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Taxonomic Revision of *Escallonia* (Escalloniaceae) in Argentina

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Abstract—A taxonomic revision of the genus *Escallonia* in Argentina, based on the study of herbarium specimens and field work, is presented. Descriptions, nomenclatural treatment, an identification key, and comments on habitat and distribution are given for each species. Drawings not included in previous works are published here for the first time. Also, a plastid DNA network, combining sequences from previous studies, is included. On the basis of morphology and DNA variability, we recognized 17 species of *Escallonia* in Argentina. Lectotypes are designated for *Escallonia resinosa* var. *dodoneifolia*, *E. sellowiana*, *E. longidens*, *E. rahmeri*, and *Stereoxylon virgatum*. Second-step lectotypifications are designated for *Escallonia bifida*, *E. vaccinioides*, *E. vaccinioides* var. *guaranitica*, *E. spiraeoides*, *E. adscendens*, *E. rosea*, *E. duplicatoserrata*, *E. tucumanensis*, and *Stereoxylon corymbosum*. Inadvertent lectotypifications were corrected for *Escallonia alpina* var. *glaberrima*, *E. bellidifolia*, *E. vaccinioides*, *E. vaccinioides* var. *guaranitica*, *E. spiraeoides*, *E. adscendens*, *E. tucumanensis*, and *Stereoxylon corymbosum*. A new synonym (*E. rubra* var. *dumetorum* under *E. rubra*) is proposed.

Keywords—Angiospermae, southern South America.

Escallonia Mutis ex L.f. is the most diverse genus of Escalloniaceae with 39 species (Sleumer 1968) distributed in the South American highlands, excluding the Guyana Shield. Most species occur along the Andes from Costa Rica to Tierra del Fuego, with the highest species diversity in the southern Andes (Chile-Argentina) (Sleumer 1968). Some species also occur in southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, northeastern and central Argentina, and one species occurs in the archipelago of Juan Fernández (off the coast of central Chile). Most plants in the genus are found close to mountains, freshwater streams, open forests, and coastal areas; however, a few species occur at elevations above 3000 m, in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia (Brako and Zarucchi 1993; Saldias-Paz 1993; Jørgensen and León-Yañez 1999). Species of *Escallonia* are shrubs or trees characterized by alternate, simple, serrate leaves. The flowers can be solitary or arranged in inflorescences; they are always pentamerous with free petals, and epigynous. The flowers or inflorescences are visited by generalist insects, and self-pollination is possible (Anderson et al. 2001; Valdivia and Niemeyer 2006). However, knowledge about the pollination biology of the genus is limited. A few species have been cytologically studied and have the same chromosome number of $2n = 24$ (Zielinski 1955; Sanders et al. 1983). Many species are used in popular medicine to control liver diseases and/or they are used in the cosmetic industry, as the base for essential oils and balms (Muñoz et al. 1981); others are used as ornamentals (Stearn 1974), and most of the trees are used in local wood industry or for firewood (Camacuás and Tipaz 1995).

Escallonia was included in different families (e.g. Saxifragaceae Juss., Grossulariaceae DC.) in accordance with different author criteria (Engler 1930; Cronquist 1981). However, Hutchinson (1967), following the concept of Dumortier (1829), considered *Escallonia* as the basis for a separate family, Escalloniaceae R. Br. ex Dumort. On the basis of nDNA and cpDNA sequence data, Escalloniaceae (including *Eremosyne* Endl. and *Anopterus* Labill. from Australia, *Polyosma* Blume from Australasia, *Forgesia* Comm. ex Juss. from Réunion Island in the Indian Ocean, and the Patagonian genera *Valdivia* J.Rémy and *Tribeles* Phil.), is monophyletic (Soltis et al. 2000; Lundberg 2001; Winkworth et al. 2008; Tank and Donoghue 2010), and belongs to the Euasterid II clade (APG v. 13, Stevens 2001).

In the first partial revision of the genus, Kausel (1953) recognized 19 species for Chile. Later, Sleumer (1968) monographed the genus and considered 39 species from Costa Rica to Chile and Argentina. Argentinean species have been revised in regional floras (Flora Patagónica, eight species: Sleumer 1984; Flora de San Juan, one species: Kiesling 1994; Flora de Entre Ríos, one species: Bacigalupo 1987). In Brazil, a total of nine species were cited (Maciel and Scalon 2015), and in Ecuador Romoleroux & Freire Fierro (2004) recorded five species. Species of *Escallonia* have been treated in floristic catalogues of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and Ecuador (Marticorena and Quezada 1985; Brako and Zarucchi 1993; Jørgensen and León-Yañez 1999; Zuloaga and Morrone 1999; Sede 2008; Jørgensen et al. 2014). However, the taxonomy of this genus is not well resolved because of the morphological variability within and among species. Also, hybridization has been hypothesized to explain the intermediate morphology and the existence of species complexes, i.e. in *E. rubra* (Ruiz & Pav.) Pers. and in *E. alpina* Poepp. ex DC. (Kausel 1953; Sleumer 1968).

Previous phylogenies of *Escallonia* based on plastid and nuclear DNA sequence data have proved *Escallonia* to be monophyletic, with groups geographically structured suggesting that orogeny may have played an important role in the diversification of the genus (Sede et al. 2013; Zapata 2013). Population genetics analyses of two species of *Escallonia* of the southern Andes, *E. alpina* and *E. rubra*, support deep divergences, which may be associated to ancient geological events, and also genetic admixture which could be the result of hybridization (Morello et al. 2013; Morello and Sede 2016).

The aim of the present work is to undertake a complete taxonomic revision of the genus *Escallonia* in Argentina, including descriptions, nomenclatural treatment, a species identification key, drawings of taxa not included in previous works, and comments on habitat and distribution for each species. Moreover, to visualize the variability of plastid DNA sequences for almost the whole genus, we constructed a network, combining previously published sequences of three different regions.

Materials and Methods

General collections of *Escallonia* from Argentina (approximately 360 specimens) housed at BA, BAA, BAB, BCRU, C, CORD, CTES, K, LIL,

MERL, MVFA, P, SI, SRFA, and US (Thiers 2016) were studied (mostly herbarium sheets or digital images); collectors of all studied specimens are listed in Appendix 1. We consulted original descriptions of every name, and all available type material or digital images. Type digital images were acquired from JSTOR Global Plants (http://plants.jstor.org), herbarium websites, or requested from herbaria curators (BM, CORD, F, FI, G, GOET, K, L, LE, LP, LY, P, PR, UPS, US, and W). The study of herbarium specimens was complemented by fieldwork.

All morphological characters were measured using a stereoscope microscope or naked eye and they were all used in descriptions and key. Eight species are newly illustrated. The remaining eight were reproduced from Flora Patagónica (Sleumer 1984) and Flora de Entre Ríos (Bacigalupo 1987) with the permission of INTA, Flora de San Juan (Kiesling 1994), and the collection of drawings from Museo Botánico de Córdoba (drawing of *E. cordobensis*, unpublished).

Second-step lectotypifications were performed (Art. 9.17, McNeill et al. 2012) when we found two or more specimens of the same gathering at the same herbarium, when the author of the first-step lectotypification did not clearly designate one of the specimens as the lectotype. In some other cases, inadvertent lectotypifications before 2001 are corrected to "lectotype" applying Art. 9.9 (McNeill et al. 2012).

Sequences from chloroplast intergenic spacer regions: *trnH-psbA*, *trnS-trnG*, and *trnV-ndhC* published in Sede et al. (2013), Zapata (2013), and Morello and Sede (2016) were downloaded from GenBank database (Table 1) and aligned using MAFFT v. 7 (Katoh and Standley 2013), with default settings (www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/mafft/). When possible, more than one individual per species was included. We combined data from different individuals to represent taxa when it was not possible to obtain sequences from the same individual (Table 1). All indels (except those from ambiguous alignment zones) were coded as binary characters and added to the dataset. In the program, the option was set to missing data. The three concatenated regions were subjected to a statistical parsimony analysis using the program TCS v. 1.21 (Clement et al. 2000) to construct a haplotype network. We undertook this approach to include variable characters (not only parsimony informative) in the sequence analysis, with the objective of exploring in detail sequence alternatives of different individuals. Ambiguous connections (loops) were not resolved and a default probability value of 0.95 was set for connection limit.

Results and Discussion

The network obtained using the concatenated plastid regions *trnH-psbA*, *trnS-trnG*, and *trnV-ndhC* exhibited at least five main groups, with a clear geographical structuring (Fig. 1): two groups in the southern Andes (A, B), two groups in the

Table 1. Sequences used to construct the network: Species, voucher number, and GenBank numbers of *trnH-psbA*, *trnS-trnG*, and *trnV-ndhC*. Dash (–) indicates no sequence available for this region.

Species	Voucher number	GenBank numbers
Escallonia alpina	S259	–/JX896310/JX896262
	Z440	KC355749/JX896312/JX896264
Escallonia angustifolia	Z324	KC355675/JX896273/JX896227
Escallonia bifida	P169/Z9915	KC355679/JX896274/JX896228
Escallonia callcottiae	Z127A	KC355681/JX896275/JX896229
Escallonia carmelitana	S215	–/JX896272/JX896226
	Z331	KC355673 /JX896311/JX896263
Escallonia cordobensis	S210	KC355684/JX896276/JX896230
Escallonia discolor	Z84	KC355685/JX896278/JX896232
	Z218	KC355687/JX896277/JX896231
Escallonia farinacea	F10	KC355688/JX896279/JX896233
Escallonia florida	Z431	KC355690 /JX896280/JX896234
Escallonia hypoglauca	Z10434	KC355695/JX896313/JX896265
	Z304	KC355694/JX896314/JX896266
Escallonia illinita	F539	KC355698/JX896282/JX896237
Escallonia laevis	F87	KC355700 /JX896283/JX896238
Escallonia ledifolia	F59	KC355702/JX896284/JX896239
Escallonia leucantha	Z100/S277	KC355704/JX896287/JX896242
	Z383	KC355705/JX896285/JX896240
Escallonia micrantha	Z242	KC355710/JX896288/JX896243
Escallonia millegrana	Z10398/Z10362	KC355712/JX896289/JX896244
	Z289/Z10413	KC355711/JX896290/JX896245
Escallonia myrtilloides	Z318	KC355718/ JX896291/JX896246
Escallonia myrtoidea	Z126	KC355722/ JX896292/JX896247
Escallonia paniculata	F245	KC355723/JX896293/JX896248
Escallonia pendula	Z244	KC355728/JX896294/–
Escallonia petrophila	F42	KC355729/JX896295 JX896249
Escallonia piurensis	Z239	KC355731/JX896296 JX896250
Escallonia polifolia	Z224	KC355732/JX896297 JX896251
Escallonia pulverulenta	Z95	KC355734/–/JX896252
Escallonia resinosa	Z182	KC355736/JX896298/JX896253
	Z310	KC355737/JX896299/JX896254
Escallonia reticulata	Z299	KC355739/JX896300/JX896255
Escallonia revoluta	Z359	KC355741/ JX896301/JX896256
	Z491	KC355740/ JX896315/JX896267
Escallonia rosea	Z114/S270	KC355747/JX896302/–
	Z379	KC355745/ JX896316/JX896268
Escallonia rubra	Z533/M5700	KC355753/JX896317/JX896269
	Z475/S263	KC355751/JX896304/JX896257
Escallonia schreiteri	L58/Z10403	KC355756/JX896305/JX896258
Escallonia tucumanensis	Z10003	–/JX896306/JX896259
	Z10377	KC355760/JX896307/JX896260
Escallonia virgata	Z111/M5690	KC355763/ JX896309/JX896261
	Z370/S261	KC355761/JX896308/–

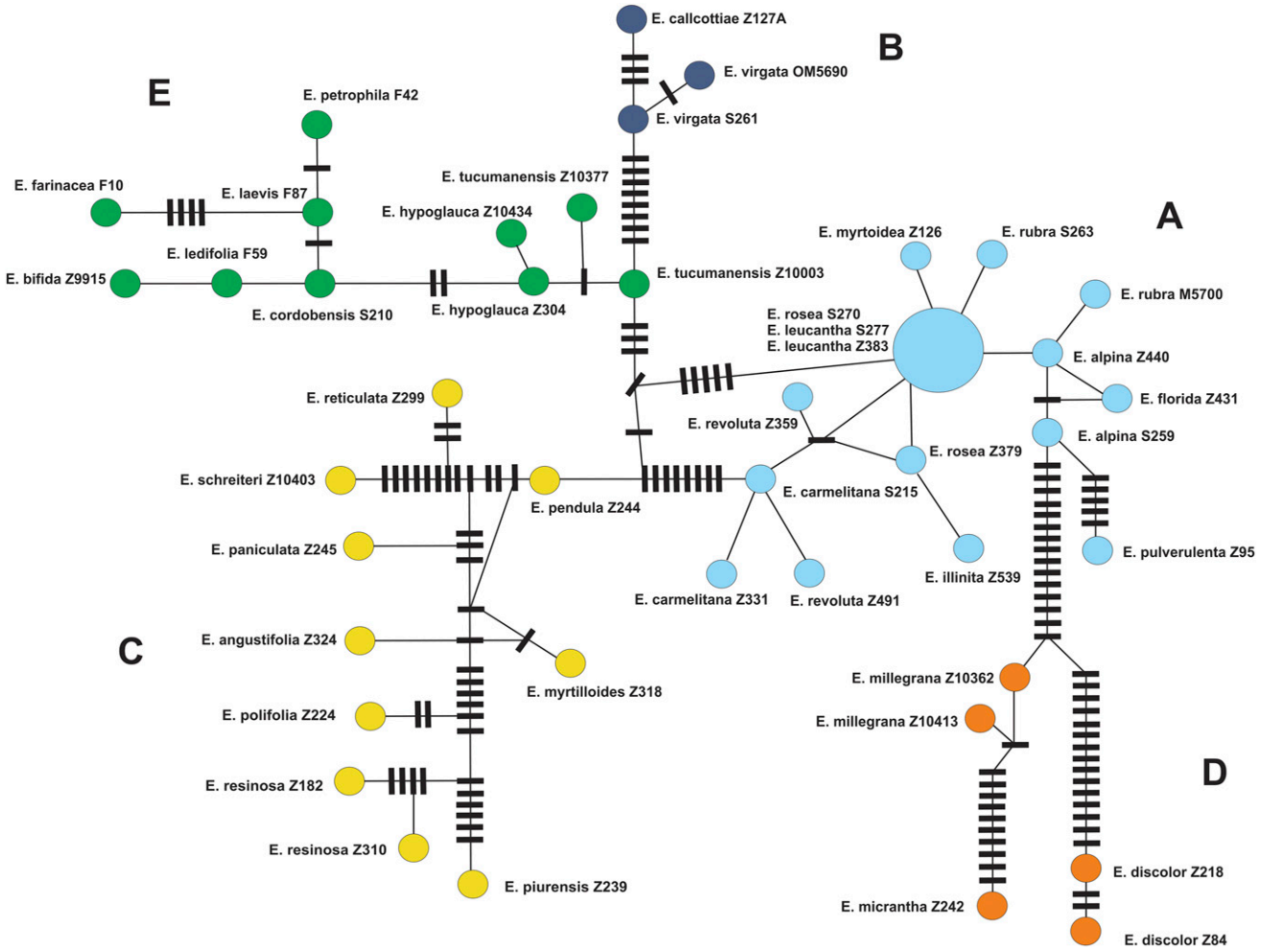

FIG. 1. Statistical parsimony network. Circles represent sampled haplotypes, with species names and voucher numbers. Solid bars represent hypothetical haplotypes presumed by the statistical analysis. Colors refer to main groups (A–E) as cited in the text.

northern Andes (C, D), and one group gathering together species from Brazil, Uruguay, NE, Central, and NW Argentina (E). The five groups are similar to those found in Sede et al. (2013) and Zapata (2013). Regarding the Argentinean species included in the network, they are all represented in the five lineages: 5 species in group A (*Escallonia alpina*, *E. carmelitana*, *E. leucantha*, *E. rosea*, and *E. rubra*); 1 in group B (*E. virgata*), 2 species in group C (*E. schreiteri* and *E. angustifolia*), 1 in group D (*E. millegrana*), and 4 in group E (*E. bifida*, *E. cordobensis*, *E. hypoglauca*, and *E. tucumanensis*).

