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NOMENCLATURAL CHECKLIST OF *AESCHYNANTHUS* (GESNERIACEAE) IN NEW GUINEA AND SOLOMON ISLANDS

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A nomenclatural checklist for the genus *Aeschynanthus* Jack for Indonesian New Guinea, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands with forty-four endemic species and one variety is presented, including typification and a map of type locations. Lectotypes are designated for twenty-five names and neotypes for four. Neotypes remain to be designated for five names where no matching material has been found.

Keywords. *Aeschynanthus*, endemic, lectotype, neotype, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, *Trichosporum*.
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Introduction

New Guinea is described as being the "world's most floristically diverse island", with 13,634 described species, 68% of which are endemic (Cámara-Leret *et al.*, 2020). The number of species has now been updated to 13,804 (Ezedin *et al.*, continuously updated). There is, however, no comprehensive *Flora of New Guinea* (Middleton *et al.*, 2019). *Flora Malesiana*, which started in the 1940s (van Steenis, 1950) and includes mainland New Guinea but not Solomon Islands, has not yet treated Gesneriaceae, nor is the family included in any of the three *Handbooks to the Flora of Papua New Guinea* (Conn *et al.*, 2006+). The article by Cámara-Leret *et al.* (2020) is therefore the most recent comprehensive source of information on the Gesneriaceae of New Guinea. They list 228 species in the family, including 43 endemic species of *Aeschynanthus* Jack (Cámara-Leret *et al.*, 2020). These species, however, have not recently been revised. In the wider Southeast Asian region, recent regional taxonomic revisions of *Aeschynanthus* are only available for Thailand (Middleton, 2007), Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam (Middleton, 2009), and Singapore and Peninsular Malaysia (Middleton, 2016), and none of the species found in these regions is also found in New Guinea or Solomon Islands.

Here we present a nomenclatural checklist for Indonesian New Guinea, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands. This comprehensive review details all species names,

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synonymy, and locations of type material, based on an examination of the literature and herbarium specimens. Following the *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants* (ICN) (Turland *et al.*, 2025), holotypes and previously designated lectotypes are listed, along with new lectotype and neotype designations where needed (**Table**).

This checklist addresses a knowledge gap for Southeast Asian *Aeschynanthus* and is the first step towards a taxonomic revision of the genus in New Guinea and Solomon Islands. A full taxonomic revision is needed, including a review of the large backlog of unidentified material in herbaria.

Taxonomic history

The genus *Aeschynanthus* is in the tribe *Trichosporeae* Nees within the subfamily *Didymocarpoideae* Arn. of the family Gesneriaceae (Weber *et al.*, 2013). Currently there are 183 accepted species of *Aeschynanthus* (GRC, 2025). Species are distributed from Sri Lanka and India, to southern China and Southeast Asia, to New Guinea and Solomon Islands (Middleton, 2016).

Aeschynanthus was published by Jack, with two species described from Sumatra (Jack, 1823: 42–44). However, Don (1822) had earlier published the genus *Trichosporum* D.Don, with two species based on collections from Nepal. In the protologue, he describes them as "parasitical shrubs, with showy flowers, resembling in habit some species of *Loranthus*". They are, however, epiphytic, and not parasitic as he stated. The genus was named '*Trichosporum*' because of the long hairs on the seeds. The two genera were soon considered synonymous and were treated under the name *Trichosporum*, the name that had priority, by Nees von Esenbeck (1825), but under *Aeschynanthus* by most authors thereafter.

Clarke (1883), in his monograph of Cyrtandreae, published a revision of *Aeschynanthus* with a total of 64 species, including six new species from Papua (now Indonesian New Guinea) and Papua New Guinea. Clarke preferred to use the name *Aeschynanthus* instead of *Trichosporum* and provided his rationale in Hooker's *Flora of British India* (Clarke, 1885: 337), stating: "*Aeschynanthus*, Jack, was published Jan., 1823; but *Trichosporum*, D. Don, being published July, 1822, has the right of priority; *Aeschynanthus*, however, having been accepted for half a century, it would not be expedient to relinquish it."

Kuntze objected to Clarke's use of the name *Aeschynanthus*, as he felt it was an injustice to Don. He therefore transferred all Clarke's published names from *Aeschynanthus* to *Trichosporum* (Kuntze, 1891).

Elmer (e.g. 1908a: 343–345, 1908b: 566–567, 1915: 2667–2671) and Merrill (e.g. 1906: 226–227, 1915: 81–84, 1934) published more than 30 new species under the name *Trichosporum*, mostly from the Philippines but also Sumatra. However, Schlechter used the more generally accepted name of *Aeschynanthus* and published 21 new species in his monograph on the Gesneriaceae of New Guinea (Schlechter, 1923: 263–284). Within the

Table. Species names, collector names, herbarium locations, and type status in the checklist

Aeschynanthus	Collector name	Collection no.	Year of collection	Herbarium	Barcode or collection code	Treatment in checklist
arfakensis	Beccari	P.P. no. 955	1872	FI	FI-HCI-01663388	Holotype
arfakensis	Beccari	955	1872	FI	FI-HCI-01663389	Isotype
atrorubens[a]	Ledermann	8865	1912	B		Presumed destroyed
brachyphyllus	Boden Kloss	s.n.	1912–1913	BM	BM013825652	Lectotype designated here
brachyphyllus	Boden Kloss	s.n.	1912–1913	BM	BM001069174	Isolectotype
brachyphyllus	Boden Kloss	s.n.	1912–1913	BM	BM013825653	Syntype
brachyphyllus	Boden Kloss	s.n.	1912–1913	K	K000939487	Syntype
calanthus	Ledermann	12073	1913	B		Presumed destroyed
calanthus			1923		Illustration	Lectotype designated here
dischorensis	Schlechter	19638	1909	B		Presumed destroyed
dischorensis	Schlechter	19638	1909	LY	LY0474446	Isolectotype
dischorensis	Schlechter	19638	1909	P	P00868623	Lectotype designated here
ellipticus	Womersley	NGF19454	1964	E	E00632170	Neotype designated here
ellipticus	Womersley	NGF19454	1964	LAE	74728	Isoneotype
ellipticus	Bamler	s.n.	1898–1899	B		Presumed destroyed
ellipticus var. *glabrescens*	von Roemer	65	1909	BO	BO-1348696	Syntype
ellipticus var. *glabrescens*	von Roemer	65	1909	K	K000939484	Syntype
ellipticus var. *glabrescens*	von Roemer	65	1909	L	L.2821773	Syntype
ellipticus var. *glabrescens*	Versteeg	1061	1907	BO	BO-1348628	Syntype
ellipticus var. *glabrescens*	Versteeg	1061	1907	K	K006192889	Syntype
ellipticus var. *glabrescens*	Versteeg	1061	1907	L	L.2821772	Syntype
ellipticus var. *glabrescens*	Versteeg	1061	1907	U	U.1602434	Syntype
ellipticus var. *glabrescens*	Versteeg	1320	1907	A	A02594738	Isolectotype
ellipticus var. *glabrescens*	Versteeg	1320	1907	BO	BO-1348930	Isolectotype
ellipticus var. *glabrescens*	Versteeg	1320	1907	K	K006192890	Isolectotype
ellipticus var. *glabrescens*	Versteeg	1320	1907	L	L.2821771	Lectotype designated here
ellipticus var. *glabrescens*	Versteeg	1320	1907	U	U.1602435	Isolectotype
flammeus	Schlechter	16637	1907	B		Presumed destroyed
flammeus	Schlechter	16637	1907	LY	LY0474449	Syntype
flammeus	Schlechter	16637	1907	LY	LY0474450	Syntype
flammeus	Schlechter	16637	1907	P	P00606328	Syntype
flammeus	Schlechter	16637	1907	P	P00868627	Syntype
flammeus	Schlechter	17494	1908	B		Presumed destroyed

Table (*continued*)

Aeschynanthus	Collector name	Collection no.	Year of collection	Herbarium	Barcode or collection code	Treatment in checklist
flammeus	Schlechter	17494	1908	LY	LY0474447	Isolectotype
flammeus	Schlechter	17494	1908	LY	LY0474448	Isolectotype
flammeus	Schlechter	17494	1908	P	P00868628	Isolectotype
flammeus	Schlechter	17494	1908	SING	SING0093437	Lectotype designated here
forbesii	Forbes	43	1885–1886	BM	BM001069175	Syntype
forbesii	Forbes	880	1885–1886	BM	BM013825650	Lectotype designated here
forbesii	Forbes	880	1885–1886	L	L.4307238	Isolectotype
forbesii	Forbes	880	1885–1886	P	P00606329	Isolectotype
forbesii	Forbes	218a	1885–1886	BM	BM001069176	Syntype
gesneriflorus	Boden Kloss	s.n.	1912–1913	BM	BM013825651	Lectotype designated here
gjellerupii	Gjellerup	816	1911	B		Presumed destroyed
gjellerupii	Gjellerup	816	1911	BO	BO-1348625	Isolectotype
gjellerupii	Gjellerup	816	1911	L	L 0931141	Lectotype designated here
guttatus	Woods	215	1962	E	E00570088	Holotype
guttatus	Woods	215	1962	E	E00570089	Holotype
guttatus	Woods	215	1962	LAE	260209	Isotype
hartleyi	Hartley	10344	1962	A	A00032797	Holotype
hartleyi	Hartley	10344	1962	CANB	CANB 131666.1	Isotype
hartleyi	Hartley	10344	1962	K	K000939485	Isotype
hartleyi	Hartley	10344	1962	L	L.4307239	Isotype
hartleyi	Hartley	10344	1962	LAE	53855	Isotype
hispidus	Schlechter	16611	1907	B		Presumed destroyed
hispidus	Schlechter	16611	1907	LY	LY0474451	Isolectotype
hispidus	Schlechter	16611	1907	LY	LY0474452	Lectotype designated here
hispidus	Schlechter	16611	1907	P	P00868620	Isolectotype
impar	Ledermann	13003	1913	B		Presumed destroyed
impar	Brass	13373	1939	A	A02316557	Neotype designated here
impar	Brass	13373	1939	L	L.4307409	Isoneotype
janowskyi	Janowsky	160	1912	B		Presumed destroyed
janowskyi	Janowsky	160	1912	BO	BO-1349894	Isolectotype
janowskyi	Janowsky	160	1912	L	L.4307411	Lectotype designated here
kermesinus	Janowsky	96	1912	B		Presumed destroyed
kermesinus	Janowsky	96	1912	BO	BO-1967531	Isolectotype

