 1872, *P. G. Lorentz 268* [holotype: GOET; isotypes: CORD, K, SI]. NOTE: Published at nearly the same time in Grisebach (1879a).

Acacia riparia Kunth var. *argentinensis* Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba) 26: 220. (pl. 221, 223). 1921. – TYPE: ARGENTINA. No type cited. NOTE: We have followed Cialdella (1984, 1997) in regarding this name as a synonym of *Acacia tucumanensis* Griseb.

81. **SENEGALIA VELUTINA** (DC.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia velutina* DC., Prod. 2: 459. 1825; *Manganaroa velutina* (DC.) Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba) 26: 272. 1921. – TYPE: BRAZIL. RIO DE JANEIRO: [holotype: G (F photo, MO photo, SI photo); isotype: G].

Acacia velutina DC. var. *monadena* Hassl., Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 16: 153. 1920. – TYPE: No type cited.

Acacia velutina DC. var. *monadena* Hassl. f. *inermis* Hassl., Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 16: 154. 1920. – TYPE: PARAGUAY. No type cited.

Acacia velutina DC. var. *monadena* Hassl. f. *ferox* Hassl., Feddes Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 16: 153. 1920. – TYPE: PARAGUAY. In altoplinitie et decliviis Sierra de Maracayú, 1898-1900, *E. Hassler 5347* (holotype: G?; isotype: K).

Manganaroa velutina (DC.) Speg. var. *glabrescens* Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba). 26: 272. 1921; *Acacia velutina* DC. var. *glabrescens* (Speg.) Burkart, Legum. Argent., ed. 2: 541. 1952. – TYPE: ARGENTINA. MISIONES: Campo de las Cuyas, Feb. 1907, *K. Fiebrig 6229* (LPS 10410) [lectotype: (Burkart 1979): LP]. NOTE: There are two sheets in the folder, both with the same numbers. One of

them was designated as the lectotype by Burkart (1979). See Gutiérrez et al. (2002) for more information on the types.

82. **SENEGALIA VISCO** (Lorentz ex Griseb.) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia visco* Lorentz ex Griseb., Pl. Lorentz. 87. 1874b (as *Acacia visite*). – TYPE: ARGENTINA. CATAMARCA: Fuerte de Andalgalá ad rivulos, 13 Jan 1872, *P. G. Lorentz 269* (holotype: unknown; isotypes: CORD, SI). NOTE: Grisebach (1879a) indicated that he emended an earlier species description and replaced the name *Acacia visite* with *Acacia visco* Lorentz ex Grisebach (1874a,b).

Acacia concinna Philippi, Anales Univ. Chile 36. 2: 170. 1870, nom. illeg., non DeCandolle (1825). – TYPE: ARGENTINA. Mendoza, in *hortis, Philippi s.n.* [holotype: SGO (SI photo); isotypes: SI fragment]. NOTE: *Acacia concinna* DeCandolle (1825) is a species of *Senegalia* from the East Indies.

Acacia polyphylla Clos. in Gay, Fl. Chil. 2: 254. 1846. non DeCandolle (1813). *Lysiloma polyphylla* (Clos) Benth., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 30: 535. 1875. – TYPE: CHILE. Pcia. Coquimbo, San Isidro, 1836, *an culta* (holotype: SGO; isotypes: SI fragment).

Acacia platensis Mang., Anales Soc. Ci. Argent. 87: 128. (fig. 12, 13). 1919; *Manganaroa platensis* (Mang.) Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba). 26: 254. 1921. – TYPE: No type cited. NOTE: According to Cialdella (1984), a type is available at LP, but we found no specimen cited in Manganaro (1919).

Manganaroa subsericea Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Ci. (Córdoba). 26: 267. 1921. – TYPE: ARGENTINA. SALTA: In dumetis montanis praeandinis, locis Quebrada de Guachipas et Pampa grande vocatis, *C. L. Spegazzini s.n.* (LPS 14305) [lectotype, here designated: LP]; [paralectotype: Prov. Buenos Aires, La Plata, Jardín Botánico “Facultad de Agron.”, *C. Spegazzini s.n.* (LPS 14304) (LP)]. NOTE: See Cialdella (1984, 1997) and Gutiérrez et al. (2002) for further information on the type. In the opinion of the latter authors, both specimens may represent the same accession of plant material.