Although *E. hypoglauca, E. tucumanensis* (E), *E. schreiteri*, *E. angustifolia* (C), and *E. millegrana* (D) belong to northwestern Argentina, and most of them share in part the geographical distribution region, they clearly belong in different lineages. The same is true in the southern Andes for *E. virgata* (B), and *E. alpina*, *E. carmelitana, E. leucantha,* and *E. rosea* (A). The remaining species of group E, *E. bifida* and *E. cordobensis*, are distributed in northeastern and central Argentina, respectively.

The haplotypes found were exclusive for each species and individuals sampled, including different individuals of the same species; the only exception was one haplotype, which was shared by one individual of *E. rosea* and two of *E. leucantha* (Fig. 1). Although both species are widely distributed in Chile, in Argentina they are only cited for one geographical locality: the National Park Lago Puelo, Arroyo Los Hitos, in Chubut province. This geographical location is characterized by the ingression of Valdivian forest, which is characteristic of the western side of the Andes; this ingression is possible due to the low elevation of the Andes (only 200 m) (www.parquesnacionales.gob.ar/areas-protegidas/region-patagonia/pn-lago-puelo/?hilite=lago+puelo, look under "Biodiversidad"). Although we were not able to find individuals with intermediate morphology, it is possible that some level of genetic admixture exists between these two species, and also probably with *E. rubra*, as these three species were found growing in sympatry in a reduced area (M. Ocampo and S. Sede, personal observation).

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

Here we present a taxonomic treatment of the 17 southernmost species of *Escallonia*. Both morphology and genetic data support the recognized entities as such. Nevertheless, we think that more work is needed to elucidate intraspecific limits (e.g. varieties of some species) and we hope that further studies on floral biology, morphometry, and population genetics will clarify interspecific relationships, especially for species living in sympatry.

ESCALLONIA Mutis ex. L.f., Suppl. Pl. 21: 156. 1781. TYPE: *Escallonia myrtilloides* L.f.

Stereoxylon Ruiz & Pav., Fl. Peruv. Prodr. 38. 1794. TYPE: *Stereoxylon rubrum* Ruiz & Pav.

Vigieria Vell., Fl. Flumin. 76. 1825. TYPE: *Vigieria hispida* Vell.

Trees or shrubs, glabrous or pubescent, glandulous. Leaves alternate, solitary or fasciculate, with or without glands generally on the abaxial surfaces, without stipules. Flowers solitary or more commonly arranged in panicles or leafy pseudoracemes; bracteoles commonly 2 (sometimes 1), persistent or early deciduous, lanceolate, subulate or rudimentary, glabrous or puberulous, sometimes with glands in the margin; hypanthium turbinate to hemispherical, campanulate or cupulate; calyx tube free, with five serrate to denticulate lobes; petals five, free, obovate to linear spathulate, erect or patent; stamens five, alternate with petals; anthers narrowly ovoid to ellipsoid; intrastaminal disc flat or slightly subconical, and connate with the base of the style or markedly conical to subconical with the base of the style free; style apex connate or rarely bifurcate; stigma capitate to 2(–3)-lobulate; ovary inferior, with 2–3 locules. Capsule opening at its base in 2–3 valves, with calyx, style, and stigma persistent; seeds minute, compressed, ovate to linear-oblong, striate.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *ESCALLONIA* FROM ARGENTINA

1. Style apex bifurcate ..... *Escallonia millegrana*
1. Style apex connate 2
2. Flowers solitary or arranged in leafy pseudoracemes 3
2. Flowers arranged in panicles 8
3. Bracteoles absent or rudimentary, if present early deciduous 4
3. Bracteoles present in all the flowers or at least in the inferior 5
4. Leaves 0.6–2.3 × 0.3–0.9 cm ..... *Escallonia serrata*
4. Leaves 0.5–1.5 × 0.3–1 cm ..... *Escallonia myrtilloides*
5. Intrastaminal disc conical; style 2.5–10 mm 6
5. Intrastaminal disc flat; style 1–2 mm ..... *Escallonia virgata*
6. Shrub up to 3 m in height; young stems reddish-brown, angulous and winged; wings crested or wavy, shortly pubescent ..... *Escallonia rosea*
6. Shrub up to 1.5 m in height; young stems ferrugineous or pale yellowish green, terete, sometimes shortly winged; wings neither wavy nor crested, glabrous, rarely pubescent 7
7. Young stems pale yellowish green; leaves mostly narrowly obovate to spathulate-lanceolate ..... *Escallonia carmelitana*
7. Young stems ferrugineous; leaves mostly obovate ..... *Escallonia alpina*
8. Intrastaminal disc markedly conical, 5-lobulate; style free at the base 9
8. Intrastaminal disc flat, slightly subconical; style connate at the base 12
9. Panicle multiflowered, (8–)12–80 flowers; petals white; hypanthium with small or without glands 10
9. Panicle pauciflowered, (3–)7–10(–30) flowers; petals red; hypanthium with stipitate and conspicuous glands ..... *Escallonia rubra*
10. Leaves coriaceous, with glands on both surfaces; pedicels 3–7 mm long ..... *Escallonia angustifolia*
10. Leaves chartaceous to subcoriaceous, without glands; pedicels absent or up to 3 mm long 11
11. Leaves 2.5–4.5 × 1–1.5(–2.2) cm; calyx tube broadly campanulate, 1.5–2 mm long, with small glands; calyx lobes subulate, 0.7–1.2 mm long; petals linear spathulate, ca. 9 mm long ..... *Escallonia myrtoidea*
11. Leaves (1–)1.5–2.5(–3.5) × 0.6–1.2 cm; calyx tube subcampanulate inflated, 1–1.5 mm long; calyx lobes triangular, acuminate, 0.5–0.7 mm long, sometimes with a gland in the apex; petals obovate spathulate, (5–)6.5–7.5 mm long ..... *Escallonia leucantha*
12. Calyx lobes shorter than calyx tube or very reduced (ca. 0.5 mm long); hypanthium broadly cupulate to subhemispherical ..... *Escallonia schreiteri*
12. Calyx lobes equal or longer than calyx tube; hypanthium turbinate 13
13. Petals up to 8 mm long; multiflowered panicle (> 15 flowers) 14
13. Petals 9–17 mm long; pauciflowered panicle (≤ 15 flowers) 15
14. Leaves obovate, lanceolate, chartaceous; apex apiculate; petals 5–6 mm long; pedicel 2–3 mm ..... *Escallonia megapotamica*
14. Leaves oblong, sub-obovate, membranaceous to subchartaceous; apex subacute to obtuse, sometimes slightly retuse; petals ca. 7 mm long; pedicel (3–)5–8 mm ..... *Escallonia bifida*
15. Petals 9–12(–13) mm long; style 7–8(–9) mm; mature capsule brown, dull 16
15. Petals (12–)14–15(–17) mm long; style 9–11 mm; mature capsule black, resinous, brilliant ..... *Escallonia tucumanensis*
16. Leaves lanceolate to narrowly oblong-lanceolate, apex gradually acuminate and acute, chartaceous to subcoriaceous; panicle lax, subcorymbose; calyx lobes 1.5–2 mm long, margin smooth ..... *Escallonia cordobensis*
16. Leaves obovate to ovate-oblong, chartaceous; apex subrounded, obtuse, frequently mucronulate; panicle compact; calyx lobes 2.5–3(–4) mm long, margin serrulate with glands ..... *Escallonia hypoglauca*

ESCALLONIA ALPINA Poepp. ex DC., Prodr. 4: 665. 1830. TYPE: CHILE. Bío-Bío: Antuco, Pico de Pilque, 1829, *E. F. Poeppig 820* (holotype: G-DC not found; isotypes: BM 000600262!, BR 0000008735393!, F 870660! ex W, G 00388638!, HAL 0117668!, L 0035013! ex W, LE 00001938!, M, P P00709540!, W 0047358!, W 0047359!, W 18890073325!).

Escallonia araucana Phil., Linnaea 28: 694. 1858. *Escallonia fonckii* var. *araucana* (Phil.) Reiche, Anales Univ. Chile 103: 801. 1899. TYPE: CHILE. Concepción: Santa Bárbara, 1839, *C. Gay 1431* (holotype: SGO 000002318!).

Escallonia fonckii Phil., Linnaea 28: 693. 1858. TYPE: CHILE. Llanquihué: Cerro del Doce de Febrero, 5,000 ft, 1856, *F. Fonck 21* (holotype: SGO 000002331!).

Escallonia alpina var. *glaberrima* Phil., Anales Univ. Chile 85: 499. 1894. TYPE: CHILE. Bío-Bío: Trapa-Trapa, 1882, *C. Sage s. n.* (lectotype: SGO 000002311! designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 47, 1968, corrected from "Typus"; isolectotype: SGO 68443!).

Escallonia sparsiflora Phil., Anales Univ. Chile 85: 504. 1894. TYPE: CHILE. Andes Centrales, 1878, *R. A. Philippi s. n.* (holotype: B 10 0248109!; isotypes: photo F4182! ex B, probable BM 000600261!).

Escallonia britteniana Rendle, J. Bot. 42: 330. 1904. TYPE: ARGENTINA. Santa Cruz: Lago Argentino, Punta Bandera, lower slopes of cerro Buenos Aires, *H. H. Prichard s. n.* p. p. (holotype: BM 000600263!; isotype: NY 00185872!).

Escallonia misella Gand., Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 59: 709. 1912. TYPE: ARGENTINA. Santa Cruz: Río Chico, Lago Azara, 28 Dec 1908, *C. J. F. Skottsberg s. n.* (holotype: LY 0006422!; isotype: UPS V-707718!).

Shrubs reaching 1.5 m in height, procumbent or ascending, with many stems, the youngest glabrous, rarely pubescent, ferrugineous, cinereous when old, sometimes with glands. Leaves solitary or fasciculate (up to 4), 1–2.2(–3.8) × 0.5–1.2(–1.5) cm, mostly obovate, sometimes suborbicular-cuneate or spathulate-lanceolate, subcoriaceous, greenish-grey, glabrous or rarely puberulous; apex typically obtuse, sometimes subacute, rarely truncate or invaginated; margin serrate sometimes with glands especially in its distal half; subsessile. Flowers arranged in leafy pseudoracemes of 2–8 flowers; pedicels 1.5–2(–3) mm long, glabrous or puberulous, sometimes with subsessile glands; bracteoles 2 (except in terminal flowers), 2(–3) mm, lanceolate, glabrous or puberulous, sometimes with glands in the margin; hypanthium (1–)1.5–2(–2.5) × 1–1.5 mm, glabrous (rarely sparsely pubescent), turbinate; calyx tube ca. 1 × 4 mm, calyx lobes (1.5–)2 mm, triangular-subulate, glabrous or scantily puberulous, sometimes with glands in the margin; petals (8–)9–12(–13) mm × 2–2.7 mm, linear-spathulate, unguiculate, generally red or pink, sometimes pink with white nerves, more rarely white; stamens 6–8 mm, intrastaminal disc markedly conical, apex tenuously lobulate, 2.5 mm long; style (6–)7–9 mm, apex connate, free to the base; stigma slightly bilobulate. Capsule 4–5(–6) mm, turbinate, rather inflated, brown, dull. Figures 2, 3A.

Phenology—Flowering from December to February.

Distribution and Habitat—Andean species widely distributed in southern Argentina (38°–52°S) and Chile (35°–52°S). It grows in the limits of *Nothofagus pumilio* (Poepp. & Endl.) Krasser and *N. antarctica* (G. Forst.) Oerst. forest, in open areas at high elevations (Fig. 3C), between rocks and at lake and river banks.

Vernacular Names—Unknown.

Uses—Ornamental.

Notes—The type specimen of *Escallonia fonckii* is from Cerro del Doce de Febrero, not from Volcán Osorno, as stated at the protologue. Fonck and Hess made their botanical collections from Todos Los Santos Lake to Nahuel Huapi Lake (Fonck and Hess 1857).

There are two sheets of *Sage s. n.*, the type of *E. alpina* var. *glaberrima*, stored at SGO. Sleumer (1968) mentioned as "Typus" the sheet 03595; this designation is corrected to "lectotype", applying Art. 9.9 (McNeill et al. 2012).

The type specimen of *Escallonia misella* is *Skottsberg s. n.* Numbers written on Skottsberg's labels refer to species and not to collection numbers, so that the same number may apply to different localities and/or dates. Number 700 on UPS and number 736 on LY labels allude to a species and they are not collection numbers (Dr. Mats Hjertson, LY Curator, pers. comm.).

We found and studied new herbarium collections from southwestern Santa Cruz province, (Argentina, ca. 50°S), which exhibited intermediate morphology between *E. alpina* and *E. rubra*, in accordance with previous observations of Morello et al. (2013) and Morello and Sede (2016). Collections with intermediate morphology are marked with an asterisk in Representative Specimens Examined section.