Table (*continued*)

Aeschynanthus	Collector name	Collection no.	Year of collection	Herbarium	Barcode or collection code	Treatment in checklist
kermesinus	Janowsky	96	1912	L	L.4307410	Lectotype designated here
leptocladus	Beccari	s.n.	1875	FI	FI-HCI-01663394	Holotype
ligustrinus	Ledermann	8859	1912	B		Presumed destroyed
ligustrinus	Ledermann	8859	1912	K	K000939482	Lectotype designated here
ligustrinus	Ledermann	8859	1912	SING	SING0229203	Isolectotype
ligustrinus	Ledermann	9318	1912	B		Presumed destroyed
meo	Biro	12	1898	B		Presumed destroyed
meo	Biro	13	1898	BP	HNHM-TRA 00584209	Isoneotype
meo	Biro	13	1898	BP	HNHM-TRA 00584210	Neotype designated here
meo	Biro	13	1898	BP	HNHM-TRA 00584211	Isoneotype
microcardius	Cruttwell	388	1952	E	E00505370	Lectotype designated here
microcardius	Cruttwell	388	1952	K	K006192915	Isolectotype
microtrichus	Beccari	s.n.	1875	FI	FI-HCI-01663392	Holotype
mollis[a]	Ledermann	12464	1913	B		Presumed destroyed
montisucris	Hoogland & Schodde	7199	1960	CANB	CANB 84284.1	Holotype
montisucris	Hoogland & Schodde	7199	1960	L	L.4307412	Isotype
montisucris[b]	Hoogland & Schodde	7199	1960	LAE		Isotype
musaensis[c]	Woods	C6701	1972	E	E00570084	Isolectotype
musaensis[c]	Woods	C6701	1972	E	E00570085	Isolectotype
musaensis[c]	Woods	C6701	1972	E	E00570086	Lectotype designated here
musaensis[c]	Woods	C6701	1972	E	E00570087	Isolectotype
musaensis[c]	Woods	C6701	1972	LAE	260263	Isolectotype
myrtifolius	Schlechter	18789	1908	B		Presumed destroyed
myrtifolius	Schlechter	18789	1908	LY	LY0474456	Isolectotype
myrtifolius	Schlechter	18789	1908	LY	LY0474457	Lectotype designated here
nabirensis	Kanehira & Hatusima	12819	1940	BO	BO-1349892	Isolectotype
nabirensis	Kanehira & Hatusima	12819	1940	FU		Lectotype designated here
nummularius	Forbes	114	1885	BM	BM001069177	Syntype
nummularius	Forbes	181	1885	BM	BM001069180	Syntype
nummularius	Forbes	301	1885	BM	BM001069178	Syntype
nummularius	Forbes	301	1885	P	P00868619	Isosyntype
nummularius	Forbes	511	1885	BM	BM001069179	Syntype
nummularius	Burke	s.n.	1897	K	K000939508	Lectotype designated here

Table (*continued*)

Aeschynanthus	Collector name	Collection no.	Year of collection	Herbarium	Barcode or collection code	Treatment in checklist
oxychlamys	Pulle	852	1912	B		Presumed destroyed
oxychlamys	Pulle	852	1912	BO	BO-1348935	Lectotype designated by van Royen (1983)
oxychlamys	Pulle	852	1912	L	L 0003179	Isolectotype
pachyanthus	Ledermann	11597	1913	B		Presumed destroyed
pachyanthus	Takeuchi, Gideon & Wiakabu	4337	1988	A	A02594756	Isoneotype
pachyanthus	Takeuchi, Gideon & Wiakabu	4337	1988	A	A02594780	Isoneotype
pachyanthus	Takeuchi, Gideon & Wiakabu	4337	1988	BISH	BISH1108025	Isoneotype
pachyanthus	Takeuchi, Gideon & Wiakabu	4337	1988	BISH	BISH1328696	Isoneotype
pachyanthus	Takeuchi, Gideon & Wiakabu	4337	1988	E	E00668083	Neotype designated here
pachyanthus	Takeuchi, Gideon & Wiakabu	4337	1988	L	L.2821602	Isoneotype
papuanus	Moszkowski	46	1910	B		Presumed destroyed
papuanus			1923		Illustration	Lectotype designated here
phaeotrichus[a]	Ledermann	10049	1912	B		Presumed destroyed
podocarpus	D'Albertis	s.n.	1877	FI	FI-HCI-01663390	Holotype
pullei	Pulle	836	1912	B		Presumed destroyed
pullei	Pulle	836	1912	BO	BO-1966903	Isolectotype
pullei	Pulle	836	1912	K	K000939488	Isolectotype
pullei	Pulle	836	1912	L	L.4307408	Isolectotype
pullei	Pulle	836	1912	U	U.1602410	Lectotype designated here
pullei	Pulle	1113	1913	B		Presumed destroyed
pullei	Pulle	1113	1913	BO	BO-1351371	Syntype
rarus	Schlechter	18617	1908	B		Presumed destroyed
rarus	Schlechter	18617	1908	LY	LY0474458	Lectotype designated here
roseus[a]	Ledermann	11569	1913	B		Presumed destroyed
roseus[a]	Ledermann	12226	1913	B		Presumed destroyed
sanguineus	Ledermann	8250	1912	B		Presumed destroyed
sanguineus	Ledermann	8250	1912	K	K000939486	Lectotype designated here
solomonensis	Hunt	RSS 2254	1965	E	E00570083	Holotype
solomonensis	Hunt	RSS 2254	1965	K	K000939483	Isotype
stenosiphon	Schlechter	17738	1908	B		Presumed destroyed
stenosiphon	Schlechter	17738	1908	LY	LY0474459	Lectotype designated here
stenosiphon	Schlechter	17738	1908	LY	LY0474460	Isolectotype

Table (*continued*)

Aeschynanthus	Collector name	Collection no.	Year of collection	Herbarium	Barcode or collection code	Treatment in checklist
stenosiphon	Schlechter	17738	1908	LY	LY0474461	Isolectotype
stenosiphon	Schlechter	17738	1908	P	P00868624	Isolectotype
suborbiculatus	Boden Kloss	s.n.	1912–1913	BM	BM000035621	Lectotype designated here
tenericaulis[a]	Keysser	55		B		Presumed destroyed
torricellensis[d]	Schlechter	14515	1902	B		Presumed destroyed
torricellensis[d]	Schlechter	14515	1902	BM	BM001069181	Isolectotype
torricellensis[d]	Schlechter	14515	1902	BO	BO-1350076	Isolectotype
torricellensis[d]	Schlechter	14515	1902	BR	BR0000036398911	Isolectotype
torricellensis[d]	Schlechter	14515	1902	G	G00034874	Lectotype designated here
torricellensis[d]	Schlechter	14515	1902	G	G00034876	Isolectotype
torricellensis[d]	Schlechter	14515	1902	K	K006192916	Isolectotype
torricellensis[d]	Schlechter	14515	1902	LY	LY0474454	Isolectotype
torricellensis[d]	Schlechter	14515	1902	LY	LY0474455	Isolectotype
torricellensis[d]	Schlechter	14515	1902	P	P00868622	Isolectotype
torricellensis[d]	Schlechter	14515	1902	WRSL		Isolectotype
tubiflorus	Beccari	s.n.	1875	FI	FI-HCI-01663391	Holotype
verticillatus	D'Albertis	s.n.	1876	FI	FI-HCI-01663395	Holotype
warianus	Schlechter	17402	1908	B		Presumed destroyed
warianus	Schlechter	17402	1908	LY	LY0474464	Isolectotype
warianus	Schlechter	17402	1908	LY	LY0474465	Lectotype designated here
warianus	Schlechter	17402	1908	P	P00868626	Isolectotype
warianus	Schlechter	17402	1908	SING	SING0226527	Isolectotype
warianus	Schlechter	19447	1909	B		Presumed destroyed
warianus	Schlechter	19447	1909	LY	LY0474463	Syntype
warianus	Schlechter	19447	1909	P	P00868625	Syntype

[a] No original material found; all collections cited are presumed destroyed at B, neotypes remain to be designated.
[b] The isotype of *Aeschynanthus montisucris* (*Hoogland & Schodde* 7199) was not found at LAE.
[c] The lectotype for *Aeschynanthus musaensis* is a cultivated specimen, C6701; the original wild collection was *Woods* 177.
[d] Schlechter's collection number for *Aeschynanthus torricellensis* is 14515 and not 14575, as recorded in some databases online.

monograph, he also made new combinations in *Aeschynanthus* for eight *Trichosporum* names for species from the Philippines (Schlechter, 1923).

The issue of which genus name to use was finally laid to rest when the name *Aeschynanthus* was conserved in 1931 (*nomina generica conservanda*) over the name *Trichosporum*, on the basis of more common usage (Sprague, 1929). The conservation of *Aeschynanthus* is included in the ICN: Appendices I–VII (Turland *et al.*, 2025).

Sections

Clarke (1883), in his monograph, divided the genus into five sections based on seed characteristics: *Diplotrichium*, *Haplotrichium*, *Holocalyx*, *Microtrichium* and *Polytrichium*. Schlechter (1923) added a new section, *Anisocalyx*, including one species (*Aeschynanthus pachyanthus* Schltr.) from Papua New Guinea, based on the shape of the calyx, but as he had not seen any seed characters was unable to relate this section to those of Clarke. Burtt & Woods (1975) subsequently reduced the number of sections to five, based on seed characteristics, sinking sect. *Anisocalyx* into sect. *Microtrichium*.

Mendum *et al.* (2001) carried out extensive scanning electromicroscopy work on the seed morphology of *Aeschynanthus* and based on the results compiled a revised key to sections. The study showed that there was some correlation between morphology, such as the presence of hair-like appendages on the seeds, and geographical distribution. A phylogenetic study using the ITS region (Denduangboripant *et al.*, 2001) showed that the existing sections were not monophyletic, with the exception of sect. *Aeschynanthus*, which was nested within sect. *Microtrichium*. It is clear that a comprehensive molecular study of *Aeschynanthus* with additional taxon sampling and use of additional gene regions is needed. Given the problems with the sectional classification of the genus, it was not used by Middleton in his revisions (Middleton, 2007, 2009, 2016) and has not been used in this checklist.