83. **SENEGALIA VOGELIANA** (Steud.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 116. 1928. *Acacia vogeliana* Steud., Nomencl. bot. 2: 1: 9. 1840. *Lysiloma vogeliana* (Britton & Rose) Stehlé, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris. Ser. 18: 193. 1946. – TYPE: HAITI: Santo Domingo, 1839, C. A. Ehrenberg s.n. [holotype: B, destroyed (K photo); lectotype: designated here: NY; isotype: US fragment]. NOTE: Most recent workers do not consider this species to be a member of the genus *Lysiloma* (Barneby and Zannoni, 1989; Barneby and Grimes, 1996). Howard (1988), in contrast, placed the name *Acacia vogeliana* Steudel in synonymy under *Lysiloma ambigua* Urban. In contrast to other *Lysiloma* species, which possess extended monadelphous filament tubes, the filaments of the stamens are at most very shortly united at the base, a characteristic of many *Acacia* species.

Acacia ambigua Vogel, Linnaea 10: 600. 1836, nom. illeg., non Hoffmannsegg (1826). *Lysiloma ambigua* Urban, Ark. Bot. 22A(8): 28. 1928. – TYPE: HAITI. S. Domingo, Plaine prés de Port-au-Prince, 1828-1831, C. A. Ehrenberg 274 [holotype: B, destroyed; lectotype: here designated: HAL (K photo)].

84. **SENEGALIA WEBERBAUERI** (Harms) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia weberbaueri* Harms., Feddes Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 16: 351. 1920. – TYPE: PERU. CAJAMARCA: Prov. Jaén, between Jaén and Bellavista, Apr 1912, A. Weberbauer 6209 [holotype: B, destroyed (F photo); isotypes: F, MO, US].

85. **SENEGALIA WRIGHTII** (Benth.) Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 110. 1928; *Acacia wrightii* Benth. in A. Gray, Pl. wright. 1: 64. 1852; *Acacia greggii* A. Gray var. *wrightii* (Benth.) Isely, Sida 3: 378. 1969. – TYPE: UNITED STATES. TEXAS: Expedition from Western Texas to El Paso, New Mexico, hills of Rio Grande and east to San Antonio, May-Oct 1849, C. Wright 173 (holotype: GH, isotype NY, US). NOTE: See Isely (1969, 1973, 1998) and Glass (2003) for more information on the types.

NAME IN PRESS

Acacia kelloggiana A. M. Carter & Rudd, Madroño 28: 221. (figs. 1-2). 1981. – TYPE: MEXICO. BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR, Sierra de la Giganta, vicinity of La Matancita, alt. 690-750 m, 13 Oct 1966, A. M. Carter and M. Sousa 5152 (holotype: UC; isotypes: BM, MEXU, US). NOTE: For more information on this species see Glass (2003). This species is in the process of being transferred to the genus *Senegalia* (Glass and Seigler in review).

INCERTAE SEDIS

Only names that appear to be referable to *Senegalia* are considered here:

Acacia intsioides DC., Prod. 2: 464. 1825. Neither the fruit or the country of origin of this taxon is known; we have excluded it from American *Senegalia*. This is probably an Asian species of *Senegalia*.

Acacia oligophylla Hoffsgg., Verz. Pfl.-Kult. Suppl. 201. (#106). 1826. *Acacia oligophylla* Hoffsgg. ex DC. Prod. 2: 471. 1825. This name was published by Hoffmannsegg (1826) and cited in De Candolle (1825) as Hoffmannsegg (1824). We exclude this taxon because of doubts about the identity of the species (Bentham 1842, p. 523), because no type is cited or known to be extant, and the origin of the material is vague.