Representative Specimens Examined—**Argentina.**—CHUBUT: Tehuelches, Lago Berta, 19 Jan 1992, *Nicora 9597* (SI); Languiñeo, orilla del Lago Guacho, 12 Jan 1998, *Nicora 10312* (SI); Río Senguer, Lago Fontana, picada al Lago La Plata, sendero hacia la cascada de la Virgen, 44°49′18″S, 71°39′33″W, 1020 m, 10 Feb 2010, *Sede & Calcagno 259* (SI); Río Senguer, valle de la Laguna Blanca, 45°52′S, 71°15′W, 30 Feb 1904, *Koslowsky 20* (CORD); Futaleufú, Parque Nacional Los Alerces, Cerro Dedal, 42°54′01″S, 71°38′19″W, 1126 m, 13 Jan 2010, *Sede & Calcagno 266* (SI).—NEUQUÉN: Huiliches, Cerro El Escorial, 1300 m, 4 Mar 1973, *Gentili 546* (SI); Huiliches, Parque Nacional Lanín, Volcán Huanquihue, 1400 m, 28 Feb 1968, *Escuche 285* (SI); Huiliches, faldeo W del Volcán Lanín, Arroyo Colquis, 1500 m, 28 Jan 1973, *Gentili 531* (SI); Huiliches, Volcán Huanquihue, al S de Epulaufquen, Parque Nacional Lanín, 28 Jan 1968, *Esk & Klein 285* (CORD); Huiliches, Parque Nacional Lanín, RP 62 y Río Oconi, 39°49′20″S, 71°38′28″W, 914 m, 4 Jan 2010, *Sede & Calcagno 223* (SI); Los Lagos, entre Rincón Grande y Rincón Chico, RN 237, sobre ruta junto al Río Limay, 40°59′23.7″S, 71°06′08.7″W, 710 m, 20 Dec 2002, *Cocucci 2104* (CORD); Parque Nacional Nahuel Huapi, al pie del cerro Tres Lagunas, Laguna Las Monjas, 1600 m, 22 Mar 1951, *Diem 1859* (SI); Parque Nacional Nahuel Huapi, Cerro Tronador, 4 Jan 1975, *Rubulis 221* (SI); Picunches, Pino Hachado, hito, 2800 m, 6 Mar 1939, *Burkart 9668* (SI); Picunches, RN 22, Paso Pino Hachado, 38°38′38″S, 70°46′47.5″W, 1436 msm, *Cocucci 2353* (CORD); Ñorquín, Río Ñireco, 18 km W RN 40, 39°08′S, 70°31′W, 1800 m, 24 Jan 2002, *Ezcurra et al. 3278* (BCRU).—RÍO NEGRO: Bariloche, alrededores de San Carlos de Bariloche, 8 Feb 1966, *Rreibohn 338* (SI); Bariloche, Lago Nahuel Huapi, cerro El Dormilón, brazo Rincón, 24 Mar 1934, *Spegazzini s. n.* (BAB, P); Bariloche, Cerro de Las Hormigas, en las cascadas del valle del rio Ñirihuau, ca. 1600 msm, 25 Feb 1914, *Hosseus 582* (CORD); Bariloche, Cerro López, ca. 1500 msm, 14 Feb 1914, *Hosseus 316* (CORD). Pilcaniyeu, Cerro Colorado, valle alto del Río Pichileufú, 1950 m, 2 Mar 1914, *Hosseus 614* (CORD).—SANTA CRUZ: Lago Argentino, Parque Nacional Los Glaciares, secc. Lago Viedma, 3 km por la senda al Co. Fitz Roy, 23 Jan 1990, *Cocucci 461* (CORD); Lago Argentino, Parque Nacional Los Glaciares, 3 Feb 1955, *Pérez-Moreau 69850** (BAA, CORD), *Pérez-Moreau 69851** (CORD); Lago Argentino, Parque Nacional Los Glaciares, próximo al glaciar Perito Moreno, 50°28′24″S, 72°59′41″W, 291 m, 12 Dec 2006, *Bonifacino et al. 3010* (MVFA); Lago Argentino, El Chaltén, Chorrillo del Salto, 49°17′59″S, 72°54′12″W, 420 m, *Chemisquy 17* (SI); Lago Argentino, 1884, *Moyano 2236** (Herbario Kurtz, CORD); Lago Argentino, Parque Nacional Los Glaciares, Camping Ao. Correntoso, 50°29′14.6″S, 72°57′30″W, 263 m, 30 Jan 2003, *Cocucci & Sersic 2496** (CORD); Lago Argentino, Parque Nacional Los Glaciares, secc. Guanaco, Estancia Cristina, 49°56′37″S, 73°06′46″W, 299 m, 4 Feb 2010, *Sede & Calcagno 234** (SI); Lago Argentino, región al S del Lago Argentino, 50°30´S, 72°30′73″W, cerro Buenos Aires, 250–800 m, May 1889, *Hauthal s. n.* (Herb Kurtz 10661, CORD); Güer Aike, Río Gallegos, Estancia Scott, 23 leguas de la Costa, 1899, *Hauthal s. n.* (Herb Kurtz 12054, CORD).

ESCALLONIA ANGUSTIFOLIA C.Presl, Rel. Haenk. 2: 47. 1831. TYPE: PERU. "Habitat in Peruvia", 1790, *T. P. Haenke* (holotype: PR 25286!; isotype: L, photo).

Escallonia coquimbensis J.Rémy in Gay, Fl. Chil. 3(1): 61. 1848. *Escallonia angustifolia* var. *coquimbensis* (J. Rémy) Acevedo & Kausel, Darwiniana 10: 222. 1953. TYPE: CHILE. Coquimbo: croit dans la vallé de Malpasso, 2300 m, 1836, *C. Gay 422* (holotype: P 00709547!; isotypes: F 4167! photo, F 893913! fragm. ex P).

Escallonia coquimbensis var. *salicifolia* Reiche, Anales Univ. Chile 103: 807. 1899. TYPE: CHILE. "Provincia de Tarapacá", *C. Reiche s. n.* (holotype: SGO 000002326!).

Escallonia graefiana Hosseus, Bol. Acad. Ci. Córdoba 26: 117. 1921. TYPE: ARGENTINA. San Juan: quebrada del río Blanco, Oct 1915, *C. C. Hosseus* (CORD 00006909!).

Shrubs or small trees, 2–6 m in height, stems striated, slightly recurved; young stems obtuse, glabrous or shortly puberulous, ferrose-yellowish, with glands densely distributed. Leaves linear-lanceolate to lanceolate or oblong, less commonly linear or elliptic-oblong, yellowish-green, and yellow to brown when dried, concolorous, coriaceous, apex shortly attenuate or subacuminate, commonly solitary or 2–3-fasciculate; with glands on both surfaces, (2–)3–5(–8) × (0.4–)0.6–1.2(–1.5) cm; entire margin or delicately toothed; petiole 3–10 mm. Flowers in open multiflowered panicles, with some leaves at their bases, with (8–)20–80 flowers, 4–15 cm long;

FIG. 2. *Escallonia alpina*. A. Flowering branch; flowers arranged in leafy pseudoracemes. B. Obovate leaf. C. Leaf margin serrate, with glands. D. Flower. E. Flower (petals and androecium partly removed). Drawn from *Sede 266a.* Drawing by F. Rojas.

pedicels glabrous or puberulous, 3–7 mm long; scaly bracteoles very short; hypanthium subturbinate-cupulate, 5-ribbed, 1.5–2 × 2–2.3 mm, glabrous or shortly puberulous, with scattered glands; calyx tube cupuliform, glabrous or puberulous, with scattered glands, 1–1.5 × 3–4 mm, calyx lobes subulate, 0.5–1 mm long; petals linear-spathulate, white, 7–8.5 (–11) × 2 mm; stamens 6–7 mm long; intrastaminal disc subconical, 1 mm long; style 6–7.5 mm long, apex connate, free to the base; stigma bilobulate. Capsule subglobose, ca. 4 mm diam, brown, dull. Figure 4.

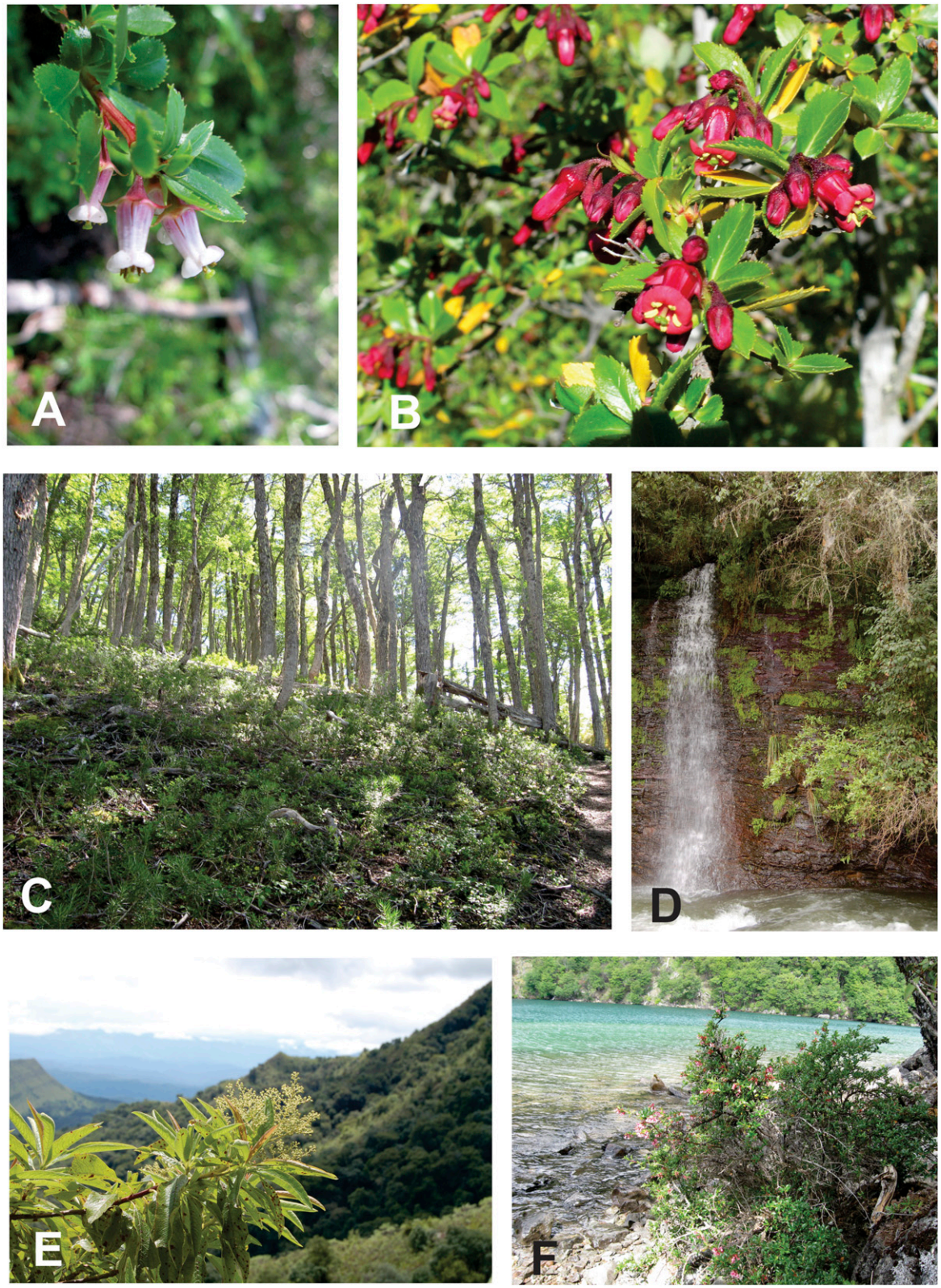

FIG. 3. Representative species of *Escallonia* and habitats. A. *Escallonia alpina* (*Sede 266*, SI). B. *Escallonia rubra* (*Morrone 5669*, SI). C. Cerro Dedal, Parque Nacional Los Alerces, Chubut province. Open area in *Nothofagus* forest. D. Cascade near Bariloche, Río Negro province. E. *Escallonia millegrana* (*Zuloaga 10219*, SI). F. Lago Puelo, arroyo Los Hitos, Parque Nacional Lago Puelo, Chubut province.

Phenology—Flowering from November to January.

Distribution and Habitat—Andean species distributed from southern Peru (Arequipa) to Coquimbo province in Chile and to San Juan province in Argentina (32°S). It grows mainly in arid zones, near rivers or temporarily lagoons, or in wet areas (vegas) in ravines; populations are dense, with many individuals, locally called nipales.

Vernacular Names—Berraco, ñipa.

Uses—Ornamental.

Notes—The specimens smell similar to *Melilotus* (L.) Mill. when dried.

Representative Specimens Examined—**Argentina.**—SAN JUAN: Calingasta, Castaño Viejo, 2200 m, 13 Feb 1986, *Kiesling et al. 6130* (SI); Calingasta, río Manrique, 2100 m, 31°05′S, 69°35′W, 22 Jan 1991, *Kiesling et al. 7653* (SI); Calingasta, Quebrada de la Alumbrera, 2050–2300 m, 16 Feb 1988, *Kiesling 6822* (SI); Calingasta, río Calingasta, 2000 m, 31°23′S, 69°42′W, 13 Mar 2005, *Kiesling et al. 10198* (SI).

ESCALLONIA BIFIDA Link & Otto, Icon. Pl. Rar. 4: 45, t. 23. 1829. *Escallonia floribunda* var. *montevidensis* Cham. & Schltdl., Linnaea 1: 543. 1826, nom. illeg. *Escallonia montevidensis* (Cham. & Schltdl.) DC., Prodr. 4: 4. 1830, nom. illeg. superfl. TYPE: BRAZIL. Brasilia meridionalis, *F. Sellow d 587,* (lectotype: B designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 103, 1968; second-step lectotype here designated: B 10 0248104!; isolectotype: B 10 0248105!).

Escallonia pugae Phil., Anal. Univ. Chile 85: 501. 1894. TYPE: CHILE. Ñuble, cultivada, *F. Puga s. n.* (holotype: SGO 000002348! p. p.; isotype: LIL 002201!).

Shrubs, less frequently small tree, 2–3(–7) m in height, slender; stems numerous, erect, angulous and dark to the apex, terete and glabrous to the base, the youngest shortly pubescent, loosely foliaceous. Leaves (4–)5–7(–7.5) × 0.8–1.5(–2.5) cm, oblong, sub-obovate, membranaceous to subchartaceous, glabrous, apex subacute to obtuse, sometimes retuse, cuneate, decurrent, with glands on the abaxial surface, serrulate margin; petiole puberulous, 3–5(–8) mm. Flowers in terminal tirsoid panicles 3–7 cm, multiflowered, with 10–30(–42) flowers; pedicels (3–)5–8 mm, slender, striate or subangulate, glabrous; bracteoles 1–2 mm, linear-subulate, subopposed, inserted in the middle of the pedicel; hypanthium 2 mm, turbinate, 10-ridged; calyx tube 1 mm, calyx lobes 1.5–2 mm triangular, subacute, margin glandulose, subserrate; petals ca. 7 mm long, limb 2–3 mm diam, base 1.5 mm diam, obovate-unguiculate, glabrous or shortly pubescent, white; stamens 6–7 mm long; intrastaminal disc flat, connate with the base of the style; style (5–)6–7 mm long, apex connate; stigma capitate. Capsule obovate-globose, ca. 3.5 mm diam, brown, dull. Figure 5.