Taxonomic history in New Guinea and Solomon Islands

The genus *Aeschynanthus* in New Guinea has been revised in two major monographs. The first, by Clarke (1883), covered the genus across its entire distribution and included six new species from New Guinea; it was based on the earliest collections of *Aeschynanthus* made by Beccari and d'Albertis (Frodin & Gressitt, 1982). The second monograph was by Schlechter and covered the whole family in New Guinea (Schlechter, 1923). This included 33 species of *Aeschynanthus*, 21 of which were new species. It also included two new monospecific endemic genera, *Euthamnus* Schltr. and *Oxychlamys* Schltr., both of which are now considered synonyms of *Aeschynanthus*.

Moore (1899, 1916) published five new species based on collections by Forbes and Boden Kloss (Frodin & Gressitt, 1982). Two species were published under the name

Trichosporum (Moore, 1899: 172–174) and later moved into *Aeschynanthus* by Schumann (1901), and the other three under the name *Aeschynanthus* (Moore, 1916).

Since Moore (1916), ten new *Aeschynanthus* species from New Guinea and Solomon Islands have been published (Schumann & Lauterbach, 1900, 1905; Diels, 1929; Kanehira & Hatusima, 1943; Burtt & Davidson, 1955; Burtt & Woods, 1975; Woods, 1977; van Royen, 1983). No new species from New Guinea or Solomon Islands have been published since van Royen (1983).

Collectors and missing type collections

Many of the species from New Guinea were described from material in B (herbarium codes follow Index Herbariorum, updated continuously), often with no, or very few, duplicates sent elsewhere. Many type collections held in B were destroyed in March 1943 during the Second World War, including Schlechter's herbarium (Ames, 1944). Gesneriaceae was not on the list of surviving families documented after the destruction of the herbarium (Sleumer, 1949; Hiepko, 1978). *Aeschynanthus* type collections in B made by Bamler, Biro, Gjellerup, Janowsky, Keysser, Ledermann, Moszkowski, Pulle and Schlechter are missing, presumed destroyed. Eleven of the species in the checklist have no extant original herbarium material.

Nine of Schlechter's new species descriptions were based on Ledermann collections from the Kaiserin-Augustafluss Expedition to Papua New Guinea (Ledermann, 1919). Of these, duplicates for only two species were located, in K and SING. One name was published with an illustration (*Aeschynanthus calanthus* Schltr.), which is designated as the lectotype in this paper. Neotypes are designated for another two of the names; however, neotypes remain to be designated for four names for which no original Ledermann material was located and no suitable specimens for neotypes have been identified to date. Ledermann collected extensively in New Guinea, with 6639 recorded plant collections (Takeuchi & Golman, 2002). His field diaries from New Guinea, which contain notes organised by collection number (Ledermann, 1913) are held in the Berlin Botanic Garden and Museum archives; we consulted these records for the present study.

Schlechter himself was a prolific collector (Frodin & Gressitt, 1982). Duplicates of his named specimens from Papua New Guinea were purchased by Prince Roland Bonaparte for his personal herbarium; they are now held in Lyon Herbarium (LY) (M. Thiébaut, Head of Collections and Collections Manager, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, personal communication). Some of the duplicates were distributed across European herbaria and are identified by the herbarium stamp 'Bibliotheque du Prince Roland Bonaparte'.

Morphology

The species of *Aeschynanthus* are usually epiphytic with arching and pendulous branches, rooting at the nodes. The leaves are leathery-fleshy with obscure lateral veins, mostly

opposite, but they can be verticillate and equal in size (Weber *et al.*, 2020). One exception from New Guinea is *Aeschynanthus impar* Schltr., in which only one leaf of a pair develops. The inflorescences appear as axillary, few-flowered cymes, or the flowers are solitary in the axils of leaves or in a pseudoterminal cluster (Middleton, 2007). In New Guinea, the calyx usually has five sepals (e.g. *Aeschynanthus nummularius* (Burkill & S.Moore) K.Schum., **Figure 1D**), which in some species form a tube (e.g. *A. musaensis* P.Woods, **Figure 1C**), or the calyx is spathaceous (*A. oxychlamys* Mendum, **Figure 1A**). The corolla is zygomorphic, tubular and curved (Middleton, 2007). In New Guinea, the corolla can be brightly coloured (pink to scarlet, red or orange) or dull orange to green-yellow. *Aeschynanthus guttatus* P.Woods is distinctive for its greenish flowers (**Figure 1B**). The fruits are long capsules (to 35 cm long) containing wind-dispersed seeds with one hair at the apical end and one or more hairs at the hilar end.

Materials and methods

The list of *Aeschynanthus* names for this checklist is based on the New Guinea expert-verified checklist of Cámara-Leret *et al.* (2020), which included 43 *Aeschynanthus* names. One species has been added to this checklist, namely *Aeschynanthus solomonensis* P.Woods, from Solomon Islands, which fell outside the region defined by Cámara-Leret *et al.* (2020).

The names in the protologues were reviewed with reference to the ICN (Turland *et al.*, 2025). The epithet endings were updated, where necessary, to reflect the correct gender of the genus (ICN Article 62.2(c)).

Each protologue was checked for a holotype (see McNeill, 2014), and if none was cited, the literature was examined to determine whether a lectotype or neotype had subsequently been designated. The selection of new lectotypes and neotypes followed ICN (Articles 9.8 and 9.12).

Specimens were examined either physically or digitally from the following herbaria: A, AK, B, BISH, BM, BO, BP, BR, BRI, CANB, CNS, E, FI, FU, G, GH, H, K, L, LAE, LY, MEL, NSW, P, S, SING, U, US and WRSL. Type collections were located by searching for the taxon name, collector name, collection number and collection date during herbarium visits and when reviewing online resources. Direct requests for data and images were made to herbaria without an online catalogue.

All original material has been seen by the authors as a physical or digital specimen, with a few exceptions as indicated by ‘n.v.’.

All type specimens, including location details, were catalogued in the PADME taxonomic database at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh to produce an automated checklist and a map of type collections.

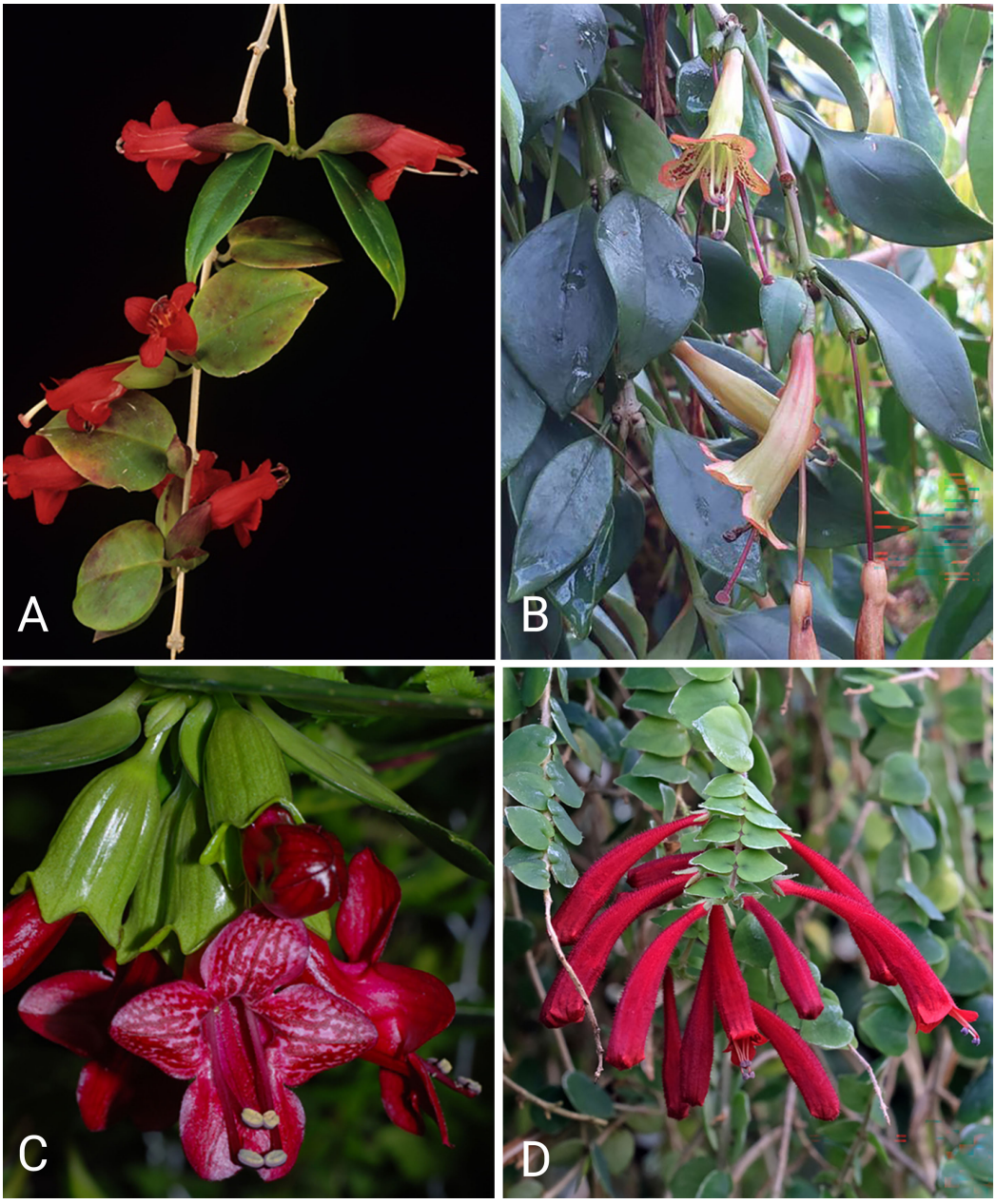


Figure 1. Flowers of *Aeschynanthus* from the living collection of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. A, *Aeschynanthus oxychlamys* (accession 19930953); B, *A. guttatus* (accession 19841131); C, *A. musaensis* (accession 19750186); D, *A. nummularius* (accession 19932365). Photographs: A, D. White; B, H. Thompson; C, D. J. Middleton; D, R. Jones. Copyright © Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh 2013.

Checklist

This nomenclatural checklist is presented in alphabetical order by taxon name, with notes and a map showing the location of all type collections (**Figure 2**). The region spans the island of New Guinea and additional islands that are administratively part of Indonesian New Guinea and Papua New Guinea, and to the east the islands that form the country Solomon Islands.

Indonesian New Guinea currently comprises six provinces in the west of the island and was formerly known as Dutch or Netherlands New Guinea, then later Irian Jaya. The independent state of Papua New Guinea in the east of the island was formerly split into German New Guinea ('Kaiser-Wilhelmsland') in the north and the British Territory of Papua in the south; it includes many small offshore islands as well as the major islands of New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville.

