

SYNOPSIS AND TYPIIFICATION OF THE PASSIFLORACEAE NAMES IN RAFINESQUE'S PUBLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

We discuss the names published and cited by Rafinesque between 1818 and 1838 that are relevant to the Passifloraceae sensu stricto and designate types and lectotypes when needed. An effort is made to preserve generic and infrageneric nomenclature through the choice of type species. The currently accepted names are given.

Passiflora L. (Linnaeus 1753: 955) with 600+ species (MacDougal & Feuillet, unpublished results) is the largest genus of the Passifloraceae s. str. Its species are mostly distributed in the New World with 14 species native in the continental USA (Goldman & MacDougal, 2015), including *P. incarnata* L., the type of the genus. Infrageneric categories have been described, split, and regrouped in various ways; new names and new combinations have been made by many authors; ex.: Jussieu (1789: 397–399); Rafinesque (1836: 102–104 [published mid-1838]); Bory (1819: 129–156); de Candolle (1822: 435–436; 1828: 321–337); Labillardière (1825: 78–79); Reichenbach (1828–1829: 132); Roemer (1846: 125–207); Karsten (1857: 438; 1860: 77, t. 38); Masters (1871: 625–639; 1872: 536–620); Triana & Planchon (1873: 126–180); Harms (1893: 86–92; 1925: 495–507); Cortés (1897: 73–74); Killip (1938: 24–76); Escobar (1988); Cervi (1997: 6–10); Feuillet & MacDougal (2003: 35–38); MacDougal & Feuillet (2004: 27–31). The current concept of a large genus *Passiflora* including *Tetrastylis* Barb. Rodr. (Barbosa Rodrigues 1882: 260), *Tetrapathea* Rchb. (Reichenbach 1828–1829: 132), and *Hollrungia* K. Schum. (Schumann 1887: 212) is supported by molecular data (Muschner et al. 2003; Yockteng & Nadot 2004; Krosnick & Freudenstein 2005; Hansen et al. 2006; Hearn 2006; Krosnick et al. 2013).

Because Rafinesque published in the first half of the 19th century and because he commonly redefined or replaced earlier names, including his own, with names he liked better, it is important to typify the generic and subgeneric names to stabilize their identity and when possible to avoid disturbing the currently accepted nomenclature. Rafinesque wrote prolifically on many disciplines: zoology, botany, geology, chemistry, mathematics, inventions, semiology, literature, meteorology, linguistics, anthropology ... in English, French, Italian, Latin ... (Warren 2004), but described taxa with a great economy of words and even letters as shown below. In his pamphlet titled *Neogenyton*,

Rafinesque (1825) described 66 new genera in four pages. Obviously, this style is detrimental to clarity.

Merrill (1949: 170–171) listed the 17 generic and infrageneric names published by Rafinesque (1818, 1819, 1836) in the Passifloraceae. Names are listed alphabetically, regardless of rank, with place of publication, status, species included. Merrill used only once the word 'type', much less than Rafinesque himself (1836).

RAFINESQUE'S SOMEWHAT CRYPTIC ABBREVIATIONS

Ad. = Michel Adanson (Adans.)

Andr. rep. = The botanist's repository vol. 5; text by John Kennedy 1802 (J. Kenn.); painting/engraving by Henry Charles Andrews (Andrews)

b. m. or b. mag. = Curtis's Botanical Magazine

Dec. = Augustin Pyrame de Candolle (DC.)

diff. = differs

do = ditto

G. = genus

J. or Jus. = Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (Juss.)

M. M. = American Monthly Magazine

N. [in 1818] = new

N [in 1819 & 1825] = Thomas Nuttall (Nutt.)

N [in 1836] = Noel Martin Joseph de Necker (Neck.)

N. G. = new genus

P. [in 1819] = Frederick Traugott Pursh (Pursh)

P. [in 1836] = Christiaan Hendrick Persoon (Pers.)

Pas. = *Passiflora*

R. = Constantin Samuel Rafinesque (Raf.)

Rheed. = Hendrik Adriaan van Rhee (Rheede), a pre-Linnean

Sm. = James Edward Smith (Sm.)

sq. = *squamis*

T. = Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (Tourn.), a pre-Linnean

tacs. = *Tacsonia*

W. = Carl Ludwig Willdenow (Willd.)

NOMENCLATURE

Rafinesque's names that belong in the Passifloraceae are presented in chronological order of publication, and for each date in alphabetical order. For each, the original text, usually very short, is cited in its entirety. In the quotes we follow the original fonts, except for the occasional characters in bold in the original that are not always very obvious. The types are cited or designated as well as the basionyms, and the currently accepted names are given.