Phenology—Flowering from January to February.

Distribution and Habitat—Distributed mainly in Brazil (Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul states) to Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina, in Misiones province; it grows in open sunny and wet areas, generally margins of rivers and streams.

Vernacular Names—Árbol del pito (Uruguay, Argentina); esponja do mato, canudo de pito (Brazil).

Uses—Ornamental.

Notes—We found three sheets of the type material of *Escallonia bifida*, *F. Sellow d 587*, so we selected B 10 0248104 as second-step lectotype.

Representative Specimens Examined—**Argentina.**—MISIONES: Apóstoles, 30 Nov 1943, *Burkart 14398* (SI); Capital, Garupá, selva marginal, 5 Dec 1943, *Burkart 14511* (SI); Candelaria, Bonpland, 1906, *Van de Venne 19575* (SI); Candelaria, camino a la antena, 27°24′S, 55°33′W, 150 m, 9 Dec 1997, *Múlgura et al. 1683* (SI); Candelaria, Bonpland, Nov 1910, *Hansen s. n.* (BAB, P); Capital, RN 14, arroyo Liso, 27°40′23″S, 55°37′10″W, 120 m, 14 Dec 2007, *Zuloaga et al. 9843* (SI); General Manuel Belgrano, Bernardo de Irigoyen, costa del Río Pepirí Guazú, 980 m, 5 Feb 2003, *Fortunato et al. 8039* (SI); General Manuel Belgrano, San Antonio, 805 m, Oct 1949, *Montes 7041* (SI); General Manuel Belgrano, 6 km al sur de Bernardo de Irigoyen, RN 14, arroyo Macuco, 4 Jan 1970, *Maruñak 86* (SI); San Pedro, de San Pedro hacia Tobuna, RN 14, 17 Dec 2007, *Zuloaga et al. 9915* (SI); San Pedro, Parque Provincial Moconá, bajada al río Uruguay, 27°08′S, 53°53′W, 120 m, 27 May 1999, *Zuloaga & Morrone 7011* (SI); Santa Ana, 18 Nov 1912, *Rodríguez 620* (SI).

ESCALLONIA CARMELITANA Meyen, Reise Erde 1: 313. 1834. *Escallonia alpina* var. *carmelitana* (Meyen) Acevedo & Kausel, Darwiniana 10: 247. 1953. TYPE: CHILE. San Fernando, 1833, *F. J. F. Meyen s. n.* (holotype: B 100248107!; isotype: photo F4166).

Escallonia flavescens C. Presl., Reliq. Haenk. 2(2): 48. 1835. TYPE: CHILE. In Cordilleris chilensibus, 1790, *T. Haenke s. n.* (holotype: PR 25290!; isotype: F).

Shrubs reaching ca. 1 m in height, procumbent or ascending; young stems pale yellowish-green, terete or obtuse, sometimes shortly winged. Leaves solitary or fasciculate (up to 4), (0.9–)1.3–2(–2.2) × 0.3–0.7(–0.9) cm narrowly obovate to spathulate, lanceolate, tapering gradually to the base, apex acute to obtuse, rarely truncate; subcoriaceous, green-yellowish, glabrous; margin serrate, with glands specially in its distal half; subsessile. Flowers arranged in leafy pseudoracemes of 2–8 flowers; pedicels 1.5–2(–3) mm, glabrous, sometimes with glands; bracteoles 2(–3) mm, lanceolate, glabrous, with glands in the margin; hypanthium (1–)1.5–2(–2.5) × 1–1.5 mm, glabrous, turbinate; calyx tube ca. 1 mm long, calyx lobes (1.5–)2(–3) mm triangular-awl-shaped, glabrous, with glands in the margin; petals (8–)9–12(–13) mm × 2–2.7 mm, linear-spathulate, unguiculate, white or pink; stamens (6–)7–9 mm, intrastaminal disc markedly conical, apex delicately lobulate, ca. 2.5 mm long; style (6–)7–9 mm, apex connate, free to the base; stigma subcapitate, slightly bilobulate. Capsule 4–5(–6) mm, turbinate, brown, dull. Figure 6.

Phenology—Flowering from December to February.

Distribution and Habitat—Andean species restricted to 35–38°S latitude in Argentina (Mendoza and Neuquén provinces) and 32–36°S in Chile.

Vernacular Names—Chacay de la sierra.

Uses—Ornamental.

Notes—We upgraded the taxonomic rank of *E. alpina* var. *carmelitana*. The rationale for this decision is based on morphological, molecular, and geographical grounds (see Morello and Sede 2016 for discussion). Moreover, in this work we combined three plastid DNA regions and we corroborated that individuals of *E. carmelitana* do not share haplotypes with *E. alpina* and they appear to be more closely related to *E. revoluta* than to individuals of *E. alpina*.

Representative Specimens Examined—**Argentina.**—MENDOZA: Malargüe, Paso Pehuenche, 55 km W desvío RN 40, borde arroyo Cajón Chico, 3 Jan 1963, *Boelcke et al. 10412* (SI); Malargüe, Río Grande, a 10 km de azufrera, 22 Jan 1982, *Cabrera et al. 33501* (SI); San Rafael, entre Río Grande y Ao. Calqueque, 30 Jan 1888, *Kurtz 5946* (CORD).—NEUQUÉN: Chos Malal, Cordillera del Viento, RP 43 y Arroyo Manzanito, 37°14′38″S, 70°37′09″W, 1455 m, 5 Jan 2012, *Sede et al. 321* (SI); Loncopué, RP 26, 2 km S de Copahue, hacia Caviahue, frente a la laguna, 37°50′04″S, 71°05′27″W, 2018 m, 4 Jan 2015, *Sede et al. 815* (SI); Loncopué, arroyo Chenque Pehuén, 25 km W de Loncopué, 1800 m, 15 Feb 1974, *Gentili 200* (SI); Ñorquín, en las barrancas, entre los piñones y baños de Copahue, 6/8 Mar 1888, "Fl. Ab., An Felsen," *Kurtz 6245* (CORD); Ñorquín, Copahue, serranías al NW del pueblo, mallín, 37°49′S, 71°06′W, 2100 m, 22 Jan 2002, *Ezcurra et al. 3223* (BCRU); Ñorquín, Copahue, 25 Feb 2004, *Troiani & Steibel 16050* (SRFA); Minas, Paso del Macho, 36°26′S, 70°46′W, 2280 m, 26 Jan 1970, *Boelcke et al. 13953* (BAA, BAB, SI); Minas, confluencia de los Ríos Pichi Neuquén y Neuquén, cerro de las Yeguas, 36°35′S, 70°45′W, 23 Jan 1970, *Boelcke et al. 13723* (BAA, BAB, SI); Minas, RP 45, entre Las Ovejas y las Lagunas Epulafquen, a lo largo del Río

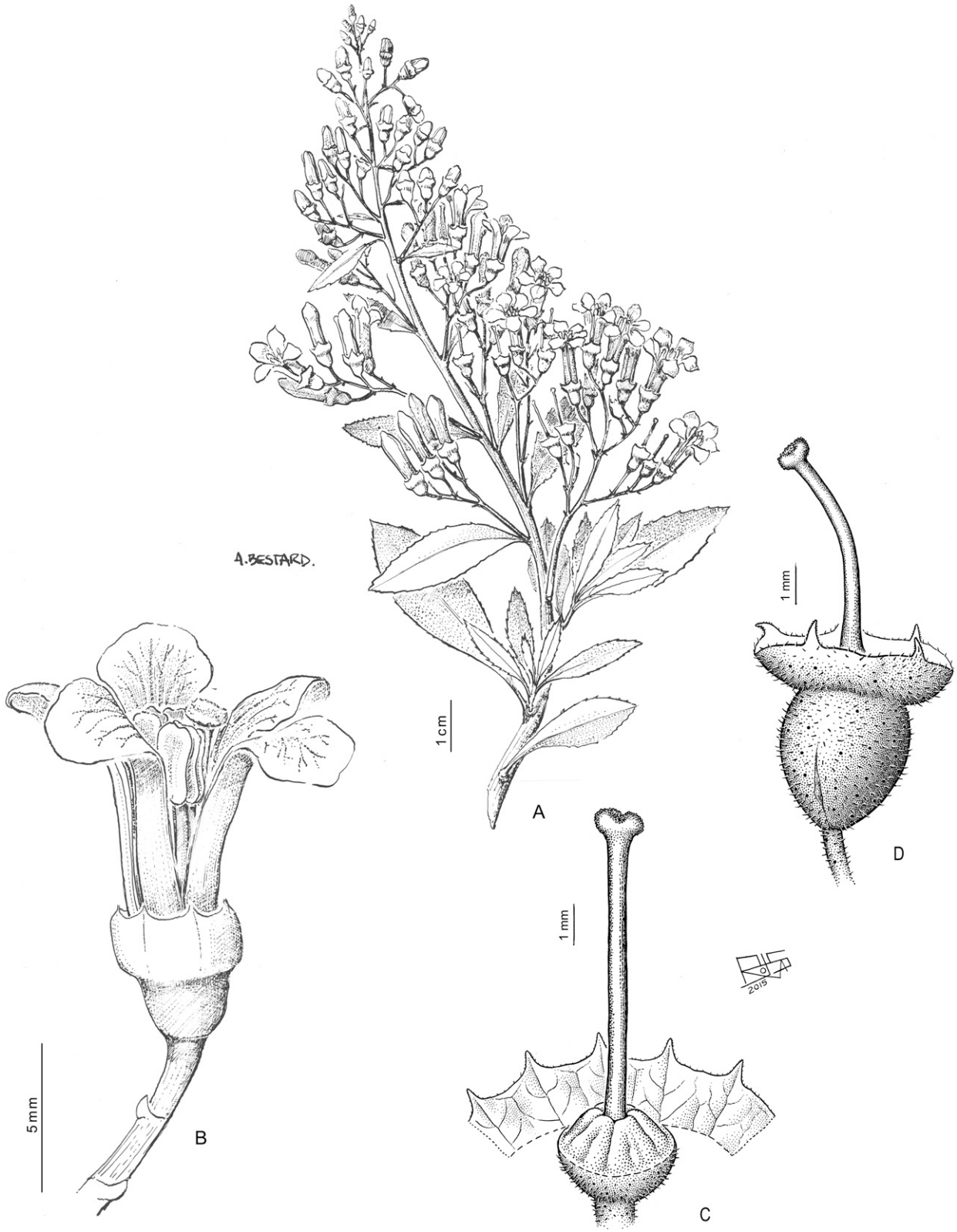

FIG. 4. *Escallonia angustifolia.* A. Flowering branch; flowers in open multiflowered panicles. B. Flower. C. Flower (petals and androecium removed, calyx opened) with subconical intrastaminal disc. D. Capsule. C–D drawn from *Kiesling 6130.* Drawings by A. Bestard (A–B) and F. Rojas (C–D). A–B modified from Kiesling (1994).

Nauheve, 36°58′41″S, 70°52′19″W, 1311 m, 15 Jan 2003, *Cocucci & Sérsic 2312* (CORD, SI); Minas, RP 43, puente sobre cajón del Atreucó, 36°43′06″S, 70°37′11″W, 1660 m, 22 Jan 2005, *Prina et al. 2848* (SRFA); Minas, RP 54 camino a Lagunas de Varvarco, naciente del río Neuquén, 36°25′18″S, 70°38′40″W, 1834 m, 6 Jan 2012, *Sede et al. 340* (SI); Minas, RP 45, a 119 km de la bifurcación a Las Ovejas, 36°58′42″S, 70°52′23″W, 1311 m, 31 Dec 2009, *Sede & Calcagno 215* (SI); Picunches, RP 13 y Ao. Primeros Pinos, 10 Jan 2000, *Seijo 2234* (CTES, SI).

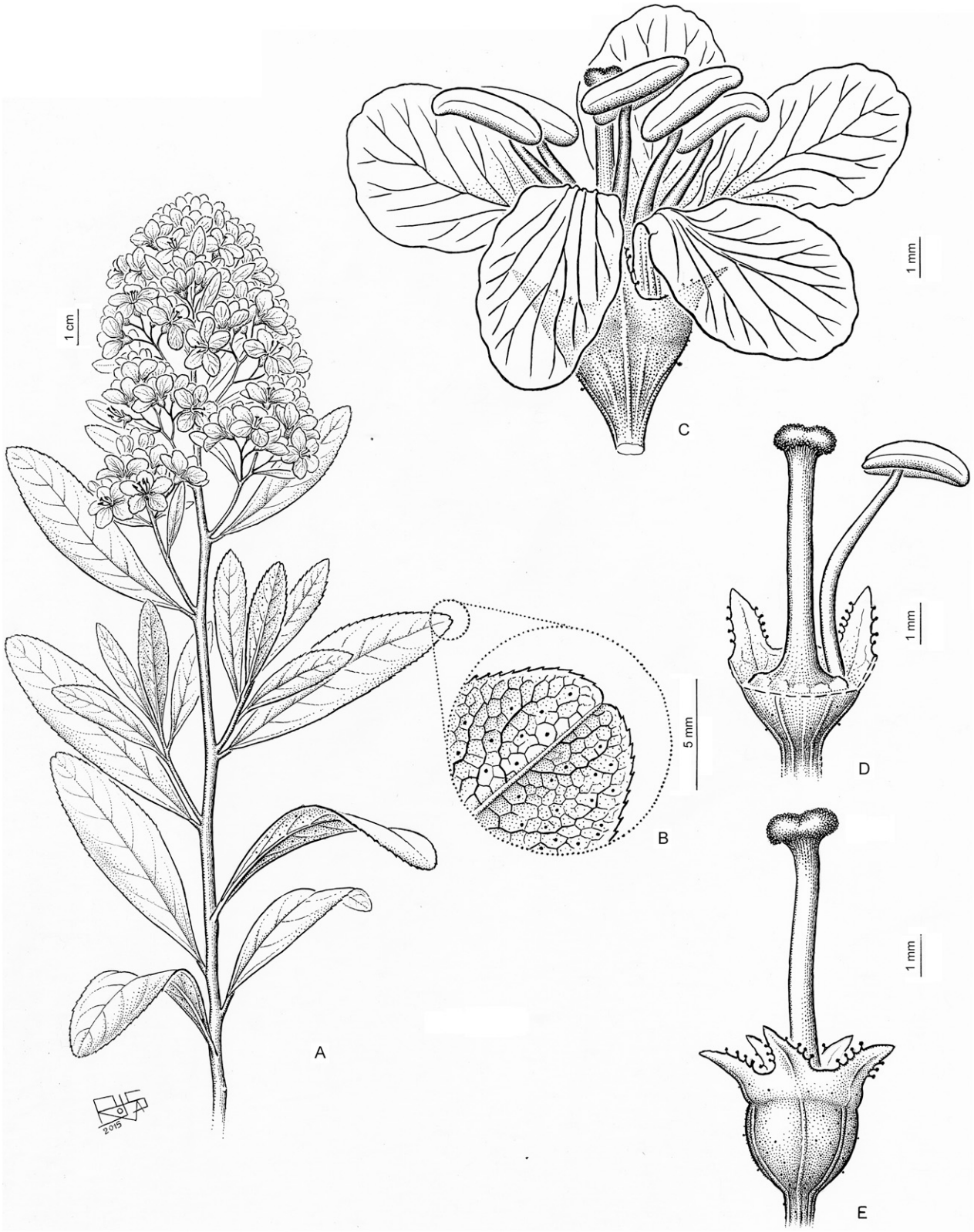

FIG. 5. *Escallonia bifida.* A. Flowering branch; flowers in tirsoid multiflowered panicles. B. Retuse leaf apex. C. Flower. D. Flower (some parts removed) with flat intrastaminal disc. E. Capsule. Drawn from *Rodriguez 620* and *Zuloaga 7011.* Drawing by F. Rojas.