Locations are reported verbatim from the specimen label, with the current name in square brackets. Many German place names were changed after colonial rule from 1921 by the Australian administration (Veldkamp *et al.*, 1988). Current names and coordinates for German localities are based on the list published by Veldkamp *et al.* (1988), for instance Rocky Peak for Felsspitze. The points on the map are either from coordinates recorded on the specimen label, or where this was not recorded, the best estimate of approximate location is shown in square brackets (in degrees and minutes only) based on details in the protologue or expedition reports. Approximate locations and coordinates for Boden Kloss collections from the Wollaston expedition (Ridley, 1916) are based on Wollaston's map (Wollaston, 1914) and are given in Johns *et al.* (2006). For consistency, all elevations stated in feet on the label have been converted into metres.

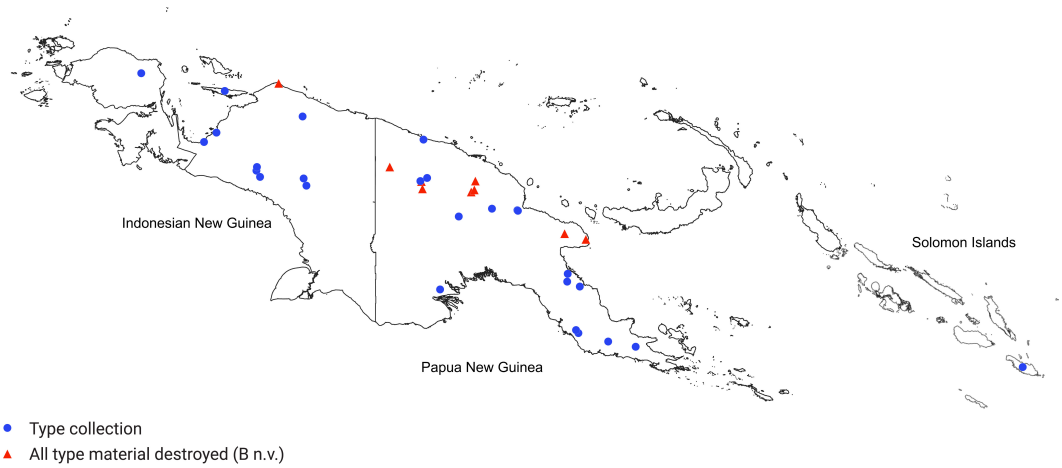


Figure 2. Type locations cited in the checklist (excluding neotype locations). Blue dots, localities with extant type material; red triangles, locations from which type material was lost owing to destruction of the Berlin herbarium.

Where new barcode formats have been added after the original barcode on a herbarium sheet (in FI and L), both barcode references are cited, with the current barcode cited first (within square brackets) and the original barcode or herbarium sheet number second (in round brackets). Some barcode formats from L have two leading spaces before the number sequence and should be cited and used for online search in this format.

In cases of names for which no original material has been found (e.g. Ledermann collections), or where the specimens are known to have been destroyed in B, the location is cited as in the protologue. Specimens presumed destroyed in B and therefore not seen are shown as 'B n.v. destroyed'.

Collector surnames and initials are given as recorded on specimen labels rather than as cited in the protologue, with different spellings included in the notes. Collection dates and record numbers from specimen labels are corrected in the checklist where these differ from the protologue or herbarium records. Relevant history of a name or update to the gender of the epithet is also included in the notes.

The remaining syntypes with herbarium location are not listed in the nomenclature block but are included in the notes. A summary of the taxon names and their treatment in the checklist is included in the Table.

Neotypes have not yet been designated for five names (*Aeschynanthus atrorubens* Schltr., *A. mollis* Schltr., *A. phaeotrichus* Schltr., *A. roseus* Schltr. and *A. tenericaulis* Diels) for which no original material has been found, nor any suitable specimens that match the descriptions in the protologues (see **Table**, footnote a).

Aeschynanthus Jack, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 14: 42 (1823), nom. cons. – Type: *Aeschynanthus volubilis* Jack.

Trichosporum D.Don, Edinburgh Philos. J. 7: 82 (1822), nom. rej. – Type: *Trichosporum parviflorum* D.Don (= *Aeschynanthus parviflorus* (D.Don) Spreng.), lectotype designated by Middleton (2007).

Rheitrophyllum Hassk., Flora 25 (2): beibl. 56 (1842). – Type: *Rheitrophyllum subverticillatum* Hassk. (= *Aeschynanthus angustifolius* (Blume) Steud.).

Oxychlamys Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 286 (1923). – Type: *Oxychlamys pullei* Schltr. (= *Aeschynanthus oxychlamys* Mendum).

Euthamnus Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 284 (1923). – Type: *Euthamnus papuanus* Schltr. (= *Aeschynanthus papuanus* (Schltr.) B.L.Burtt).

Micraeschynanthus Ridl., Fl. Malay Penin. 5: 324 (1925). – Type: *Micraeschynanthus dischidioides* Ridl. (= *Aeschynanthus dischidioides* (Ridl.) D.J.Middleton).

1. **Aeschynanthus arfakensis** C.B.Clarke, Monogr. Phan. 5(1): 36 (1883). – *Trichosporum arfakense* (C.B.Clarke) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl.: 477 (1891). – Type: [Indonesia, West Papua] Monte Arfak a Putat [Arfak Mountains], x 1872, [1°10'S, 133°29'E], *Beccari O.* 955 (holotype FI [FI-HCI-01663388 (FI013089)], isotype FI [FI-HCI-01663389 (Sheet no. 6860A)]).

In the protologue, Clarke (1883) cited one collection, '*Beccari*, n. 955, in h. propr.' This refers to *Beccari* P.P. 955, currently housed in FI. The P.P. series refers to "Piante papuane", where Beccari collections were sorted and numbered by reference to island. Herbarium collection numbers (e.g. Collezioni Beccari 6860A) were added after his death (van Steenis, 1952). Two sheets for collection 955 were located (Collezioni Beccari herbarium stamps 6860 and 6860A), plus images of material visible online from capsule contents. Sheet 6860 (FI-HCI-01663388), with a determination slip in Clarke's handwriting ('Exemplum typicum'), is treated as the holotype. Mendum (1998) referred to *Aeschynanthus hartleyi* P.Woods as being synonymous with *A. arfakensis*; however, this needs further investigation.

2. **Aeschynanthus atrorubens** Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 278 (1923). – Type: Nordöstl. Neu-Guinea [Papua New Guinea], Etappenberg (Sepik Gebiet) [East Sepik], c.850 m, ix 1912, [4°38'S, 142°29'E], *Ledermann C.* 8865 (B n.v. destroyed).

Schlechter (1923) cited one collection in the protologue, *Ledermann* 8865. No specimens of this collection have been located, and the specimen in B is presumed destroyed. Schlechter noted this species as distinctive due to its black-red flower colouring, probably based on the description of 'Schwarz' in Ledermann's field diary for this collection (Ledermann, 1913). A full revision is needed to find material matching the species description before the selection of a neotype.

3. **Aeschynanthus brachyphyllus** S.Moore, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot. 9(1): 123 (1916). – Type: Dutch New Guinea [Indonesia, Central Papua], Utakwa River to Mt. Carstensz [Mt Jaya], Camp 6a, 1912–1913, [4°17'S, 137°11'E], *Boden Kloss C.* s.n. (lectotype BM [BM013825652], designated here; isolectotype BM [BM001069174]).

In the protologue, Moore (1916) cited collections from the Wollaston Expedition to Dutch New Guinea 1912–13, from "Camps VIa, VIII and IX, 3100–5500 ft". Four Boden Kloss specimens matching this description have been located: three in BM from Camp VIa (BM001069174), Camp 6a (BM013825652), and Camps viii–ix (BM013825653), and one in K with no camp location given (K000939487). The BM specimen (BM013825652) from Camp 6a, mounted on the same sheet as BM013825653, is designated here as the lectotype as it has both flowering and fruiting material.

4. **Aeschynanthus calanthus** Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 275 (1923). – Type: Nordöstl. Neu-Guinea [Papua New Guinea], Schraderberg [Mt. Schraderberg], 2070 m, vi 1913, [4°58'S, 144°5'E], *Ledermann C.* 12073 (B n.v. destroyed); illustration in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 271 plate J (1923) (lectotype, designated here).

Schlechter (1923) cited one collection in the protologue, *Ledermann* 12073, but no specimens of this have been located. The specimen in B is presumed destroyed. The illustration published in the protologue is designated here as the lectotype.

5. **Aeschynanthus dischorensis** Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 270 (1923). – Type: Kaiser-Wilhelmsland [Papua New Guinea], Dischore [Dischore Mts], 1300 m, v 1909, [7°35'S, 147°11'E], *Schlechter R.* 19638 (lectotype P [P00868623], designated here; isolectotypes B n.v. destroyed, LY [LY0474446]).

Schlechter (1923) cited one collection, *Schlechter* 19638, and included an illustration in the protologue (Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 271, fig. 1H). Duplicates of this collection were located in LY and P, and both have flowering material and a determination slip in Schlechter's handwriting. The specimen in P (P00868623) is designated here as the lectotype, as it also has a floral dissection by M. Mendum.

6. **Aeschynanthus ellipticus** Lauterb. & K.Schum. in Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Schutzgeb. Südsee: 541 (1900). – Type: Kaiser-Wilhelmsland [Papua New Guinea], Sattelberg, 1898–1899, [6°29'S, 147°46'E], *Bamler* s.n. (B n.v. destroyed). [Papua New Guinea], Patep creek, Morobe District, 762 m, 28 xii 1964, 6°50'S, 146°35'E, *Womersley J.S.* NGF19454 (neotype E [E00632170], designated here; isoneotype LAE [sheet no. 74728]).

Schumann & Lauterbach (1900) cited one collection, by *Bamler*, as "Wahrscheinlich vom Sattelberg" (probably from Sattelberg), without a collection number or herbarium location. In the introduction on the history of botanical exploration (Geschichte der botanischen Erforschung des Gebietes), Lauterbach (1900) noted that Bamler's 'original' specimens were located in the Royal Botanical Museum in Berlin. Bamler collections from other families (in the same publication) have survived in B, but this sheet was not located and is presumed destroyed. Collections later cited by Berlin-based botanists were reviewed as suitable candidates for a neotype, as all original material has been destroyed and no uncited collections were located.