A. 1815 Tableau de l'Univers

"PASSIFLOREA. Ex. G. *Passiflora* L. *Murucuia* Juss."

PASSIFLORACEAE Raf. (1815: 182, as "PASSIFLOREA"), later homonym.

= Passifloraceae Juss. (1805a) ex Roussel (1806: 334, as "Passifloreae"); nom. cons.

B. *Baldwinia* versus *Balduinia* 1818–1819

Rafinesque (Feb 1818: 267) wrote:

"102. *Passiflora peltata*, must form the N.G. *Baldwinia*"

without reference to the author or the publication of *Passiflora peltata* Cav. (1790: 447). Because there is no description and no reference to a previously published description, *Baldwinia* Raf. (1818) is invalid (McNeill et al. 2012: Art. 38.1) and *Balduina* Nutt. is a valid name in the Asteraceae.

Rafinesque later wrote (1819: 260):

“49. *Passiflora peltata*, P., doit former un nouveau genre *Balduinia*, Raf. M. M., (janv.1818)
50. Le genre *Balduinia*, N., doit donc être changé en *Endorima*, Raf. M. M., 1819”

It could be argued that, in comment 49, “P.” for Pursh [1814: 445] associated with the orthographic variant is an indirect reference to a previously published description although Pursh cited Cavanilles (1790: t. 274) only as second (of three) reference after Willdenow (1800: 617 [Jan 1802]) who himself gave first his own signed description and then cited Cavanilles (1790: 447, t. 274), Tournefort (1700: 240), and Plumier (1693: 70, t. 85). Nevertheless, as noted in comment 50, *Balduina* Nutt., *nom. cons.*, (ASTERACEAE; Nuttall July 1818, 2: 175) is similar to *Baldwinia*. So *Balduinia* Raf. (1819), the most recent, is illegitimate (McNeill et al. 2012: Art. 60.Rec. 60B).

Baldwinia Raf. 1818: 267; invalid: no description.

Balduinia Raf. 1819: 260; orth. var.; illegitimate: later homonym of *Balduinia* Nutt. 1818.

Both based on *Passiflora peltata* Cav. 1790: 447, t. 274.

= ***Passiflora*** L. 1753

Index Kewensis (Jackson 1895) and IPNI (consulted 29 Sep 2017) cite *Baldwinia peltata*, but Rafinesque did not associate the two words in 1818 or 1819. Then in 1836 [1838] he placed *P. peltata* in *Meioperis* (see below). *Baldwinia peltata* Raf. ex Jackson, Index Kew. 1: 265. 1895; invalid: new combination in an invalid genus, with no intention to describe the genus.

Type: Based on *Passiflora peltata* Cav.

= ***Passiflora suberosa*** L. (1753: 958) subsp. ***suberosa***.

Notes: In the Asteraceae, *Endorima* Raf. (1819: 260) is an illegitimate renaming of *Balduina* Nutt. (July 1818: 175) which is conserved against *Mnesiteon* Raf. (Oct–Dec 1817: 67).

C. 1836 Flora Telluriana [published mid-1838]

1. *Blephistelma* Raf. (1836: 103) [mid-1838]

“1128. BLEPHISTELMA R. (cil. crown) diff. Passifl. cal. tubuloso, petalis brevis, nect. tubul. lobato ciliato—Type: *Bl. aurantia* Raf. Murucuia do P. passifl. do Forst. W. Sm. Andr. rep. t. 295. fol. glabris 3-5lobis obt. New Caledon.”

Blephistelma is a superfluous renaming of *Disemma* Labill. (1825: 78, t. 79); same type.

Type: *Blephistelma aurantia* Raf. (Rafinesque 1836: 103) [mid-1838]. = *Disemma aurantia* (G. Forst.) Labill. (1825: 78, t. 79). = ***Passiflora aurantia*** G. Forst. (Forster 1786: 62).

= ***Passiflora*** L. 1753

2. *Erndelia* Raf. (1836: 104) [mid-1838]

“1133. ERNDELIA Raf. non Necker, diff. Tacsonia cal. et cor. apex reflexa, corona duplice concentrica—Type *E. reflexiflora* Raf. Pas. do Cav. Tacs. do Pers.”