ESCALLONIA CORDOBENSIS (Kuntze) Hosseus, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Córdoba 26: 120. 1921. *Escallonia rubra* var. *cordobensis* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3, 2: 81. 1898. TYPE: ARGENTINA. Córdoba: Punilla, Quebrada al pie de Los Gigantes, Sierra Achala, 24 Jan 1880, *C. Galander s. n.* (lectotype: NY 00185881! designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 90 (1968); isolectotypes: LIL 000520!, BAF, G 00388650!).

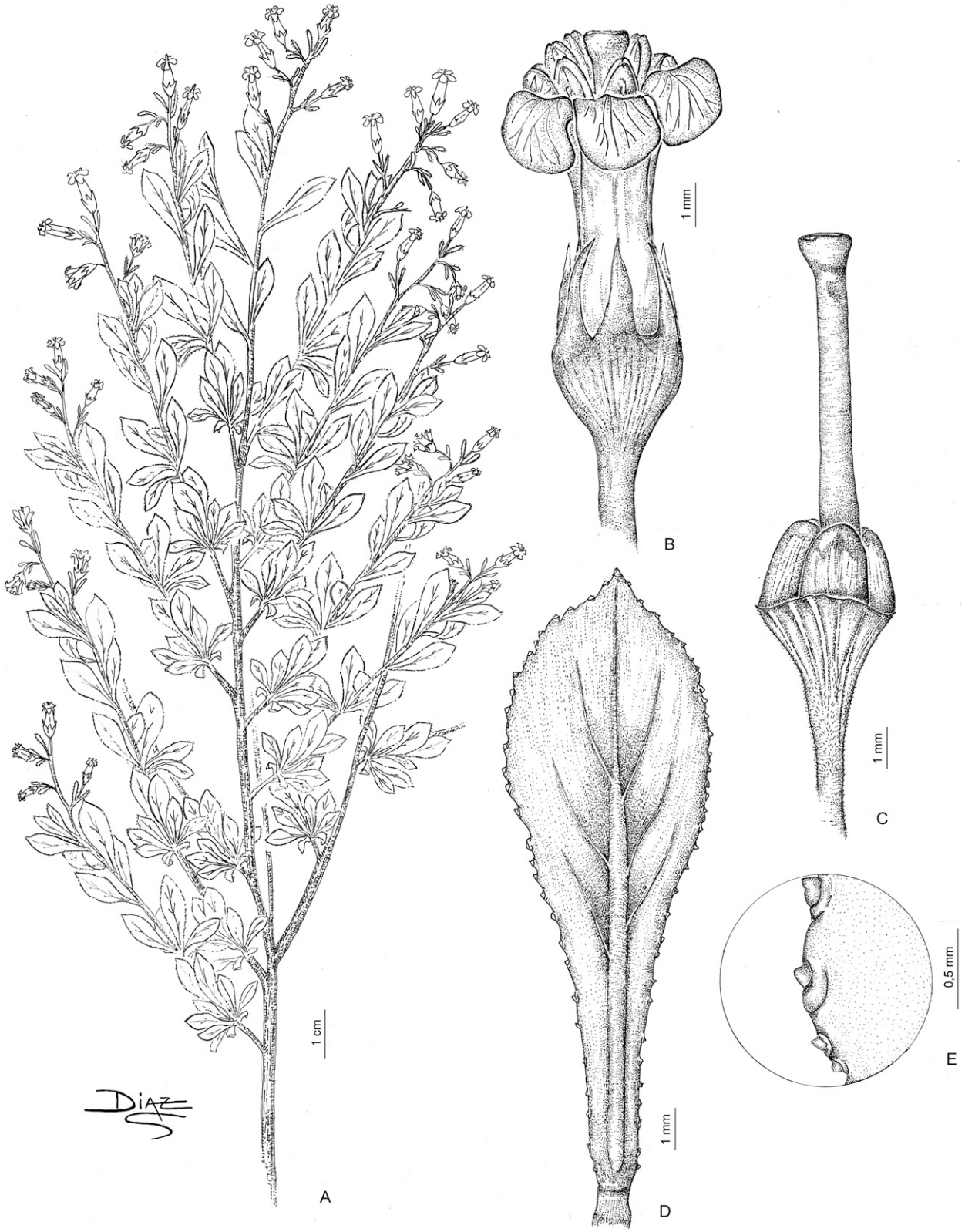

FIG. 6. *Escallonia carmelitana.* A. Flowering branch; flowers arranged in leafy pseudoracemes. B. Flower. C. Flower (petals, androecium, and calyx removed); intrastaminal disc markedly conical. D. Spathulate leaf. E. Serrate leaf margin, with glands. Drawn from *Sede 215a*. Drawing by M. Díaz.

Shrubs with many stems or small trees, 1.5–3 m in height; young stems shortly pubescent or glabrous, with stipitate or sessile glands, densely foliaceous, cortex light gray to the base. Leaves 2.5–4(–6) × 0.4–0.8(–1) cm, lanceolate to narrowly oblong-lanceolate, apex gradually acuminate and acute, chartaceous to subcoriaceous, glabrous, sometimes shortly puberulous on the middle nerve on the adaxial surface, with glands on the abaxial surface, margin with acute teeth, ca.

1 mm, and terminal glands; petiole 2 mm. Flowers in lax, pauciflowered panicles, 2.5–4(–5) cm long, glabrous, except for the rachis shortly puberulous, with subsessile glands loosely arranged, with 5–10(–12) flowers; pedicels slender 3–6(–8) mm long, bracteoles linear 1 or 2, inserted in the pedicel inferior half, ca. 3 mm long; hypanthium glabrous, turbinate, ca. 2.5 mm long; calyx tube campanulate, inflated, ca. 1.5 mm long, calyx lobes triangular-subulate, glabrous, margin smooth, 1.5–2 mm long; petals unguiculate-spathulate, white, 10–11(–12) mm long, reflex limb 2.5–3 mm wide; stamens 8–9 mm long; intrastaminal disc flat, slightly subconical, papillose-puberulous, connate with the base of the style; style 7–8(–9) mm long, apex connate; stigma sub-bilobulate. Capsule almost hemispherical-turbinate, 4–5 mm long, brown, dull. Figure 7.

Phenology—Flowering from December to February.

Distribution and Habitat—Species restricted to Sierras de los Comechingones (Córdoba and San Luis provinces) in Argentina; it grows on stream banks on stony ground, generally associated with *Polylepis* Ruiz & Pav. forests, at high elevations (> 1000 m).

Vernacular Names—Suncho, pito, siete camisas serrana.

Uses—The wood is used to make spindles for spinning wool; ornamental.

Representative Specimens Examined—**Argentina.**—Córdoba: Punilla, sierra, 18 Sep 1897, *Stuckert s. n.* (CORD); Punilla, Sierra Grande, faldeos orientales, entre Icho Cruz y Copina, sobre Río San Antonio en la Laguna Negra, 19 Jan 1975, *Toledo 8* (CORD); Punilla, cerro Uritorco, 10 Mar 1917, *Hosseus 465* (CORD); Punilla, falda E, frente a Capilla del Monte, ca. 1600 m, 19 Nov 1950, *Hunziker 8552* (CORD); Punilla, Copina, 22 Dec 2004, *Ariza Espinar 3494* (CORD); Punilla, Copina, en las cascadas, 1450 m, 3 Mar 1942, *Hosseus 596* (CORD); Punilla, Cerro Blanco, entre El Durazno y Los Gigantes, 12 Oct 1949, *Herbera 1144* (CORD); Punilla, Copina, 1200 m, 31 Dec 1935, *Pastore 1377* (SI); Punilla, Río Yuspe, frente a El Durazno, 15 Dec 1949, *Meyer & Sleumer 15944* (LIL, P); Punilla, Sierra Chica, Cerro Uritorco, falda occidental, 1500 m, 15 Jan 1965, *Hunziker 17987* (CORD, SI); Punilla, Sierra Grande, Río Yuspe, entre Los Gigantes y El Mirador, 1650 m, 5 Jan 1955, *Hunziker 10542* (CORD, SI); Punilla, Los Gigantes, 1500 m, 26 Jul 1952, *Burkart 18971* (SI); Valle de Punilla en los alrededores de La Cumbre, 19 Mar 1917, *Hosseus 860* (CORD); Valle de Punilla, Capilla del Monte, camino a Huertas Malas, 10 Mar 1917, *Hosseus 376* (CORD); Cruz del Eje, Sierra Grande, al N de Los Gigantes, el Mirador, 1750–1900 m, 2 Feb 1951, *Hunziker 8793* (CORD, SI); San Javier, La Población, 14 Oct 2012, *Sede & Calcagno 660* (SI); San Alberto, Mina Clavero, 25 Jan 1944, *Burkart 13850* (SI); San Alberto, Mina Clavero, 10 Dec 1901, *Stuckert 10534* (CORD); Pampa de Achala, campo de Las Ensenadas, 22 Mar 1944, *Rentzell 15234* (SI); Pampa de Achala, Valle Botán, Estancia Las Ensenadas, 2000 m, 25 Mar 1944, *Rentzell 15176* (SI); Sierra de Achala, cuesta de Argel, 27 Mar 1875, *Hieronymus 286* (P); Sierra de Achala, cuesta de Argel, 12–14 Jan 1876, *Hieronymus 313* (CORD); Calamuchita, Atos Pampa, Ao. Sol de Mayo, 1300 m, 16 Dec 1946, *Hunziker 7240* (CORD); Calamuchita, Sierra Grande, Cerro Champaquí, falda E, al pie, ca. 2400 m, 17 Jan 1952, *Hunziker 9671* (CORD); Calamuchita, al SE del pie del Cerro Champaquí, La Esquina, orillas del Ao. Las Bandurrias, 2200 m, *Hunziker 9659* (CORD); Calamuchita, Sierra de Achala, Quebrada del Infiernillo (Arroyo Tres Pasos), 25 Feb 1895, *Kurtz 8610* (CORD); Calamuchita, Sierra de Achala, quebrada al pie de Los Gigantes, 21 Sep 1890, *Kurtz 6930* (CORD); Sierra de Achala, Pampa del Matadero, 22 Jan 1850, *Galander s. n.* (CORD); Sierra del Río de San Antonio, 6 Dec 1878, *Hieronymus s. n.* (P); Pocho, Cuesta de Las Chacras, Jan 1951, *Cocucci 212* (CORD); San Alberto, Sierra Grande, Pampa de Achala, cerca de la Posta, 17 Oct 1947, *Hunziker 7455* (CORD). San Luis: Sierra del Potrero, 17 Jan 1911, *Pastore 18* (SI); Arroyo de las Águilas, Mar 1937, *Pastore 2029* (SI); Chacabuco, Villa Elena, quebrada, 1100 m, 13 Dec 1989, *Ezcurra & Ponce 546* (SI); Junín, Merlo, Reserva Municipal Rincón del Paraíso, Ao. El Molino, 20 Sep 2007, *Sede & Calcagno 210* (SI); Junín, Sierra de Comechingones (falda oeste), bajando la cuesta a El Rincón, por Torrentera, 9 Feb 1956, *Hunziker 11845* (CORD); Belgrano, Nogoli, 1922, *Gez 54* (SI); Ayacucho, entre San Lorenzo y Majada, 26 Dec 1885, *Kurtz 3218* (CORD); San Martín, Casa de Piedra, cerca de Huertita, 2 Mar 1882, *Galander s. n.* (CORD).

Escallonia hypoglauca Herzog, Meded. Rijks-Herb. 27: 88. 1915. Type: Bolivia. Santa Cruz: im Nebelwald der Bergkämme bei Comarapa, ca. 2600 m, Apr 1911, *T. C. J. Herzog 1940* (lectotype: L 0035020! designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 96. 1968; isolectotypes: B 10 0248099, F 4172!, MO 2211074, S-R-7381!, W).

Shrubs or small trees, up to 5 m in height, trunk up to 20 cm diam, with many stems. Stems decorticant in the old parts; darkened, angulous, shortly pilose, densely foliaceous in the young parts, sometimes with glands. Leaves (1.5–)2.5–3.5 × 0.8–1.6 cm, obovate to ovate-oblong, apex subrounded, obtuse, frequently mucronulate, base cuneate, slightly revolute to the base, chartaceous, glabrous, middle nerve shortly pilose on both sides, glands on the abaxial surface, margin glandulous-serrate, teeth up to 1 mm long; petiole 2 mm, shortly pilose. Flowers arranged in compact pauciflowered panicles, 2–3 cm long, with (5–)8–10 flowers, pedicels 3–5(–6) mm long; bracteoles subulate to filiform, inserted ca. the middle of the pedicel; hypanthium turbinate, 5-ridged, ca. 2.5 mm long; calyx tube 1–1.5 mm long, calyx lobes 2.5–3(–4) mm long triangular-subulate, acute, serrulate margin with glands; petals linear-spathulate, white, (9–)10–12 (–13) mm long, limb 3–4 mm diam, base 1.5 mm diam; stamens 9–10 mm long, intrastaminal disc flat, slightly subconical, papillose-puberulous, connate with the style base; style ca. 8 mm, apex connate; stigma sub-bilobulate to bilobulate. Capsule obovate-turbinate, 5 mm long, brown, dull. Figure 8.

Phenology—Flowering from December to April.

Distribution and Habitat—Distributed in Bolivia in dry valleys, from Cochabamba to Tarija and in Northern Argentina (Salta and Jujuy provinces, 22°–25°S). It inhabits *Podocarpus* L'Hér. ex Pers. cloudy forests, frequently in rocky soils at stream margins, from 2000 to 3000 m.

Vernacular Names—Unknown.

Uses—Unknown.