Aeschynanthus ellipticus was included in publications by Lauterbach (1909, 1912) and Schlechter (1923) at a time when they could compare additional material to the Bamler collection in B. Lauterbach (1909) cited two new collections from Dutch New Guinea (*Versteeg* 1061, 1320). However, he later distinguished these two collections as a new variety, *Aeschynanthus ellipticus* var. *glabrescens* (Lauterbach, 1912). In the same publication, however, Lauterbach also cited under the species two *von Roemer* (Römer) collections from 1909 (*von Roemer* 924, 973) from a different location to the Bamler type. Of these, one specimen, *von Roemer* 924, was located in BO (BO-1348626). Schlechter (1923) cited the 'Bammler' (sic) collection as 'typus' for *Aeschynanthus ellipticus*, which suggests that he had seen the B specimen. He also cited two collections (*Nyman* 588, 710) from the Sattelberg from 1899, and two from Taua (dated 1910) and Freitagfluss (dated 1911) in Nordwestl. Neu-Guinea (Dutch New Guinea) (*Moszkowski* 318, 421).

It is presumed that all the specimens of these collections in B have been destroyed. However, one duplicate (*Nyman* 710, C.327530) was located in H. The location of the H specimen was recorded as Simbang, and it has suffered damage, with only two flowers

and two leaves remaining. The sheet has a stamp for Herbarium Harald Lindberg and an undated determination slip from Schumann, indicating that Schumann had seen and named the sheet but not noted the date on which he did this. Schumann recorded that Nyman's collections from the Sattelberg were reviewed in B (Schumann, 1905), but as it is not clear whether the poor-quality collection *Nyman* 710 was seen by Schumann at the time of writing the protologue (Schumann & Lauterbach, 1900), this is not treated as original material for lectotypification. It is also not selected as a neotype, as the material is too poor. From a review of more recent specimens, a Womersley collection (NGF19454) from Morobe District in E (E00632170) is proposed as a neotype on the basis that it has flowering and fruiting material matching the protologue, including crimson flowers with a small calyx and a relatively large corolla. The location is in the same province as the type location, and an image is available online.

6a. Aeschynanthus ellipticus var. **glabrescens** Lauterb., Nova Guinea 8: 859 (1912). – Type: Nova Guinea neerlandica meridionalis [Indonesia, South Papua], Sabang, 27 vi 1907, [4°45'S, 138°47'E], *Versteeg G.* 1320 (lectotype L [L.2821771], designated here; isolectotypes A [A02594738], BO [BO-1348930], K [K006192890], U [U.1602435]).

Lauterbach (1912) cited three collections in the protologue for the new variety *Aeschynanthus ellipticus* var. *glabrescens*: *von Roemer* (Römer) 65, *Versteeg* 1061 and *Versteeg* 1320, all without a herbarium location. He had previously cited the two *Versteeg* collections (1061, 1320) alongside a description of *Aeschynanthus ellipticus* (Lauterbach, 1909). In the preface to Lauterbach (1909), the location of 'original copies' of Versteeg and von Roemer's collections was given as the Herbarium of the State Botanical Garden in Buitenzorg (BO), with duplicates in B, K, L and U (Went & Pulle, 1909).

Five duplicates of *Versteeg* 1320 were located in A, BO, K, L and U (the duplicate in A only has a handwritten label and no plant material); four duplicates of *Versteeg* 1061 in BO, K, L and U; and three of *von Roemer* 65 in BO, K and L. The BO sheet for collection 1320 was the 'original copy', with a field label and determination slip; however, the L duplicate (L.2821771) has better flowering and fruiting material and is designated here as the lectotype.
The remaining syntypes of *Versteeg* 1061 are in BO (BO-1348628), K (K006192889), L (L.2821772) and U (U.1602434), and of *von Roemer* 65 in BO (BO-1348696), K (K000939484) and L (L.2821773).

7. Aeschynanthus flammeus Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 278 (1923). – Type: Kaiser-Wilhelmsland [Papua New Guinea], Kani-Gebirges [Kani Mts], c.1000 m, 22 iii 1908, [5°34'S, 145°35'E], *Schlechter R.* 17494 (lectotype SING [SING0093437], designated here; isolectotypes B n.v. destroyed, LY [LY0474447, LY0474448], P [P00868628]).

Schlechter (1923) cited two of his own collections, *Schlechter* 16637 and 17494, when he described this species. The labels on the duplicates of 17494 in LY, P and SING have the date written as '22 iii 1908' and not 1909, as cited in the protologue. Additional unmounted

duplicates were located in the Bonaparte collection in LY: 10 sheets of 17494 and 12 sheets of 16637. The collection 17494 has better flowering material, and the specimen in SING (SING0093437) also has fruits and is therefore selected as the lectotype. The remaining syntypes of *Schlechter* 16637 are in LY (LY0474449, LY0474450, also 12 unmounted sheets) and in P (P00606328, P00868627); the B duplicate is presumed destroyed.

8. **Aeschynanthus forbesii** (S.Moore) K.Schum., Just's Bot. Jahresber. 27(1): 534 (1901). – *Trichosporum forbesii* S.Moore, J. Bot. 37: 172 (1899). – Type: New Guinea [Papua New Guinea], Sogeri Region [Central Province], 762 m, 1885–1886, 9°28'45"S, 147°31'37"E, *Forbes H.O.* 880 (lectotype BM [BM013825650], designated here; isolectotypes L [L.4307238], P [P00606329]).

Three collections were cited in the protologue of *Trichosporum forbesii* (*Forbes* 43, 218a, 880). Moore (1899: 172–173) specified the herbarium as 'Herb. Brit. Mus.' (BM) but did not distinguish one of the specimens as the type. One of each collection was found in BM, and uncited duplicates of *Forbes* 880 were found in L and P. Schumann (1901) recombined the name as *Aeschynanthus forbesii* but did not propose a lectotype. *Forbes* 880 (BM013825650) is designated here as the lectotype. This specimen is marked as 'Type' and is in good condition, with flowering material. The remaining syntypes are in BM: *Forbes* 43 (BM001069175) and *Forbes* 218a (BM001069176).

9. **Aeschynanthus gesneriflorus** S.Moore, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot. 9(1): 124 (1916). – Type: Dutch New Guinea [Indonesia, Central Papua], Utakwa River to Mt. Carstensz [Mt Jaya], Camp IX–XI, 1912–1913, [4°10'S, 137°12'E], *Boden Kloss C.* s.n. (lectotype BM [BM013825651], designated here).

Moore (1916) cited 'Camps IX to XI at 5,500 to 8,300ft' in the protologue for this species. Only one specimen with a location matching this has been found. This was collected by Boden Kloss on the Wollaston Expedition to Dutch New Guinea 1912–13 and is in BM (BM013825651). As it is not clear from the protologue whether there was only ever one specimen and hence a holotype, BM013825651 is selected here as a lectotype.

10. **Aeschynanthus gjellerupii** Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 280 (1923); Schlechter, Nova Guinea 14(2): 309 (1926). – Type: Nova Guinea neerlandica [Indonesia, Papua], in monte Gautier [Gautier Range], c.300 m, 3 xi 1911, [2°33'S, 138°40'E], *Gjellerup K.* 816 (lectotype L [L 0931141], designated here; isolectotypes B n.v. destroyed, BO [BO-1348625]).

Schlechter (1923) published the protologue with the note 'in Nova Guinea (1923) ined.', accompanied by a diagnosis comparing the new species with *Aeschynanthus ellipticus*. Although some later authors considered the 'ined.' to mean that the name was not validly published in 1923, it should rather be understood as a statement of fact on the status of the then unpublished *Nova Guinea* 14(2) and not that Schlechter was not accepting the publication of the name. We consider there to be no doubt that the name was validly published in 1923 (see also species 15, *Aeschynanthus janowskyi*; species 16, *A. kermesinus*;

and species 33, *A. pullei*). The amplified description was published in *Nova Guinea* 14 after Schlechter's death (Schlechter, 1926). One collection was cited in the protologue, *Gjellerup* 816, collected in 1911. Duplicates were located in BO and L. The specimen in L (L 0931141) has a printed determination slip stating 'Bearbeitet für die "Beiträge zur Flora von Papuasien"' (translation: 'worked on for the *Contributions to the Flora of Papua*') in Schlechter's handwriting and includes a flower in the capsule. This is designated here as the lectotype.

11. **Aeschynanthus guttatus** P.Woods in Burtt & Woods, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 33(3): 486 (1975). – Type: [Papua New Guinea], Above Doma, Musa Mts, Central Owen Stanley Range, 31 x 1962, [9°45'S, 148°29'E], *Woods P.J.B.* 215 (holotype E [E00570088, E00570089], isotype LAE [sheet no. 260209]).

The holotype in E, *Woods* 215, is over two sheets; E00570088 includes flowering material, seeds and a floral dissection, E00570089 has fruiting material. The isotype in LAE (sheet no. 260209) includes fruiting material only.

12. **Aeschynanthus hartleyi** P.Woods in Burtt & Woods, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 33(3): 485 (1975). – Type: [Papua New Guinea], Mountain slope above village of Sopa, Morobe District, 1097 m, 19 vii 1962, 7°50'S, 147°10'E, *Hartley T.G.* 10344 (holotype A [A00032797]; isotypes CANB [CANB 131666.1], K [K000939485], L [L.4307239], LAE [sheet no. 53855]).

Woods cited the collection *Hartley* 10344 (holotype A, isotype CANB) in the protologue of this species (Burtt & Woods, 1975). Uncited isotypes were also located in K, L and LAE.

13. **Aeschynanthus hispidus** Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 281 (1923). – Type: Kaiser-Wilhelmsland [Papua New Guinea], Kani-Gebirges [Kani Mts], c.600 m, 1 x 1907, [5°33'S, 145°34'E], *Schlechter R.* 16611 (lectotype LY [LY0474452], designated here; isolectotypes B n.v. destroyed, LY [LY0474451], P [P00868620]).

Schlechter (1923) cited one collection (*Schlechter* 16611) in the protologue. The duplicate likely to have been in B is presumed destroyed. Duplicates were located in LY and P, plus four additional unmounted sheets in LY in the Bonaparte Collection. The sheets all have the date 1 x 1907 written on the label; however, there is an apparent typographical error, as Schlechter cited 'blühend im Oktober 1909' (flowering in October 1909) in the protologue. One of the specimens in LY (LY0474452) is designated here as the lectotype, as it contains the best flowering material.