Not *Erndelia* Neck. (Necker 1790 [see *Murucuia* below]; published in an opera utiq. oppr. See McNeill (2006), App. VI: 483). Not *Erndlia* Giseke (1792: 199, 209) ZINGIBERACEAE.

Type: *Erndelia reflexiflora* (Cav. 1799: 15, t. 425) Raf. = ***Passiflora reflexiflora*** Cav. 1799: 15, t. 425.
= ***Passiflora*** L. 1753

3. *Macrophora* Raf. (1836: 103) [mid-1838]

“1125. MACROPHORA Raf. diff. Passifl. cal. tubo brevi, gynophoro longissimo, nect. dupl. series, stam. dilat. planis basi coactilis, antheris magnis—Type *M. sanguinea* Raf. Pass. do Sm. &c fol. 3lobis serratis acutis egland. cal. et ovar. toment. Antilles”

Type: *Macrophora sanguinea* (Sm.) Raf. 1836: 103 [mid-1838]. = *Passiflora sanguinea* Sm. (Smith 1814, 26(2): *Passiflora* N° 45). = ***Passiflora quadriglandulosa*** Rodschied (1794: 77).
= ***Passiflora*** L. 1753

4. *Meioperis* Raf. (1836: 103) [mid-1838].

“1126. MEIOPERIS Raf. diff. Passifl. cal. 5part. petalis nullis, corona duplex, nect. sepe simplex planum—Types *M. peltata*, *suberosa*, *minima*[,] *pallida*, *multiflora*, *angustifolia*, *pannosa*, *hederacea* &c, all *Passifloras*”

See under *Baldwinia* (above).

Lectotype here designated: *Meioperis peltata* (Cav. 1790: 447, t. 274) Raf. (1836: 103) [mid-1838].
= *Passiflora peltata* Cav. = ***Passiflora suberosa*** L. (1753: 958) subsp. ***suberosa***.
= ***Passiflora*** L. 1753

Meioperis angustifolia (Sw.) Raf. 1836: 103 [mid-1838]. = *Passiflora angustifolia* Sw. (1788: 97). = ***Passiflora suberosa*** L. (1753: 958) subsp. ***suberosa***.

Meioperis hederacea (Cav.) Raf. 1836: 103 [mid-1838]. = *Passiflora hederacea* Cav. (1790: 448). = ***Passiflora suberosa*** L. (1753: 958) subsp. ***suberosa***.

Meioperis minima (L.) Raf. 1836: 103 [mid-1838]. = *Passiflora minima* L. (1753: 959). = ***Passiflora pallida*** L. (1753: 955).

Meioperis multiflora (L.) Raf. 1836: 103 [mid-1838]. = ***Passiflora multiflora*** L. (1753: 956).

Meioperis pallida (L. 1753: 955) Raf. 1836: 103 [mid-1838]. = ***Passiflora pallida*** L.

Meioperis pannosa (Sm.) Raf. (1836: 103) [mid-1838]. = *Passiflora pannosa* Sm. (1814: *Passiflora* no 28). = ***Passiflora sexflora*** Juss. 1805a: 110, t. 37:1.

Meioperis suberosa (L.) Raf. 1836: 103 [mid-1838]. = ***Passiflora suberosa*** L. (1753: 958).

5. *Modecca* Lam. 1797: 208

“1124. MODECCA Rheed. Jaq. diff Passifl. dioica, cal. tubul. 5fido. petalis 5, nect. sq. 5-10, stam. 5 liberis, ov. vix stipit. capsula 3valvis polysperma—Several Sp. 6 in Jaq. deviating by the free stamens and valvular capsule. Blended in India with the *Convolv.* called also *Modecca*, compare with the *Euphorbides*”

No species cited. “*Modecca* Rheed.” orth. var. for *Modecca* Rheede 1688 (39–40, tab. 20).

Lectotype designated by Wilde (1971 (18): 20–23): *M. palmata* Lam. (1897; 4: 208). = ***Adenia palmata*** (Lam.) Engler (1891: 375).

= *Modecca* Lamarck 1797: 208 = ***Adenia*** Forsskål 1775: 77.

6. *Murucuia* [Tournefort 1694: vol. 1: 207; vol. 2: t. 125] Mill., Gard. Dict. Abr., ed. 4. 1754: vol. 2, pages not numbered.