Representative Specimens Examined—**Argentina**.—Jujuy: Capital, Lagunas de Yala, 2000–2500 m, 4 Dec 1969, *Cabrera & Kiesling 20169* (P); Valle Grande, de San Francisco a Alto de Calilegua, 23°36′48″S, 64°54′40″W, 2800 m, 21 Feb 2008, *Zuloaga et al. 10330* (CORD, SI); Valle Grande, Agua Blanca, camino a Altos de Calilegua, Posta de Lalo Cruz, 23°36′25″S, 64°54′18″W, 2836 m, 19 Feb 2009, *Zuloaga et al. 11027* (SI).—Salta: Orán, de Campo Verde a San Andrés, 4 Feb 1996, *Hilgert et al. 1212* (SI); Santa Victoria, arriba de Rodeopampa, 3300 m, 3 Feb 1953, *Sleumer 3739* (SI); Santa Victoria, Toldos, Cuesta de San José, 3000 m, 7 Feb 1953, *Sleumer 3825* (SI); Santa Victoria, Toldos, quebrada de Huaica Grande, 2400 m, 11 Feb 1953, *Sleumer 3953* (SI); Cuesta entre Yacone y Los Pedreros, 17 Mar 1873, *Lorentz & Hieronymus 338* (CORD).

Escallonia leucantha J. Rémy in Gay, Fl. Chil. 3: 53. 1848. Type: Chile. Valdivia, *C. Gay 109* (113) (lectotype: P 00709560 designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 75. 1968; isolectotypes: B, BR 000000870051!, L 0035026!, LE 00002006!, NY 00185874! ex P).

Escallonia bellidifolia Phil., Anal. Univ. Chile 41: 724. 1872. Type: Chile. Valdivia: Quinchilca, 1867, *G. Volckmann s. n.* (lectotype: B, photo F 4165! designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 75. 1968, corrected from "Typus"; isolectotypes: K 000470583!, SGO 000002320!, SGO 000002319!).

Escallonia modesta Briq., Annuaire Conserv. Jard. Bot. Genève 20: 420. 1919. Type: Chile. Sine loco, *T. C. Bridges s. n.* (holotype: G 00388627!; isotype: F 27355! photo and fragm. ex G).

Escallonia pycnantha Briq., Annuaire Conserv. Jard. Bot. Genève 20: 419. 1919. Type: Chile. Sine loco, *T. C. Bridges s. n.* (holotype: G 00388626!; isotype: F 27357! photo).

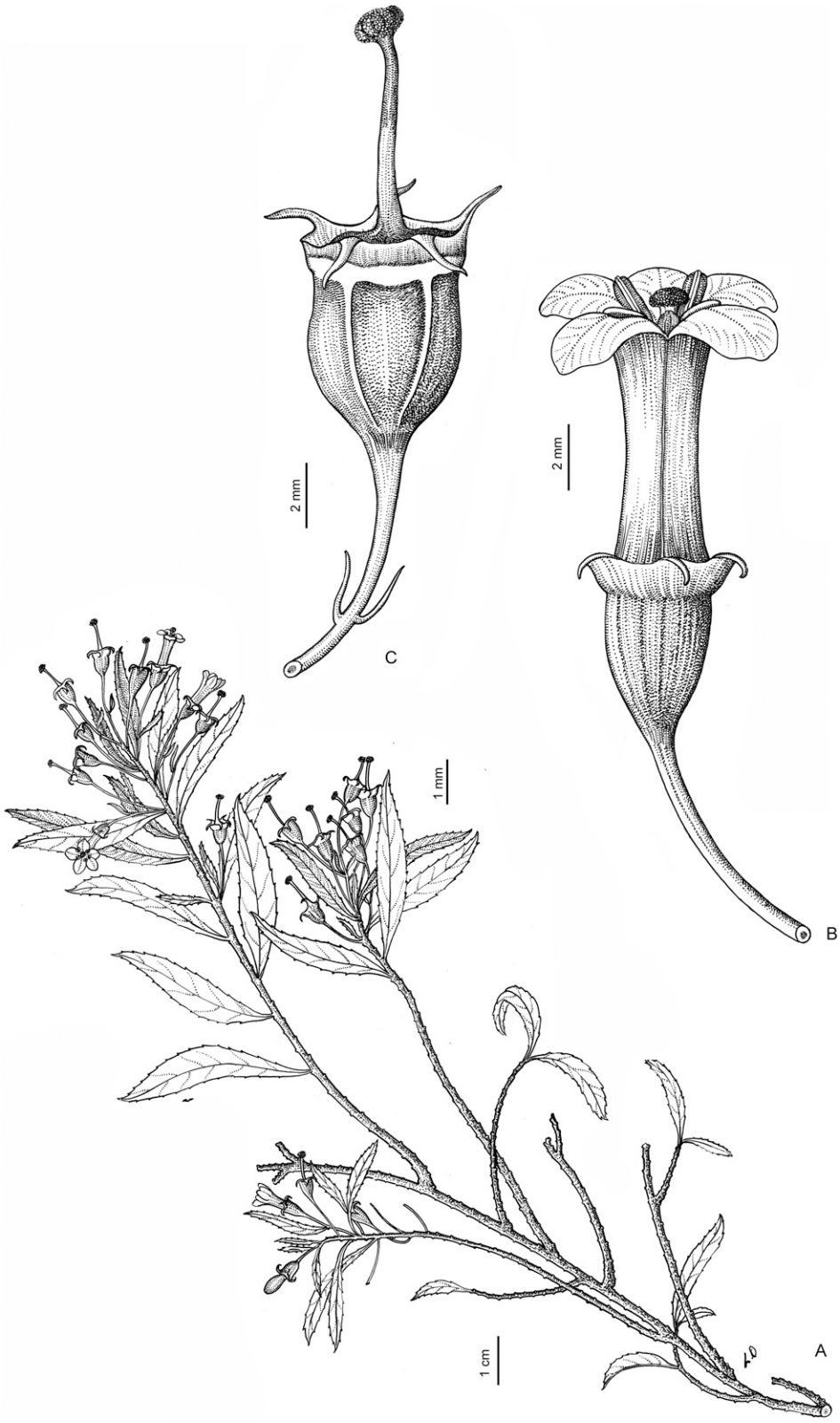

FIG. 7. *Escallonia cordobensis.* A. Flowering branch; flowers in lax, pauciflowered panicles. B. Flower. C. Capsule. Modified from collection of drawings from Museo Botánico de Córdoba (CORD). Drawing by L. Ochoa.

Shrubs or small trees, 1–2(–4) m in height. Young stems ferrugineous, then cinereous, shortly pilose. Leaves (1–)1.5–2.5 (–3.5) × 0.6–1.2 cm, obovate or oblong, rarely suborbiculate-obovate, apex shortly attenuate and subacute, or obtuse, chartaceous to subcoriaceous; young leaves shortly pubescent, the oldest glabrous, except in the middle nerve, serrate; subsessile. Flowers arranged in dense multiflowered panicles, elongated-conical, 15–50(–80)-flowered, 2.5–6.5 cm long; pedicels 1–3 mm long, puberulous; bracteoles linear, 2 mm long; hypanthium turbinate, puberulous; calyx tube sub-campanulate-inflated,

1–1.5 mm long; calyx lobes triangular, acuminate, 0.5–0.7 mm long, sometimes with a terminal gland; petals obovate-spathulate, white, (5–)6.5–7.5 × 2–3 mm; stamens 5–5.5 mm long; intrastaminal disc conspicuously conical to subconical, 5-lobulate, ca. 1 mm long; style slender, (5–)6–7 mm long, apex connate, free to the base; stigma sub-bilobulate. Capsule sub-campanulate or sub-obovate-turbinate, 3–4 mm long, brown, dull. Figure 9.

Phenology—Flowering from December to February.

Distribution and Habitat—Andean species, mainly on the western side, from Maule province to Chiloe Island (35°–42°S). In Argentina, it is only found in a reduced area of Valdivian forest (Lago Puelo, Chubut province).

Vernacular Names—Sietecamisas, lun (Chile).

Uses—Ornamental.

Notes—Sleumer (1968) indicated the gathering *Gay 109* in the lectotypification of *E. leucantha* with the sheet P 00709560, but this specimen bears Gay's original label with the number 113. Isolectotypes verified by Sleumer are labelled as *Gay 109*, and they are probable duplicates of the specimen at P.

There are many duplicates of the type gathering of *Escallonia bellidifolia, Volckmann s. n.* Thus, the indication as "typus" of the specimen at B made by Sleumer (1968) is here corrected to lectotype (Art. 9.9, McNeill et al. 2012).

Representative Specimens Examined—**Argentina.**—CHUBUT: Cushamen, Parque Nacional Lago Puelo, desembocadura del arroyo Los Hitos en el Lago Puelo, 42°6′19″S, 71°43′23″W, 201 m, 14 Feb 2010, *Sede & Calcagno 271* (SI); Cushamen, Parque Nacional Lago Puelo, frente a intendencia vieja, 42°5′37″S, 71°32′2″W, 206 m, 14 Feb 2010, *Sede & Calcagno 277* (SI).

ESCALLONIA MEGAPOTAMICA Spreng., Syst. Veg. (ed. 16) [Sprengel] 4(2, Cur. Post.) 94. 1827. TYPE: BRAZIL. Brasilia Meridionalis, *F. Sellow 2439* (neotype: B 10 0248028! designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 92. 1968).

Escallonia resinosa var. *dodoneifolia* Cham. & Schltdl., Linnaea 1: 545. 1826. TYPE: BRAZIL. Brasilia Meridionalis, *F. Sellow d1789* (lectotype: LE 0001957! here designated).

Escallonia sellowiana DC., Prodr. 4: 4. 1830. TYPE: BRAZIL. Brasilia Meridionalis, *F. Sellow d1789* (lectotype: B10 0248026! here designated).

Escallonia resinosa var. *spiraeifolia* Cham. & Schltdl., Linnaea 1: 545. 1826. *Escallonia sellowiana* var. *spiraeifolia* (Cham. & Schltdl.) DC., Prodr. 4: 4. 1830. *Escallonia megapotamica* var. *spiraeifolia* (Cham. & Schltdl.) Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 93. 1968. TYPE: BRAZIL. Brasilia Meridionalis, *F. Sellow d1430* (lectotype: B10 0248025! designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 94. 1968); isolectotype: GH 00042717!).

Escallonia vaccinioides A.St.-Hil., Fl. Bras. Merid. (quarto ed.) 3(23): 88. 1832[1833]. TYPE: BRAZIL. Sao Paulo, cuellí sur Les Bords de l'Hyapó dans lês Campos Geraes, 1816–1821, *A. F. C. P. de St. Hilaire catal 2, n. 1541* (lectotype: P designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 94. 1968, corrected from "typus", second-step lectotype here designated: P 00709602!; isolectotypes: F 893971! fragm.ex P, P 00709603!).

Escallonia vaccinioides var. *guaranitica* A.St.-Hil., Fl. Bras. Merid. (quarto ed.) 3(23): 88. 1832[1833]. TYPE: BRAZIL. Rio Grande do Sul: Près de la rivière de Mbutuhy dans la province der Missions, 1816–1821, *A. F. C. P. de St. Hilaire catal 2, n. 2656 ter* (lectotype: P designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 94. 1968, corrected from "typus", second-step lectotype here designated: P 00709608!; isolectotypes: F 34673! fragm.ex P, P 00709609!).

Escallonia spiraeoides A.St.-Hil., Fl. Bras. Merid. (quarto ed.) 3(23): 88. 1832[1833]. TYPE: URUGUAY. Salto: Bois au bord de l'Uruguay près le Salto Grande province de Rio Grande do Sul "Inveni in sylvulis ad ripas fluminis Uruguay, haud longè ab aquae lapsu dicto Salto Grande, provincia Rio Grande do Sul", 1816–1821, *A. F. C. P. de St. Hilaire catal. 2, n. 2527 bis* (lectotype: P designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 95. 1968, corrected from "typus", second-step lectotype here designated: P 00709605!; isolectotypes: MPU 021141!, P 00709606!, P 00709607!).

Shrub 0.6–2(–4) m in height. Stems lax, loosely foliaceous, shortly pubescent. Leaves 1.8–2.5(–3) × 0.5–1(–1.5) cm, obovate-lanceolate, cuneate at the base, apex apiculate, chartaceous, glabrous, slightly puberulous in the middle nerve on the adaxial surface, with glands on the abaxial surface; margin denticulate in the distal half, entire at the base, with glands between teeth; subsessile. Flowers in terminal panicles 3–5 cm long, multi-flowered, with 20–80 flowers, erect, shortly puberulous (except the petals) with scattered diminute glands; pedicels 2–3 mm long, slender; bracteoles 1–1.5 mm long linear-subulate, inserted at the base or up to the middle of the pedicel; hypanthium 2–2.5 mm, turbinate, 5-ridged, glabrous, sometimes glutinous; calyx tube 1 mm, calyx lobes triangular, ca. 1 mm long, with glands at the margin; petals 5–6 × 2 mm, obovate-spathulate, white, glabrous; stamens ca. 5 mm long; intrastaminal disc flat, connate with the base of the style, sometimes elevated in the center; style ca. 3 mm before the anthesis, accrescent afterwards, apex connate; stigma capitate to trilobulate. Capsule obovate-turbinate, 3–4 mm long, brown, dull. Figure 10.

Phenology—Flowering from December to February.

Distribution and Habitat—Distributed in SE Brazil, Uruguay, and NE Argentina, from Misiones to Entre Ríos provinces; near rivers or streams, in gallery forests.

Vernacular Names—Flor de pito (Uruguay); esponja do mato (Brazil).

Uses—Ornamental.

Notes—Sleumer (1968: 92) mentioned that some specimens at B of *E. megapotamica* were destroyed and that *E. megapotamica*, *E. resinosa* var. *dodoneifolia, E. resinosa* var. *spiraeifolia*, and *E. sellowiana* were based on the same collection of Sellow from "Brasilia meridionalis". He designated a neotype of *E. megapotamica* based on *Sellow d2439* from B, but at the same time he designated this specimen as lectotype of *Escallonia resinosa* var. *dodoneifolia.* Besides, specimens *Sellow d1735* and *Sellow d1789* are designated as lectotypes for both *E. sellowiana* and *E. resinosa* var. *dodoneifolia* (Sleumer 1968: 92). The specimen B 10 0248028 bears the number *d2439* and a Sleumer´s label indicating both "neotype (holo?)" of *E. megapotamica*, and "lectotype" of *E. resinosa* var. *dodoneifolia*. Given this situation, we selected new lectotypes for *E. resinosa* var. *dodoneifolia* and *E. sellowiana*, from the collection of Sellow from Brasilia meridionalis, based on Sleumer´s annotations and protologues.