14. **Aeschynanthus impar** Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 276 (1923). – Type: Nordöstl. Neu-Guinea [Papua New Guinea], auf der Felsspitze [Rocky Peak], (Sepik-Gebiet) [East Sepik], 1400–1500 m, viii 1913, [4°10'S, 141°28'E], *Ledermann C.* 13003 (B n.v. destroyed). Netherlands New Guinea [Indonesia, Papua], SW of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, 850 m, iii 1939, [3°25'S, 139°7'E], *Brass L.J.* 13373 (neotype A [A02316557], designated here; isoneotype L [L.4307409]).

Schlechter (1923) cited one collection in the protologue, *Ledermann* 13003. No specimens of this collection have been located, and the specimen in B is presumed destroyed. Schlechter described the location of the collection as cloud forest on the Felsspitze (Sepik region), 1400–1500 m a.s.l. Schlechter noted this species as being distinctive in the genus, with only one leaf of a pair forming at each node.

A collection by *Brass* (13373) from SW of Bernhard Camp on the Third Archbold New Guinea Expedition in 1939 in A (A02316557) is designated here as neotype, with an isoneotype in L (L.4307409). As well as the distinctive character of only one leaf developing at a node, the flowers are small relative to the leaf. The location on the field label of the A specimen is stated as 850 m, 4 km SW of Bernhard Camp, and the habitat as rain forest. This location and camp description match those described in detail by Brass (1941) in his expedition report.

15. Aeschynanthus janowskyi Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 278 (1923); Schlechter, Nova Guinea 14(2): 308 (1926). – *Aeschynanthus violaceus* Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 268 (1923). – Type: Nova Guinea neerlandica [Indonesia, Central Papua], am Giriwo Rivier [Siriwo River], iii 1912, [3°4'S, 135°54'E], *Janowsky R.* 160 (lectotype L [L.4307411], designated here; isolectotypes B n.v. destroyed, BO [BO-1349894]).

One collection was cited in the protologue, *Janowsky* 160. Two duplicates have been located in BO and L. The specimen in BO (BO-1349894) has been damaged, with leaves detached from the stem, but it has field notes and a determination slip in Schlechter's handwriting. The specimen in L (L.4307411) is more intact and includes two capsules with a flower and a dissection (not visible online). It also has a printed determination slip stating 'Bearbeitet für die "Beiträge zur Flora von Papuasien"' (translation: 'worked on for *Contributions to the Flora of Papua*') and a herbarium label in Schlechter's handwriting. This specimen is designated here as the lectotype.

Schlechter (1923) used the name *Aeschynanthus violaceus* in his key for species number 23, where it was distinguished from *A. sanguineus* Schltr. by violet flowers. However, in the same publication the name *Aeschynanthus janowskyi* was then used in the account for species number 23, with a short diagnosis comparing the species with *A. sanguineus*. As *Aeschynanthus violaceus* and *A. janowskyi* were published as alternative names before 1953 (ICN Article 36.3), they are both validly published and have equal priority. In this checklist, *Aeschynanthus janowskyi* is given priority over *A. violaceus* because it is already established as a name. *Aeschynanthus violaceus* is placed in synonymy on the basis that it would be destabilising to change the name.

16. Aeschynanthus kermesinus Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 281 (1923); Schlechter, Nova Guinea 14(2): 309 (1926). – Type: Nova Guinea neerlandica [Indonesia, Central Papua], Fluv. Giriwo [Siriwo River], vii 1912, [2°59'S, 135°53'E], *Janowsky R.* 96 (lectotype L [L.4307410], designated here; isolectotypes B n.v. destroyed, BO [BO-1967531]).

One collection was cited in the protologue as '*K.F. Janowsky* 96', but the specimen label that otherwise matches all details reads 'R. Janowsky'. Duplicates were located in L and BO, and both specimens are in poor condition. The L specimen has no flowering material, and a printed determination slip from Schlechter stating 'Bearbeitet für die "Beiträge zur Flora von Papuasien"' (translation: 'worked on for *Contributions to the Flora of Papua*'). The BO specimen has all but three leaves detached and a damaged flower fragment in the capsule. The B duplicate is presumed destroyed. The L specimen (L.4307410) is designated as the lectotype as it is more complete. Schlechter published the protologue in 1923 with the note 'in Nova Guinea (1923) ined.' (see notes for species 10, *Aeschynanthus gjellerupii*).

17. Aeschynanthus leptocladus C.B.Clarke, Monogr. Phan. 5(1): 39 (1883). – *Trichosporum leptocladum* (C.B.Clarke) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl.: 478 (1891). – Type: [Indonesia, West Papua], Monte Arfak ad Hatam [Arfak Mountains], 1524–2134 m, vii 1875, [1°10'S, 133°29'E], *Beccari O.* s.n. (holotype FI [FI-HCI-01663394 (FI013093)]).

Clarke (1883) cited one *Beccari* collection with the location 'in h. propre.', without a number. One specimen was located in FI (FI-HCI-01663394) with a pencil illustration (Collezioni Beccari 6864A) and a determination slip in Clarke's handwriting stating 'Exemplum typicum'. This is treated as the holotype.

Clarke named this species *Aeschynanthus leptoclada*, but the epithet ending is updated to *leptocladus* here to reflect the gender of the genus (ICN Article 62.2(c)).

18. Aeschynanthus ligustrinus Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 269 (1923). – Type: Deutsch-Neuguinea [Papua New Guinea], Sepikgebiet [East Sepik], 1150 m, ix 1912, [4°37'S, 142°27'E], *Ledermann C.* 8859 (lectotype K [K000939482], designated here; isolectotypes B n.v. destroyed, SING [SING0229203]).

The protologue cited two collections, *Ledermann* 8859 and 9318. Collection 9318 from Etappenberg was not found, and it is presumed that the specimen in B was destroyed and no duplicates were distributed. Duplicates of 8859 were located in K and SING with the labels 'ex Museo botanico Berolinensi'. The K specimen (K000939482) is designated here as the lectotype on the basis that the sheet includes a floral dissection.

19. Aeschynanthus meo K.Schum. in Schumann & Lauterbach, Nachtr. Fl. Schutzgeb. Südsee: 376 (1905). – Type: [Papua New Guinea], Sattelberg, 20 xi 1898, [6°29'S, 147°46'E], *Biro L.* 12 (B n.v. destroyed). [Papua New Guinea], Sattelberg, 20 xi 1898, [6°29'S, 147°46'E], *Biro L.* 13 (neotype BP [HNHM-TRA 00584210], designated here; isoneotype BP [HNHM – TRA 00584209, HNHM-TRA 00584211]).

In the protologue for this species, Schumann (1905) cited one collection, *Bíró* n. 12. This has not been found and is presumed destroyed in B. Three Bíró specimens of *Aeschynanthus* (all labelled 13) were located in BP, where Bíró's main collection is housed. The sheets are a good match for the description; all include handwritten collection notes (translated as 'climber, thin stemmed, climbed up to the crown of tree number 12 and fell down with it'), a

location of Sattelberg, and the date 20 xi 1898. The locality and date match the protologue. One sheet has *Aeschynanthus meo* K.Schum. written in Schumann's handwriting. However, as it is not clear whether Schumann saw these uncited specimens before preparation of the protologue, they cannot be presumed to be original material. Sheet HNHM-TRA 00584210 is designated here instead as a neotype. It also has more flowering material and includes a dissection. Schumann named this species *Aeschynanthus meo* after *mméó*, the name in the local Jabin language.

20. Aeschynanthus microcardius B.L.Burtt & R.A.Davidson, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 21(3): 231 (1955). – Type: Papua [Papua New Guinea], Gaunan, 1219 m, 28 x 1952, [9°55'S, 149°22'E], *Cruttwell N.E.G.* 388 (lectotype E [E00505370], designated here; isolectotype K [K006192915]).

One collection was cited in the protologue, *Crutwell* 388, without a herbarium location. Duplicates have been located in E (E00505370) and K (K006192915) and both have flowering and fruiting material. The E duplicate is designated here as the lectotype. It was noted that the handwritten label on the E specimen and the protologue have a misspelling of the surname 'Cruttwell', which is corrected here.

Burtt and Davidson published the new species with the name *Aeschynanthus microcardia*; the epithet ending has been updated to *microcardius* here to reflect the correct gender of the genus (ICN Article 62.2(c)).

21. Aeschynanthus microtrichus C.B.Clarke, Monogr. Phan. 5(1): 51 (1883). – *Trichosporum microtrichum* (C.B.Clarke) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl.: 478 (1891). – Type: [Indonesia, West Papua], Monte Arfak ad Hatam [Arfak Mountains], 1524–2134 m, vii 1875, [1°10'S, 133°29'E], *Beccari O.* s.n. (holotype FI [FI-HCI-01663392 (FI013092)]).

Clarke (1883) cited one *Beccari* collection (no collection number) with the location as 'in h. propre.' One specimen of this collection was located in FI with a determination slip from Clarke ('Exemplum typicum') and a pencil illustration pinned to the herbarium sheet (Collezioni Beccari 6890A). Additional material, visible online, has capsule contents.

Clarke named this species *Aeschynanthus microtricha*. The epithet ending has been updated to *microtrichus* to reflect the correct gender of the genus (ICN Article 62.2(c)).

22. Aeschynanthus mollis Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 276 (1923). – Type: Nordöstl. Neu-Guinea [Papua New Guinea], Felsspitze [Rocky Peak], (Sepik Gebiet) [East Sepik], 1400–1500 m, viii 1913, [4°10'S, 141°28'E], *Ledermann C.* 12464 (B n.v. destroyed).

Schlechter (1923) cited only one collection in the protologue, *Ledermann* 12464. No specimens of this collection have been located, and the specimen in B is presumed destroyed. Schlechter described the new species based only on a fruiting specimen but noted the distinctive long calyx lobes and small leaves, hairy on the underside. A full revision is needed to find material matching the species description before selecting a neotype.

23. Aeschynanthus montisucris P.Royen, Alpine Fl. New Guinea 4: 2959 (1983). – Type: [Papua New Guinea], Northern slopes of Sugarloaf complex, c.3048 m, 21 vii 1960, [5°45'S, 143°41'E], *Hoogland R.D. & Schodde R.* 7199 (holotype CANB [CANB 84284.1]; isotypes L [L.4307412], LAE n.v.).

Van Royen (1983) cited one collection, *Hoogland & Schodde* 7199, with the holotype in CANB. The CANB herbarium label notes '2 duplicates to LAE, L'; the LAE isotype has not been located. The protologue also included an illustration of the *Hoogland & Schodde* 7199 collection.