“1127. MURUCUIA T. Jus. Pers. *Erndelia* Necker, diff. Passifl. cal. basi urceolatus, nect. tubuloso truncato—Type *M. ocellata* Pers. Pas. murucuia L. auct.—Persoon [1807: 222] had 3 sp. in this G. each being types of genera” [of Rafinesque; see *Blephistelma* above and *Peremis* below]

Type: *Murucuia lunata* Medik. (designated by Medicus 1787: 97). = ***Passiflora murucuia* L. 1753: 957.** *Murucuia ocellata* Pers. (1807: 222) has *Passiflora murucuia* in its synonymy.
= ***Passiflora* L. 1753**

7. *Odostelma* Raf. (1836: 104) [mid-1838]

“1132. ODOSTELMA Raf. (toothed crown) diff. Tacsonia, corona dentata non glandulosa, stam. filam. planis—Types *O. pedunculata* and *adulterina* Raf. Tacsonia do auct.”

Type: 2 syntypes. **Lectotype here designated:** *O. adulterina* (L. f.) Raf., Fl. Tellur. 4: 103. 1836. [mid-1838]. = ***Passiflora adulterina* L.f. (1781: 408; published Apr 1782)**
= ***Passiflora* L. 1753**

Odostelma adulterina Raf., Fl. Tellur. 4: 104. 1836; [mid-1838] = ***Passiflora adulterina* L. f. (1781: 408) [published Apr 1782]**

Odostelma pedunculata Raf. 1836: 104 [mid-1838]. Probably an error for *P. peduncularis* Cav. If so
= ***Passiflora peduncularis* Cav. 1799: 15, t. 426.**

8. *Passiflora* Raf. 1836: 102 [mid-1838]; “non L.”

“1121. PASSIFLORA Raf. non L. This G. was badly understood by the Linneists, but reformed by Jussieu. Mine has *Perigono colorato basi urceol. limbo 10partito colorato, 5 alt. petaliformis. Corona multipartita. interna nectarif. basi urceol. gynophoro stam. 5 gerens basi connatis, stylis 3, fruct. bacca vel. pepo (cysto Neck) uniloc. polysp. placentas 3, sem. arillatis*—Many sp. in 3 subgenera—1 *Granadilla* Ad. no involucre—2 *Maracoe* Raf. fl. involucre”. [Rafinesque does not list a third subgenus; 3 might be a misprinting for 2]

Type: No species cited. Illegitimate: later homonym.
= ***Passiflora* L. 1753**

8a. Subg. *Granadilla* (Adans. 1763: 408) Raf. 1836: 102 [mid-1838].

[*Passiflora* subg.] “1 *Granadilla* Ad. no involucre”

No species cited. The basionym *Granadilla* Mill. (1754: alphabetical treatment, no page numbers) includes the type of *Passiflora* L. in its non-binominal form. In Adanson (1763: 563), the author cited by Rafinesque, *Granadilla* Monardes (1580: pages not numbered) includes *Passiflora* L.
= ***Passiflora* L. subg. *Passiflora***

Notes: The use and text of *Granadilla* by Monardes must date from 1574, but we have seen only the 1580 reprint reputed unchanged of the 1565, 1569 and 1574 parts of his *Historia medicinal: de las cosas que se traen de nuestras Indias Occidentales, que sirven en Medicina*. In the reprint, *Granadilla* is in part 3 (sheet 89 of the whole reprint).

Passiflora subg. *Granadilla* (P. Miller) Rchb. Consp. 132 (Dec 1828–Mar 1829) should be **Passiflora** L. subg. **Passiflora**.

The lectotypification of *Passiflora* subg. *Granadilla* (Medic.) Mast. (Trans. Linn. Soc. 27: 635. 1871) is superfluous. = **Passiflora** L. subg. **Passiflora**

Granadilla P. Miller, Gard. Dict. Abr. ed. 4 (unpaged). 28 Jan 1754. [*Granadilla* was made superfluous (but not illegitimate) by the latter choice of *Passiflora incarnata* L. 1753 as the lectotype of *Passiflora* L. (Killip 1938: 24; cf. Jarvis et al. 1992: 567). As a subgenus of *Passiflora*, *Granadilla* was lectotypified by Killip (1938) who selected *Passiflora caerulea* L. 1753. At the same time Killip placed *Passiflora incarnata* in subgenus *Granadilla*, and accepted it as the lectotype of the genus. According to the “Code” (McNeill et al. 2012, ICBN, art. 22.1), this subgenus should be called *Passiflora* subg. *Passiflora* and have *Passiflora incarnata* for type.