There are two specimens *St. Hilaire catal 2, n. 1541* of *E. vaccinioides* at P. For the second-step lectotypification we selected the specimen P 00709602 because its label presents more information that matches with the protologue. We used the

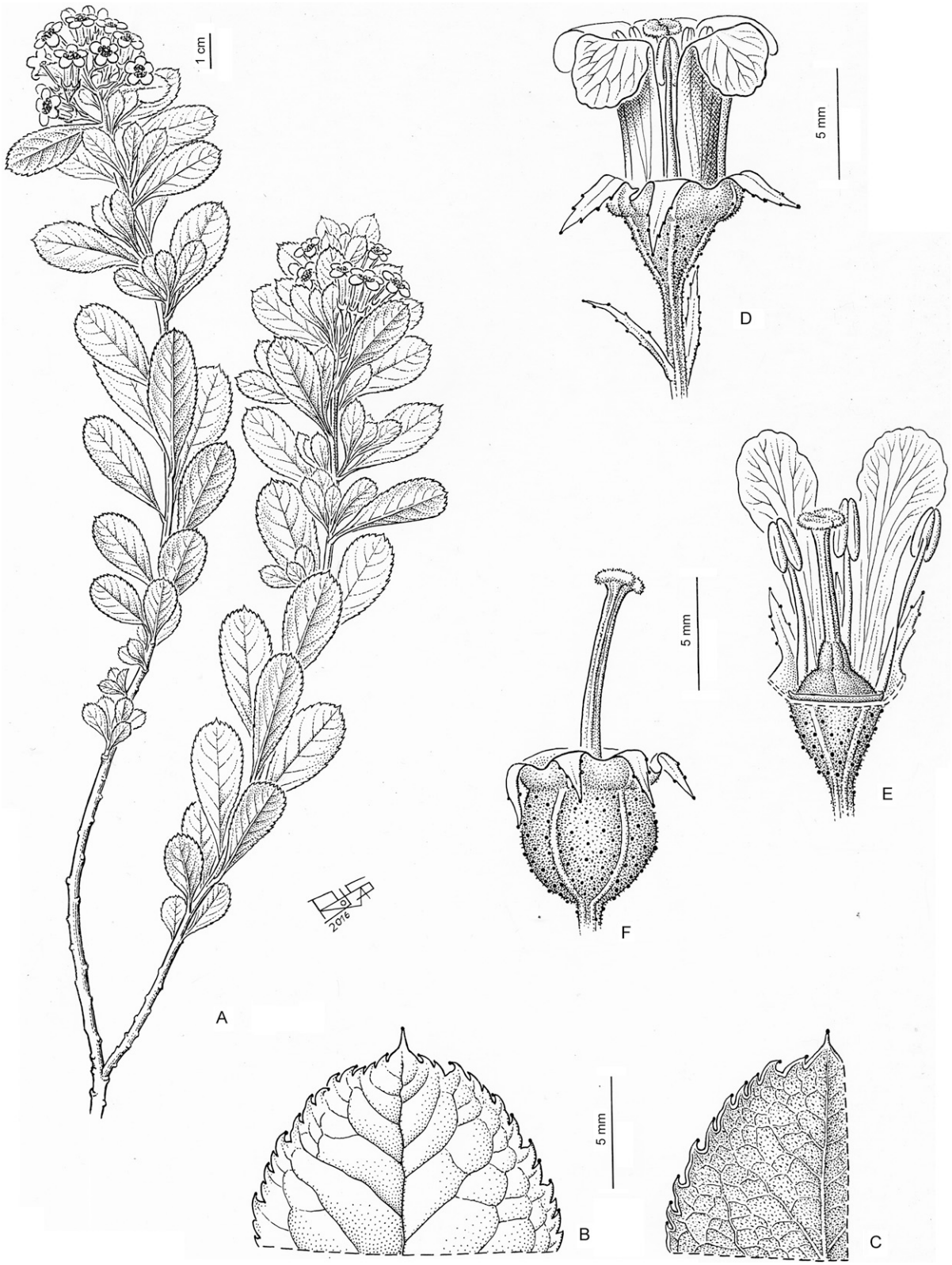

FIG. 8. *Escallonia hypoglauca.* A. Flowering branch; flowers arranged in compact pauciflowered panicles. B. Leaf (adaxial surface), margin with glandulous long teeth. C. Leaf (abaxial surface) with glands. D. Flower. E. Flower (calyx, petals, and androecium partly removed); flat, slightly subconical intrastaminal disc. F. Capsule. Drawn from *Zuloaga 10426.* Drawing by F. Rojas.

same criterion for second-step lectotypification of *Escallonia vaccinioides* var. *guaranitica* and *Escallonia spiraeoides*.

***Representative Specimens Examined*—Argentina**.—CORRIENTES: San Martín, La Cruz, 12 Nov 1936, *Burkart 8070* (SI); Mercedes, Arroyo Medina, camino desde Ruta 23 a San Roquito, 5 Jan 1975, *Irigoyen & Schinini 165* (SI);—MERCEDES: RN 14, *Renvoize et al. 3711* (K, P, SI); Mercedes, Estancia Itá Caabó, 8 Mar 1960, *Pedersen 5371* (C, CORD, P); Paso de los Libres, Estancia El Recreo, 21 km al E de Bonpland, Nov

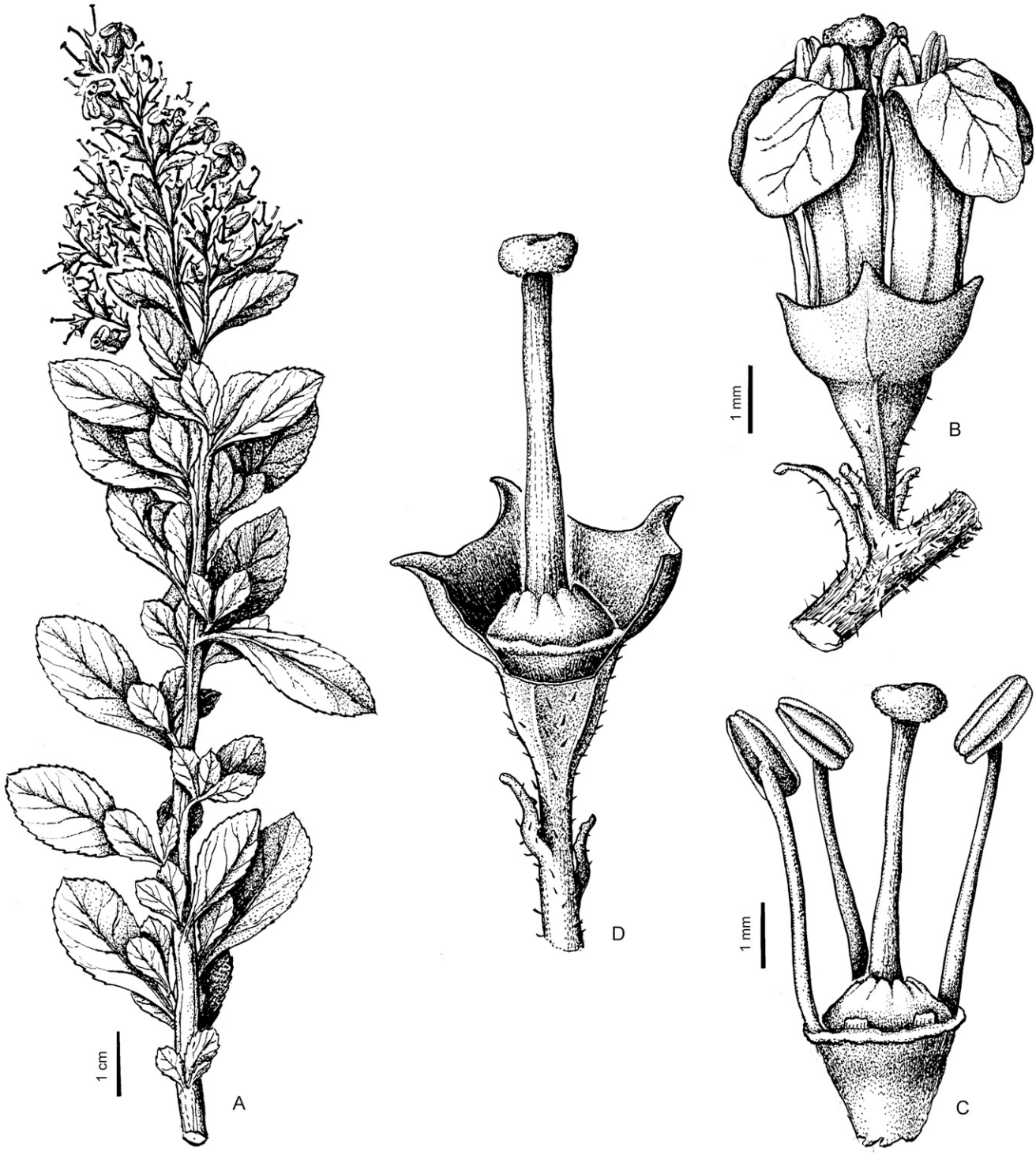

FIG. 9. *Escallonia leucantha.* A. Flowering branch; flowers arranged in dense multiflowered panicles. B. Flower. C–D. Flower (some parts removed); intrastaminal disc conspicuously subconical. Modified from Flora Patagónica, Colección Científica INTA.

1973, *Lourteig 2795* (CTES, P).—ENTRE RÍOS: Colón, Aurora del Palmar, 18 Nov 2013, *Cocucci 5342*, *5372* (CORD); Colón, Reserva Natural Aurora del Palmar, bosque en galería, Barragán, 34 m, 31°50′13″S, 58°20′58″W, 4 Nov 2009, *Cocucci 4399* (CORD); Concordia, monte del arroyo Ayuí; 26 Jan 1927, *Burkart 991* (SI); Concordia, Parque Rivadavia, 9 Nov 1976, *Guaglianone et al. 90* (SI); Concordia, Parque Rivadavia, 19 Dec 1961, *Burkart & Crespo 22988* (P, SI); Concordia, selva a orilla del río Uruguay, 13 Dec 1965, *Burkart et al. 26231* (SI); Concordia, Obrador del CTM, ruta 14, cercanías del Arroyo Gualeguaycito, 12 Dec 1975, *Burkart et al. 27361* (SI); Concordia, Nueva Escocia, La Elisa, 29 Nov 1947, *Cordini 70* (SI); Concordia, Camino a Puerto Yeruá, desvío a Nueva Escocia, 10 Nov 1978, *Troncoso et al. 2455* (CORD, SI); Concordia, 16 Dec 1963, *Burkart 24795* (SI); Concordia, costa del Arroyo Yuquerí Grande, 22 Aug 1981, *Muñoz 1748* (SI); Federación, N de laguna Mocoretá, 29 Jan 1973, *Burkart 29328* (SI); Uruguay, Arroyo La China, 24 Dec 1941, *Nicora 3138* (SI); Delta del Paraná, Río Ceibo, 25 Nov 1932, *Burkart 5112* (SI); Gualeguaychú, 5 Jan 1932, *Burkart 4143* (SI).—MISIONES: Apóstoles, Río Chimiray, 9 Nov 1941, *Ibarrola 1133* (SI); Apóstoles, Arroyo Chimiray, 10 km al S de Azara, 25 Jan 1983, *Guaglianone et al. 964* (SI); Apóstoles, San José, 14 Oct 1978, *Renvoize et al. 3089* (K, P, SI).

ESCALLONIA MILLEGRANA Griseb., Abh. Königl. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen 24: 141. 1879. TYPE: BOLIVIA. Tarija, Valle del Tambo, cuesta de Polla, 10 Jun 1873, *P. G. Lorentz & G.*

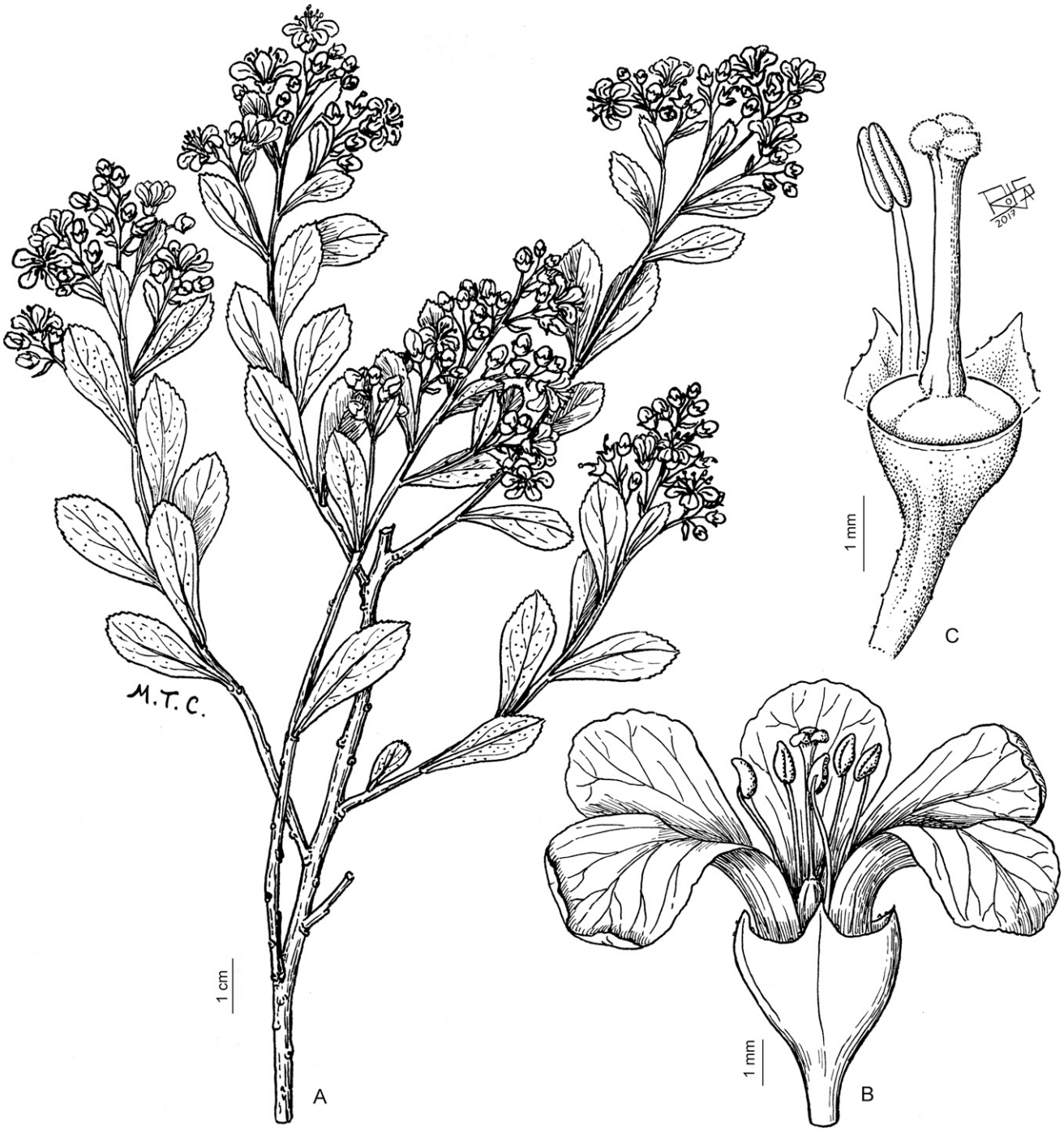

FIG. 10. *Escallonia megapotamica.* A. Flowering branch; flowers arranged in terminal multiflowered panicles. B. Flower. C. Flower (some parts removed); flat intrastaminal disc. Modified from Flora de Entre Ríos, Colección Científica INTA, and drawing by F. Rojas (C).