24. Aeschynanthus musaensis P.Woods in Burtt & Woods, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 33(3): 487 (1975). – Type: Cultivated at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh from wild-collected material from Papua New Guinea, Central District, Musa Mts, Owen Stanley Range, ii 1972, [9°45'S, 148°29'E], vouchered as *Woods P.J.B.* C6701 (lectotype E [E00570086], designated here; isolectotypes E [E00570084, E00570085, E00570087], LAE [Sheet no. 260263]).

In the protologue, the holotype was cited as a cultivated collection at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (C6701) grown from wild-collected seed. The original wild collection, *Woods* 177 from 1962, has dehiscing fruits only. Four herbarium sheets of C6701 were found in E, which lacked any indication that they constitute parts 1–4 of a single collection so are treated here as duplicates (ICN Article 8.3). Sheet E00570086, with the better flowering material, is designated here as the lectotype. A herbarium specimen of material cultivated from the original wild collection (*Woods* 177) was also found in K (K000831916) but should not be considered as original material.

25. Aeschynanthus myrtifolius Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 281 (1923). – Type: Kaiser-Wilhelmsland [Papua New Guinea], Bismarck-Gebirges [Bismarck Range], 2400 m, 15 xi 1908, [5°30'S, 144°45'E], *Schlechter R.* 18789 (lectotype LY [LY0474457], designated here; isolectotypes B n.v. destroyed, LY [LY0474456]).

Schlechter (1923) cited one collection, *Schlechter* 18789, from 1908 and included illustrations in the protologue (Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58:271, fig. 1A–G). Two duplicates of *Schlechter* 18789 were found in LY; other duplicates were presumed destroyed in B. The LY duplicates had determination slips from Schlechter, but no flowering material. LY0474457 is designated here as the lectotype as it has fruiting material.

26. Aeschynanthus nabirensis Kaneh. & Hatus., Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 57: 112 (1943). – Type: Dutch New Guinea [Indonesia, Central Papua], Bivak Prao, Nabire, 200 m, 11 iii 1940, [3°22'S, 135°30'E], *Kanehira R. & Hatusima S.* 12819 (lectotype FU, designated here; isolectotype BO [BO-1349892]).

One collection from Nabire is cited in the protologue, *Kanehira-Hatusima* 12819, but the location of the herbarium is not specified. One duplicate was located in BO (BO-1349892), where Hatusima was based 1942–1945. The labels on the duplicates state an altitude of

200 m and not 100 m, as cited in the protologue. The FU duplicate is designated here as the lectotype, as it is from the home herbarium of Kanehira (Stafleu & Cowan, 1981) and the specimen has better flowering material.

27. Aeschynanthus nummularius (Burkill & S.Moore) K.Schum., Just's Bot. Jahresber. 27(1): 534 (1901). – *Trichosporum nummularium* Burkill & S.Moore in Moore, J. Bot. 37: 173 (1899). – Type: New Guinea [Papua New Guinea], Between the S. coast and the Owen Stanley Range, 1897, [9°23'S, 147°27'E], *Burke* s.n. (lectotype K [K000939508], designated here).

Five collections were cited in the protologue, *Forbes* 114, 181, 301, 511 in 'Herb. Brit. Mus.' and *Burke* s.n. 'Herb. Kew.' All specimens have been located, along with an uncited *Forbes* 301 in P. The Burke collection in K (K000939508) is designated here as the lectotype, as it has better flowering material and a pencil illustration. The remaining syntypes are in BM: *Forbes* 114 (BM001069177), *Forbes* 181 (BM001069180), *Forbes* 301 (BM001069178) and *Forbes* 511 (BM001069179). An isosyntype of *Forbes* 301 was found in P (P00868619).

28. Aeschynanthus oxychlamys Mendum, Edinburgh J. Bot. 52(3): 362 (1995). – *Oxychlamys pullei* Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 286 (1923). – *Aeschynanthus pullei* (Schltr.) P.Royen, Alpine Fl. New Guinea 4: 2962 (1983), nom. illeg. hom. – Type: Novam Guineam Meridionalem [Indonesia, Highland Papua], in summ. monte Hellwig [Mt Hellwig], c.2600 m, 31 xii 1912, [4°32'S, 138°42'E], *Pulle A.* 852 (lectotype BO [BO-1348935], designated by van Royen in Alpine Fl. New Guinea 4: 2962 (1983); isolectotypes B n.v. destroyed, L [L 0003179]).

Schlechter (1923) published *Oxychlamys* as a new monotypic genus, with *O. pullei* from New Guinea as the type species, characterised by its acuminate, sheath-shaped and strongly zygomorphic calyx. At the time, fruit and seeds were unknown to him. In the protologue, Schlechter (1923) cited one collection, *Pulle* 852, and included an illustration (p. 287, fig. 3). He later published an amplified description (Schlechter, 1926). Specimens of *Pulle* 852 were found in BO and L; the B duplicate is presumed destroyed. Van Royen (1983) considered the genus not to be distinct from *Aeschynanthus* and created the new combination *Aeschynanthus pullei* (Schltr.) P.Royen, an illegitimate later homonym of *A. pullei* Schltr. He cited *Pulle* 852 (BO) as the holotype, effectively lectotypifying the BO specimen (BO-1348935). Mendum (1995) published the new name *Aeschynanthus oxychlamys* Mendum, based on Schlechter's generic name, to provide a legitimate name in *Aeschynanthus* for this species.

29. Aeschynanthus pachyanthus Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 283 (1923). – Type: Nordöstl. Neu-Guinea [Papua New Guinea], Schraderberg (Sepik-Gebiet) [Mt. Schraderberg], 2070 m, v 1913, [4°58'S, 144°5'E], *Ledermann C.* 11597 (B n.v. destroyed). New Guinea [Papua New Guinea], Morobe Province, Menyamya-Aseki dividing range, 2348 m, 31 xii 1988, 7°16'S, 146°7'E, *Takeuchi W., Gideon O. & Wiakabu J.* 4337 (neotype E [E00668083], designated here; isoneotypes A [A02594756, A02594780], BISH [BISH1108025, BISH1328696] n.v., L [L.2821602 (L 0215654)]).

Schlechter (1923) cited one collection, *Ledermann* 11597, from Mount Schraderberg, when he described this species. No specimens of this collection have been located; the specimen in B is presumed destroyed. Schlechter placed this species into a new section, *Aeschynanthus* sect. *Anisocalyx*, distinguished by a bilabiate calyx (with the three rear lobes forming an upper lip and the front two lobes a lower lip) and flowers of a thicker texture than all other species. Burtt & Woods (1975) subsequently placed the section in synonymy under *Aeschynanthus* sect. *Microtrichium*, based on seed appendages. From a review of more recent specimens that match the original description with the distinctive calyx, a collection by *Takeuchi* (4337) from Morobe was selected as suitable material for a neotype. The specimen in E (E00668083) is proposed as the neotype on the basis that it is in good condition, with flowering and fruiting material.

30. Aeschynanthus papuanus (Schltr.) B.L.Burtt, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 28(3): 223 (1968). – *Euthamnus papuanus* Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 284 (1923). – Type: [Indonesia, Papua], bei Teba am Mambarano [Teba], v 1910, [1°29'S, 137°53'E], *Moszkowski* 46 (B n.v. destroyed); illustration in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 285 (1923) (lectotype, designated here).

Schlechter (1923) described a new endemic genus, *Euthamnus*, with one species, *E. papuanus*, from New Guinea, based on the characters of terrestrial, upright shrub with long-stemmed supra-axillary inflorescences and fairly large bracts. He included an illustration in the protologue (Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 285, fig. 2) and cited one collection, *Moszkowski* 46. This collection has not been located and is presumed destroyed in B. Burtt (1968) considered *Euthamnus* to be synonymous with *Aeschynanthus* and published the new combination *Aeschynanthus papuanus* (Schltr.) B.L.Burtt for this species. The illustration in the protologue is original material and is designated here as the lectotype.

31. Aeschynanthus phaeotrichus Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 274 (1923). – Type: Nordöstl. Neu-Guinea [Papua New Guinea], Lordberg (Sepik-Gebiet) [East Sepik], 1000 m, xii 1912, [4°52'S, 142°31'E], *Ledermann C.* 10049 (B n.v. destroyed).

Schlechter (1923) cited only one collection in the protologue, *Ledermann* 10049. No specimens of this collection have been located, and the specimen in B is presumed destroyed. A full revision is needed to find material matching the species description before selecting a neotype.

32. Aeschynanthus podocarpus C.B.Clarke, Monogr. Phan. 5(1): 40 (1883). – *Trichosporum podocarpum* (C.B.Clarke) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl.: 478 (1891). – Type: [Papua New Guinea], Fly River, 1524–2134 m, 1877, [8°5'S, 143°5'E], *D'Albertis* s.n. (holotype FI [FI-HCI-01663390 (FI013090)]).

Clarke (1883) cited one collection by *D'Albertis* as 'in h. Beccari propr.' A specimen from the collection was located in FI (FI-HCI-01663390, collection code 6866) with one flower and a determination slip attached in Clarke's handwriting, stating 'Exemplum typicum'. Two further

images, visible online, have material from capsule contents and a floral dissection. The sheet FI-HCI-01663390 is treated as the holotype.

Clarke named this species *Aeschynanthus podocarpa*. The epithet ending has been updated to *podocarpus* to reflect the correct gender of the genus (ICN Article 62.2(c)).

33. Aeschynanthus pullei Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 270 (1923); Schlechter, Nova Guinea 14(2): 308 (1926). – Type: Novam Guineam Meridionalem [Indonesia, Highland Papua], in monte Hellwig Merid. [Mt Hellwig], 1900 m, xii 1912, [4°32'S, 138°42'E], *Pulle A.* 836 (lectotype U [U.1602410], designated here; isolectotypes B n.v. destroyed, BO [BO-1966903], K [K000939488], L [L.4307408]).

Schlechter (1923) published the protologue of this species with 'in Nova Guinea (1923) ined.', comparing it to *Aeschynanthus meo*. An amplified description was published in *Nova Guinea* 14 (Schlechter, 1926) (see notes for species 10, *Aeschynanthus gjellerupii*). Schlechter cited two collections in both publications (*Pulle* 836, 1113), with *Pulle* 836 as 'typus'. Duplicates of 836, all of which are sterile, were located in BO, K, L and U. The specimen in U (U.1602410) is in slightly better condition and is designated here as the lectotype. The remaining syntype, *Pulle* 1113, is in BO (BO-1351371); the B duplicate is presumed destroyed.

34. Aeschynanthus rarus Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 274 (1923). – Type: Kaiser-Wilhelmsland [Papua New Guinea], Bismarck-geb. [Bismarck Range], 1300 m, 2 xi 1908, [5°30'S, 144°45'E], *Schlechter R.* 18617 (lectotype LY [LY0474458], designated here; isolectotype B n.v. destroyed).