= **Passiflora** L. 1753.

Passiflora subg. *Granadilla* (Mill.) Rchb. (1828–1829) is a superfluous combination, as well and its lectotypification by Killip (1938: 30; *P. caerulea* L.) is invalid as the subgenus includes the type of *Passiflora* (*P. incarnata* L.). Subgenus *Granadilla* was used well into the 20th century and accredited to various authors like (Medik.) Mast. by Killip (1938: 29).

8b. Subg. *Maracoea* Raf., *Flora Tellur.* 4: 102. 1836. [mid-1838]

[*Passiflora* subg.] “2 *Maracoea* Raf. fl. involucre”

Type: no species listed. Type **here designated:** *Passiflora incarnata* L. 1753: 959.
= **Passiflora** L. subg. **Passiflora**

Notes: *Maracoea* is undoubtedly derived from maracoc or maracock, one of the vernacular names of *Passiflora incarnata* (type of *Passiflora* L.) reported from Virginia in the XVII^e century by Captain John Smith. There is no indication in the protologue of the species it may include, and the text, “Fl. involucre”, could match most species of *Passiflora* subg. *Passiflora*.

Captain John Smith, President of Virginia (for a couple of months) and perhaps most famous for his relationship with Pocahontas, noted in his diary the common Algonquian name of “Maracock” for a cultivated plant, most surely *Passiflora incarnata*. It is mentioned and illustrated by Parkinson (1629: 393–396) as “Jesuites Maracoc” (see also Endersby 2007: 31; Kugler 1995; and Kugler and King 2004). The similarity of the words *maracock*, *maracoea*, *mbaracuja*, *murucuja*, and *murucuia*, all vulgar names used for centuries in Virginia and the West Indies and Brazil for kinds of passionflowers, is surely not a coincidence, but we have not seen a satisfactory explanation of its real origin.

9. *Peremis* Raf., *Fl. Tellur.* 4: 104. 1836. [mid-1838]

“1129. PEREMIS Raf. (around half) diff. Passifl. no petals, calix globular—Type *P. orbiculata* R. Murucuia P. Passifl. Cav.”

Type: *Peremis orbiculata* (Cav. Diss. 10, Decima Diss. Bot. 456) Raf. 1836: 104.
Peremis orbiculata (Cav.) Raf., *Fl. Tellur.* 4: 104. 1836. [mid-1838]. = **Passiflora orbiculata** Cav. (1790: 456).
= **Passiflora** L. 1753

10. *Pericodia* Raf., Fl. Tellur. 4: 104. 1836. [mid-1838]

“1134. PERICODIA R. diff. Pass. fl. cal. campanul. lac. subul. petalis dilat. nect. plicato—
Type *P. perfoliata* Raf. Passifl. do L.”

Type: *Pericodia perfoliata* (L.) Raf. 1836: 104.

Pericodia perfoliata (L.) Raf., Fl. Tellur. 4: 104. 1836 [mid-1838]. = ***Passiflora perfoliata* L.** (1753: 956).

= ***Passiflora* L.** 1753

11. *Synactila* Raf., Fl. Tellur. 4: 104. 1836. [mid-1838]

“1130. SYNACTILA Raf. (un. rays) diff. Passi . no petals, rays of nectary united at the base in a cyl. crown inserted on the tubular 5parted calyx.—Type *S. viridiflora* R. Pass do Cav. W.”

Type: *Synactila viridiflora* (Cav.) Raf.

Synactila viridiflora (Cav.) Raf., Fl. Tellur. 4: 104. 1836. [mid-1838]. = ***Passiflora viridiflora* Cav.** (1799: 15, t. 424)

= ***Passiflora* L.** 1753

12. *Tacsonia* Juss. 1789: 398

“1131. TACSONIA Juss. diff. Passifl. cal. tubul. 10fidus, coloratus, corona glandulis, gynophoro elongato—Many sp. in 4 subgenera.”

12a. *Tacsonia* subg. *Balostis* Raf., Flora Tell. 4: 104. 1836. [mid-1838]

[*Tacsonia* subgen.] “4. *Balostis* R. Cal. globoso, type *P. glauca* auct. is it a Genus? how is the crown?”

The description, “cal. globoso”, does not match the funnel-shaped floral tube of *P. glauca* Bonpland (1808: 76, t. 22), but it fits slightly better the campanulate hypanthium of *Passiflora glauca* Aiton (1789: 308).