Acacia plumosa Lowe, Bot. Mag., n. s. 8: (tab. 3366). Nov. 1834. nom. illeg. non *A. plumosa* Mart. ex Colla (1834). – TYPE: no type cited. NOTE: Probably from Brazil, but described from a specimen cultivated in Madeira. Not *Acacia plumosa* Martius ex Colla (1834), which was published in July 1834, making Lowe's name (Lowe 1834), which was published in November 1834, a later homonym in the genus *Acacia*.

Acacia plumosa Martius ex Colla, Herb. Pedemont. 2: 267. 1834. – TYPE: BRAZIL. Villa Nova. [holotype: no type cited]. NOTE: Based on the description this taxon is referable to the genus *Senegalia*.

Location of type materials will be required to determine the status of this species.

EXCLUDED NAMES

Mimosa fluminensis Vell., Fl. flumin. 11: 55. (t. 38). 1827; *Mimosa paratyensis* Vell., Fl. flumin. 11: 60. (pl. 41). 1827; *Mimosa plana* Vell., Fl. flumin. 11: 111. tab. 28 (not tab. 10). 1827; and *Mimosa quadrangularis* Vell., Fl. flumin. 11: (t. 36). 1827. These taxa are probably *Senegalia* species, but it is not possible to identify them with certainty from Vellozo's plates. In any case, the plates of Vellozo cannot be considered as type material because they were made from his drawings after he had died. Apparently no specimens nor his original drawings exist.

Senegalia striata (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Pittier, Supl. Pl. Usual. Venez. 36. 1939; *Acacia striata* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd., Sp. Pl. 4(2): 1089. 1806, described from America meridionali by Willdenow (holotype: B-Willd.) and often attributed to *Senegalia*, does not, in our judgement, belong to that genus.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to thank several colleagues for advice concerning questions of nomenclature and general taxonomic advice. Among these are: Fred Barrie, J. Lee Crane, K. N. Gandhi, Bruce R. Maslin, Mario Sousa, Gordon Tucker, Paul Wilson, and James Zarucchi. The views and conclusions (and errors) in this manuscript are our own and do not necessarily reflect any of their judgements. We wish to acknowledge support by the National Science Foundation (NSF DEB 04-15803) and by the American Philosophical Society (1992).

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Appendix 1. Species used in this study. Genbank numbers are for the *matK* and *trnL* chloroplast DNA regions. Provisional names used for taxa that may be referred to *Vachellia* or *Senegalia* in future studies have been given in parentheses.

Genus	Species	Voucher/ Collector	Genbank
Acacia	<i>lycopodiifolia</i>	CANB 615616	DQ371879
Acacia	<i>mearnsii</i>	CANB 615612	AF523110
Acacia	<i>melanoxydon</i>	CANB 615580	AF274166, AF195699, AF195680
Acacia	<i>galpinii</i>	CANB 615736	AF523098, AF522988
Acacia	<i>visco</i>	CANB 615607	AF523116, AF522982
"Acacia"	<i>angustissima</i>	DS15993	DQ371887, DQ371872
"Acacia"	<i>boliviana</i>	CANB 615555	AF274144
"Acacia"	<i>glauca</i>	DLEG96- 02580	DQ371880, DQ371857
"Mariosousa"	<i>coulteri</i>	DS15953	DQ371893, DQ371868
"Mariosousa"	<i>dolichostachya</i>	DS16035	DQ371892, DQ371866
"Mariosousa"	<i>salazari</i>	DS15978	DQ371888, DQ371865
"Mariosousa"	<i>usumacintensis</i>	DS16025	DQ371889, DQ371863
"Mariosousa"	<i>willardiana</i>	DLEG 89- 0143	AY386898, DQ371862
Senegalia	<i>berlandieri</i>	CANB 615596	AF274145, AF522978
Senegalia	<i>gilliesii</i>	DLEG94- 0167	DQ371882, DQ371860
Senegalia	<i>picachensis</i>	DS16042	DQ371895, DQ371858
Senegalia	<i>picachensis</i>	DS15981	DQ371885, DQ371871
Senegalia	<i>polyphylla</i>	DELEP 910150	AF274147, AF522980
Senegalia	<i>roemeriana</i>	CANB 615608	AF523099, AF522977
Senegalia	<i>sororia</i>	DS16067	DQ371876, DQ371859