Schlechter (1923) cited one collection in the protologue, *Schlechter* 18617, without specifying a herbarium. A single specimen of this collection has been located in LY (LY0474458) with flowering and fruiting material as well as a determination slip in Schlechter's handwriting, and this is designated here as the lectotype.

35. Aeschynanthus roseus Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 272 (1923). – Type: Nordöstl. Neu-Guinea [Papua New Guinea]: Lehmfluss [Clay River] (Sepik-Gebiet) [East Sepik], 1500 m, v 1913, [4°37'S, 144°13'] E, *Ledermann C.* 11569 (B n.v. destroyed); Nordöstl. Neu-Guinea [Papua New Guinea]: Regenberg [Rain Mt] (Sepik-Gebiet), 1500 m, vi 1913, [4°54'S, 144°11'E], *Ledermann C.* 12226 (B n.v. destroyed).

Schlechter (1923) cited two *Ledermann* collections (12226 'typus', 11569), neither of which have been located. All specimens from B are presumed destroyed. Schlechter described this species as easily recognisable by its narrow leaves. A full revision is needed to find material matching the species description before selecting a neotype.

36. Aeschynanthus sanguineus Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 277 (1923). – Type: Deutsch-Neuguinea [Papua New Guinea], Sepikgebiet [East Sepik], 200–300 m, viii 1912, [4°31'S, 142°40'E], *Ledermann C.* 8250 (lectotype K [K000939486], designated here; isolectotype B n.v. destroyed).

Schlechter (1923) cited one collection in the protologue of this species, *Ledermann* 8250, without specifying a herbarium. One specimen from this collection was located in K (K000939486) with a floral dissection and a determination slip in Schlechter's handwriting; other duplicates in B are presumed destroyed. The K specimen is designated here as the lectotype.

37. Aeschynanthus solomonensis P.Woods, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 35(3): 375 (1977). – Type: Solomon Islands, San Cristobal, 46 m, 28 vii 1965, [10°34'S, 161°48'E], *Hunt P.F.* RSS 2254 (holotype E [E00570083], isotype K [K000939483]).

Woods (1977) published this new species from San Cristobal. It is the only species of *Aeschynanthus* represented on the Solomon Islands archipelago and is at the most easterly edge of the range for the genus.

38. Aeschynanthus stenosiphon Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 272 (1923). – Type: Kaiser-Wilhelmsland [Papua New Guinea], Kani-Gebirges [Kani Mts], 800–700 m, 18 v 1908, [5°34'S, 145°35'E], *Schlechter R.* 17738 (lectotype LY [LY0474459], designated here; isolectotypes B n.v. destroyed, LY [LY0474460, LY0474461], P [P00868624]).

Schlechter (1923) cited his own collection, *Schlechter* 17738, in the protologue. Specimens were located in LY and P. The specimen LY474459 has better flowering material and is designated here as the lectotype.

39. Aeschynanthus suborbiculatus S.Moore, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot. 9(1): 123 (1916). – Type: Dutch New Guinea [Indonesia, Highland Papua], Utakwa River to Mt. Carstensz [Mt Jaya], Camp I, c.122 m, 1912–1913, [4°29'S, 137°18'E], *Boden Kloss C.* s.n. (lectotype BM [BM000035621], designated here).

Moore (1916) cited one collection from Camp I from the Wollaston Expedition to Dutch New Guinea 1912–13. A Boden Kloss specimen was located with the Camp reference in BM (BM000035621); it is in poor condition but includes flowering material and a floral dissection. The elevation was recorded as about 400 ft on the herbarium label, and not 500 ft as in the protologue. As it is not clear from the protologue or specimen that there was only ever one specimen, the BM specimen is designated here as the lectotype.

40. Aeschynanthus tenericaulis Diels, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 62: 492 (1929). – Type: Nordöstl Neu-Guinea [Papua New Guinea], Saruwaged-Gebirge [Saruwaged Range], [6°18'S, 147°5'E], *Keysser C.* 55 (holotype B n.v. destroyed).

Diels (1929) cited one collection by *Keysser* in the protologue as 'Original der Art!', but no specimens of this collection have been located, and they are presumed destroyed in B. Duplicates of Keysser's collections were purchased by BM in 1923 (as seen on herbarium stamps), but unfortunately the duplicate of *Keysser* 55 has not been located in the BM collection. The date of collection was not recorded in the protologue; however, Keysser made two trips to the Saruwaged mountains in October 1912 and June to July 1916 (Diels,

1929: 452–453). The location was stated as 'Saruwaged' (also known as 'Sarawaket' or 'Salawaket'), the local name for the mountain range visited by Keysser (Diels, 1929: 452–453; Loeffler, 1971). The coordinates for the highest peak ascended by Keysser, currently known as Mount Bangeta, and incorrectly named on some Keysser collections as 'Bolan' (van Royen, 1980: 259), have been used as an approximate location for the collection. Diels (1929) stated that *Aeschynanthus tenericaulis* is close to *A. warianus* Schltr. but with smaller and more delicate vegetative parts and leaves finely hairy on both sides. A full revision is needed to find material matching the species description before selecting a neotype.

41. Aeschynanthus torricellensis Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 273 (1923). – Type: Neu-Guinea [Papua New Guinea], Torricelli Gebirge [Torricelli Range], 600 m, iv 1902, [3°17'S, 142°33'E], *Schlechter R.* 14515 (lectotype G [G00034874], designated here; isolectotypes B n.v. destroyed, BM [BM001069181], BO [BO-1350076], BR [BR0000036398911], G [G00034876], K [K006192916], LY [LY0474454, LY0474455], P [P00868622], WRSL n.v.).

Schlechter (1923) cited his own collection in the protologue, *Schlechter* 14515, dated April 1902 and from the Torricelli mountains, without specifying a herbarium. Ten duplicates have been located in BM, BO, BR, G, K, LY, P and WRSL. On the specimen labels, Schlechter named the specimens as '*Aeschynanthus meo* K. Sch. *v.aff.*' (similar to *A. meo*) before they were distributed. Schlechter's collection was made in 1902, shortly before *Aeschynanthus meo* was published as a new species (Schumann & Lauterbach, 1905). Schlechter would have probably seen the type for *Aeschynanthus meo* in B but had not updated his own labels to *A. torricellensis* by the time of publication in 1923, possibly because the specimens had already been distributed. It was also noted that records for eight duplicates had the collection number incorrectly recorded as 14575 when it should be 14515, probably due to the style of handwriting, in which the number one appears similar to a seven (see **Table**, footnote d). After a review of the original material, the sheet in G (G00034874) is designated here as the lectotype, as it has flowering material and is in better condition than other specimens. The specimen label is from the Guttapercha Expedition 1901–1902 and is in Schlechter's handwriting.

42. Aeschynanthus tubiflorus C.B.Clarke, Monogr. Phan. 5(1): 36 (1883). – *Trichosporum tubiflorum* (C.B.Clarke) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl.: 478 (1891). – Type: [Indonesia, Papua], Ansus [Yapen], 1524–2134 m, iv 1875, [1°44'S, 136°10'E], *Beccari O.* s.n. (holotype FI [FI-HCI-01663391 (FI013091)]).

Clarke (1883) cited one Beccari collection in the protologue, with the location as 'in h. propre.' – Beccari's own collection, now located in FI. One sheet from the collection was found in FI (FI-HCI-01663391, Collezioni Beccari 6861), with a determination slip in Clarke's handwriting, stating 'Exemplum Typicum'. A second image of the capsule contents of this

specimen is available online. The sheet FI-HCI-01663391 is considered here as the holotype. In the protologue the location was cited as 'Papua; Ausys'; however, the collection label states 'Ansus', as confirmed by Beccari's diary entry for 4 April 1875 (Beccari,1924: 363).

Clarke named this species *Aeschynanthus tubiflora*. The epithet ending has been updated to *tubiflorus* to reflect the correct gender of the genus (ICN Article 62.2(c)).

43. Aeschynanthus verticillatus C.B.Clarke, Monogr. Phan. 5(1): 40 (1883). – *Trichosporum verticillatum* (C.B.Clarke) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl.: 478 (1891). – Type: [Papua New Guinea], Fly River,1876, [8°5'S, 143°5'E], *D'Albertis* s.n. (holotype FI [FI-HCI-01663395 (FI013094)]).

Clarke (1883) cited one collection made by *d'Albertis* with the location 'in h. Beccari propre.' – Beccari's own herbarium, now FI. One specimen from that collection was located in FI, with no flowering or fruiting material and with two determination slips, one in Clarke's handwriting ('*Aeschynanthus ? verticillata*' but not stating it as type), and the other from P. Woods (10 May 1991), stating 'Not *Aeschynanthus*, not Gesneriaceae'. No other duplicates have been located. The d'Albertis collection in FI has a sheet label for the Phytologic Museum of Melbourne, which was a herbarium established in 1853 by Baron Ferdinand von Mueller, but no collection was found in MEL. Clarke noted in the protologue that the specimen was sent by Mueller to Beccari under the name of *Aeschynanthus*, but that it lacked inflorescences. Here the status of the name or type has not been confirmed, as further taxonomic work is required before this can be done.

Clarke named this species *Aeschynanthus ? verticillata*. The epithet ending has been updated to *verticillatus* to reflect the correct gender of the genus (ICN Article 62.2(c)).

44. Aeschynanthus warianus Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 280 (1923). – Type: Kaiser-Wilhelmsland [Papua New Guinea], Auf Bäumen am Waria bei Pema, c.70 m, 9 iii 1908, [7°59'S, 147°34'E], *Schlechter R.* 17402 (lectotype LY [LY0474465], designated here; isolectotypes B n.v. destroyed, LY [LY0474464], P [P00868626], SING [SING0226527]).

Schlechter (1923) cited two of his own collections, *Schlechter* 17402 and 17447, from the Waria Valley, in the protologue for this species. Duplicates of 17447 were found in LY and P, although the number on the label on both was handwritten as '19447'. As all other details agreed with the protologue, it is assumed that the collection number in the protologue is a typographical error. Four duplicates of *Schlechter* 17402 were located in LY, P and SING, and an additional four sheets of unmounted specimens were located in LY in the Bonaparte Collection. One duplicate of 17402 in LY had both flowering and fruiting material (LY0474465) and is designated here as the lectotype. Duplicates of *Schlechter* 19447 are remaining syntypes (LY0474463, P00868625); the B duplicate is presumed destroyed.

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