Lectotype (designated by Merrill 1949: 170): *Passiflora glauca* Aiton (= ***P. stipulata* Aubl.** 1775: 830, t. 325).

= ***Passiflora* subg. *Passiflora***

12b. *Tacsonia* subg. *Perimna* Raf., Flora Tell. 4: 104. 1836 [mid-1838]

[*Tacsonia* subgen.] “1. *Perimna* Raf. invol. nullis”

Rafinesque did not cite any species. A species, published in a work cited by Rafinesque (1836), that has three inconspicuous small bracts inserted at different levels is chosen as the type.

Type here designated: *Tacsonia glandulosa* (Cav.) Juss. 1805b: 391. = ***Passiflora glandulosa* Cav.** 1790: 453, t. 281.

= ***Passiflora* subg. *Passiflora***

12c. *Tacsonia* Juss. subg. *Siphostegia* Rafinesque 1836: 104 [mid-1838]

[*Tacsonia* subgen.] “3. *Siphostegia* Raf. invol. tubuloso”

Rafinesque did not cite any species. A species well known at the time and having the bracts partly fused in a tubular structure is *Tacsonia mixta* (L.f.) Juss. (1805b: 394).

Lectotype here designated: *Tacsonia mixta* (L.f.) Juss. = ***Passiflora mixta*** L. f. 1781: 408 [Jan 1782].

= ***Passiflora*** subg. ***Passiflora***

12d. *Tacsonia* Juss. subg. *Tristegia* Rafinesque 1836: 104 [mid-1838]

[*Tacsonia* subgen.] “2 *Tristegia* Raf. invol. 3phylo”

Rafinesque did not cite any species. A species that has three small bracts, published in a work cited by Rafinesque (1836), is chosen as the type. It has 3 bracts free and involucre.

Type here designated: *Tacsonia pinnatistipula* (Cav.) Juss. 1805b: 393. = ***Passiflora pinnatistipula*** Cav. (1799: 428)

= ***Passiflora*** subg. ***Passiflora***

13. *Tripsilina* Raf. 1836: 103 [mid-1838]

“1122. TRIPSILINA Raf. diff. Passiflora, fl. involucri bipinnatif. petalis cal. eq. nect. filif. brevis, capsula inflata, placentas 3 internis seminiferis—Type *Tr. fetida* R. Pas. do L. b. m. 2619, seen alive. All the capsular sp. must be divided of course from the baccate kinds.”

Type: *Tripsilina foetida* (L.) Rafinesque 1836: 103 [mid-1838] “as “*fetida*”. = ***Passiflora foetida*** L. 1753: 959.

= ***Passiflora*** L. 1753

Note: *Passiflora foetida* fruits are not capsular, but the berries are indeed inflated and have a thin somewhat dry pericarp, unlike most of the other “baccate kinds”.

14. *Xerogona* Raf. (1836: 103) [mid-1838].

“1123. XEROGONA Raf. diff. Passifl. petalis brevior, corona brevi, nect. int. duplice cupula. 6gona plac. 3 int. seminif.—Type *X. biloba* Raf. Pas. capsularis L. auct. Dec. b. mag. 2868. 3 var. fol. bilobis, fol. bifidis, fol. maculatis.”

Notes: *Xerogona biloba* Raf. (1836: 103) [mid-1838]. There are several ways the type citation could be interpreted. One way is as two syntypes, recognizing both *X. biloba* and *P. capsularis* in which case *X. biloba* is a nomen nudum. We think this not likely and in two other cases in this same publication, Rafinesque used the plural “Types” when more than one species was cited (see above, *Meioperis* and *Odostelma*). Second, it could be interpreted that *X. biloba* was presented as a name for *P. capsularis* auct., non L., but the two cited references of description by de Candolle (1828: 325) and WJ Hooker (1828: pl. 2868) are clearly *P. capsularis* L. with minor variations in leaf shape and maculation. The third interpretation is that Rafinesque was bringing together under one name, *X. biloba*, the known variants of the species and recognizing them as three unnamed varieties. This view we think is most likely, but the Linnean epithet should have been retained, and we interpret the name *X. biloba* as an illegitimate renaming of the previously published *P. capsularis* L. As we know well the identity of *Passiflora capsularis* L., this is the obvious choice for a type.

Lectotype here designated: ***Passiflora capsularis*** L. (1753: 957)

= ***Passiflora*** L. 1753

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