Hieronymus s. n. (holotype: GOET not found; isotype: CORD 00005820!)

Escallonia bridgesii Rusby, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 6: 32. 1896. TYPE: BOLIVIA. Vic. Cochabamba, 1891, *M. Bang 1130* (holotype: NY 00185891!; isotypes: BM 000600249!, BR 864 106!, E 00259177!, F 163657!, G 00388621, GH 00295535!, K, LE 00001941!, MO 2186806!, US 00097023!, W 1892–0008979!).

Clethra bridgesii B.Fedtsch., Svensk Bot. Tidskr. 18: 488. 1924. TYPE: BOLIVIA. From 1500 to 2000 miles in the interior, lat. 15–18 South., 1846, *T. C. Bridges 187* (holotype: LE 00001948!; isotypes: G, K).

Shrubs or small trees, up to 4 m in height; young stems reddish-brown, puberulous, with grey hairs, densely foliaceous; old stems without leaves, covered in pulvinate scars. Leaves (5–)6–10(–13) × (1.5–)2–4(–5.5) cm, oblong to elliptic-oblong or lanceolate, tapering to the apex to obtuse, chartaceous, puberulous on both surfaces, serrulate margin, incurved teeth with a gland at the apex; petiole pubescent, slender, (0.8–)1.2(–1.6) cm. Flowers arranged in pyramidal panicles, multiflowered, with ca. 200–500 flowers, shortly

pilose, 7–15 cm long; pedicels slender, 1.5–2(–3) mm long; bracteoles subulate ca. 1 mm long; hypanthium 1.5 mm long sub-turbinate-campanulate, shortly pilose, with scattered stipitate glands; calyx tube reduced or absent, calyx lobes 1.3 mm long, triangular, without glands; petals 3–3.5 × 1.5 mm, narrowly spathulate, white, fragrant, shortly pilose; stamens ca. 2.5 mm; intrastaminal disc flat to slightly subconical and 5-sub-bilobulate, connate with the base of the style; style 1–1.5(–2) mm, apex bifurcate; stigma reniform. Capsule subglobose, 2–2.5 mm diam, brown, dull. Figures 3E, 11.

Phenology—Flowering from December to February.

Distribution and Habitat—Species distributed in Bolivia and Argentina (Salta and Jujuy provinces). It inhabits in *Alnus* Mill. forests, dry valleys, in stony soils, from 1000 to 4000 m.

Vernacular Names—Ñicni, barrientos, jantarque, wito (Bolivia).

Uses—In construction, for posts and braces.

Notes—The type specimen of *E. millegrana* is *P. G. Lorentz & G. Hieronymus s. n.* The number 939 can be read on the label of the duplicate CORD 00005820, which probably corresponds to numbers in the list of species described by Grisebach (1879), but it should be corrected to 839.

Representative Specimens Examined—**Argentina**.—Jujuy: Dr. Manuel Belgrano, Sierra de Zapla, subida a la antena, 24°14′04″S, 65°04′45″W, 1,650 m, 19 Feb 2008, *Zuloaga et al. 10219* (CORD, SI); Dr. Manuel Belgrano, Mina 9 de Octubre, 1,600 m, 7 Apr 1971, *Vervoorst et al. 4552* (SI).—Salta: Santa Victoria, de Los Toldos a Lipeo, 4.2 km de Los Toldos, 22°18′43″S, 64°42′52″W, 1,625 m, 23 Feb 2008, *Zuloaga et al. 10362* (CORD, SI).

Escallonia myrtilloides L.f., Suppl. Pl. 156. 1782. Type: Colombia. "Habitat in America Meridionali", *J. C. Mutis s. n. (13)* (lectotype: LINN-HL275–1! designated by J. L. Fernández Alonso & J. A. Amaya, Caldasia 16: 323. 1991; isolectotypes: F 712596!, LINN-HS408–1!, MA, P, S-R-7685, US 1563050 00097027!).

Stereoxylon corymbosum Ruiz & Pav., Fl. Peruv. [Ruiz & Pavon] 3: 14 t 234a. 1802. *Escallonia corymbosa* (Ruiz & Pav.) Pers., Syn. Pl. 1: 234. 1805. Type: Peru. "Habitat in collibus montuosis, altissimis, frigidissimis, pluviosis Muña ad Tambo Nuevo", *H. Ruiz & J. A. Pavón s. n.* (lectotype: MA designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 38 (1968), corrected from "typus"; second-step lectotype here designated: MA 811916!; isolectotypes: B 10 0248022!, BC-873149!, F 844169! ex MA, F 869649! ex B, FI 011071!, G 00371552!, G 00388618!, G 00388617!, K, LE, MA 811913!, MPU 021150!).

Escallonia tortuosa Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. [H.B.K.] 3: 295. 1820. Type: Ecuador. Quito: In frigidis regni quitensis, *F. W. H. A. von Humboldt & A. J. A. Bonpland s. n.* (holotype: P 00671008!; isotype: F 4183!).

Escallonia adscendens Rusby, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 6: 32. 1896. Type: Bolivia. Cochabamba, 1891, *M. Bang 1089* (lectotype: NY designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 39. 1968, corrected from "typus"; second-step lectotype here designated: NY00185866!; isolectotypes: BM 000600250!, E, F 163649!, GH 00042706!, K, LE 00001937!, MO 2186803!, NY 00185867!, NY 00185868!, US 00097022!, US 00997633!, W).

Escallonia hypsophila Diels, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 37(4): 412. 1906. Type: Peru. Ancash: Cajatambo, zwischen Tallenga und Piscapaccha, 3800–4000 m, 16 Apr 1903, *A. Weberbauer 2889* (holotype: B 10 0248020!; isotypes: G, MOL, WRSL).

Shrubs, sometimes compact, or trees up to 15 m; trunk up to 0.5 m diam, hard wood, with the cortex longitudinally dehiscent. Stems extended, open horizontally, or procumbent, the youngest short, red, subangulous, densely foliaceous, glabrous or puberulous, with scattered glands. Leaves 0.5–1.5 × 0.3–0.7(–1) cm, obovate to obovate-oblong or elliptic, sometimes narrowly elliptic to oblong; apex generally rounded, or apiculate, subcuspidate or obtuse; base cuneate, subcoriaceous to coriaceous, adaxial surface intense green, abaxial side pale green or glaucous, the youngest sometimes puberulous on the adaxial side, glabrous at maturity; margin glandulose-serrulate or crenulate or subentire; subsessile. Flowers solitary in the axils of apical leaves, pedicels slightly thick, bracteoles rudimentary, early deciduous; hypanthium ca. 2.5 mm long, turbinate, hemispherical to globose, loosely puberulous, with glands; calyx tube subcampanulate, ca. 2 mm long, calyx lobes 3–5 mm long, deltoid, subulate, acute, erect with glands in the margin; petals (6–)7–8(–10) × 2–3 mm, linear-spathulate, white or cream to greenish, sometimes purpuraceous, limb crenulate, widened; stamens 7–8(–9) mm; intrastaminal disc subconical, 5–7-lobulate or rugose; style (5–)6–7 mm long, sulcate, papillose, apex connate, free to the base; stigma capitate, sub-bilobulate. Capsule subglobose, ca. 5 mm diam, brown, dull. Figure 12.

Phenology—Flowering from December to May.

Distribution and Habitat—Species widely distributed, from Costa Rica to Argentina (only in Salta province). It grows in low cloudy forests (*Polylepis* forests), up to the upper limit of forest vegetation (2800–4000 m aprox.).

Vernacular Names—Chachacoma (Bolivia), putzo, pusco (Ecuador); chilco, rodamonte (Colombia); chacha, chicha, fasta, siuba, tasta (Peru).

Uses—Medicinal (leaves); carpentry (wood).

Notes—The number 13 that can be read on the label of LINN-HL275–1, the lectotype of *E. myrtilloides*, corresponds to the numbering of specimens on loan from Mutis to Linneo, in 1773 (Fernández Alonso and Amaya 1991). The isolectotype F 712596 bears the number 1610. For the second-step lectotypification of *Stereoxylon corymbosum* and of *Escallonia adscendens* we selected the most complete and best preserved specimen among the duplicates at the same herbaria of the first-step lectotypification.

Representative Specimens Examined—**Argentina.**—Salta: Santa Victoria, entre Abra de Peña Negra y Abra de San José, 3,550 m, 7 Feb 1953, *Sleumer 3834* (LIL, SI).

Escallonia myrtoidea Bertero ex DC., Prodr. 4: 665. 1830. Type: Chile. Rancagua, flumen Cachapual, Mar 1828, *C. L. G. Bertero 259* (holotype: G-DC G 00458655!; isotypes: F 8033! photo ex G, LE, P 00709563!, P 00709564!, P 00709565!).

Escallonia arguta C.Presl, Reliq. Haenk. 2: 48. 1831. Type: Chile. Valle del Río Aconcagua, Mar 1790, *T. Haenke s. n.* (holotype: PR 25291!; isotypes: B 10 0248018!, W).

Escallonia andina Phil., Anales Univ. Chile 85: 502. 1894. *Escallonia illinita* var. *andina* (Phil.) Reiche, Anales Univ. Chile 103: 806. 1899. Type: Chile. Río Aconcagua, *A. Borchers s. n.* (lectotype: SGO 000002313! designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 61. 1968; isolectotype: BM 000600269!).

Escallonia claudii Killip, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 16: 567. 1926. Type: Chile. Cerro Ramón, 25 Nov 1920, *C. Joseph 1281* (holotype: US 00097024!).

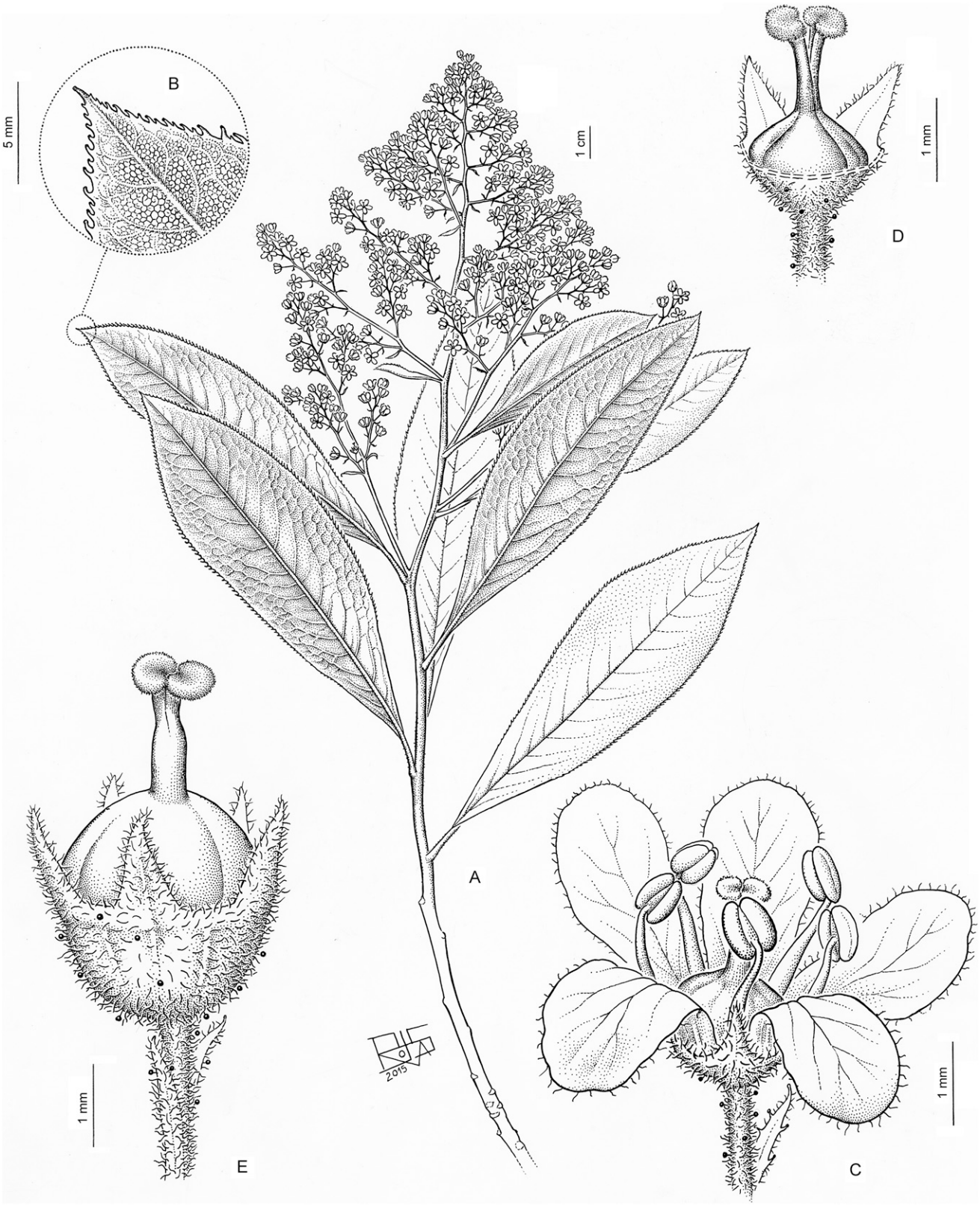

FIG. 11. *Escallonia millegrana.* A. Flowering branch; flowers in pyramidal multiflowered panicles. B. Leaf apex with serrulate margin; incurved teeth with glands. C. Flower. D. Flower (some parts removed); bifurcate style apex and slightly subconical intrastaminal disc. E. Capsule. Drawn from *Fabris 8245.* Drawing by F. Rojas.

Escallonia revoluta var. *berteroana* Kausel, Darwiniana 10: 207. 1953. TYPE: CHILE. "Rancagua, ad torrentum ripa," Apr 1828, *C. L. G. Bertero s. n.* (holotype: F-27361 photo ex SGO 49654; isotypes: G, SGO 49654, SGO 49657).

Shrubs or trees up to 15 m in height, trunk up to 60 cm diam. Stems glabrous, slightly angulous, to the apex pale ocherous, to the base white or ash-colored. Leaves 2.5–4.5 × 1–1.5(–2.2) cm, elliptic to elliptic-oblong, or obovate to obovate-oblong, apex shortly acuminate to obtuse, base cuneate, subcoriaceous,

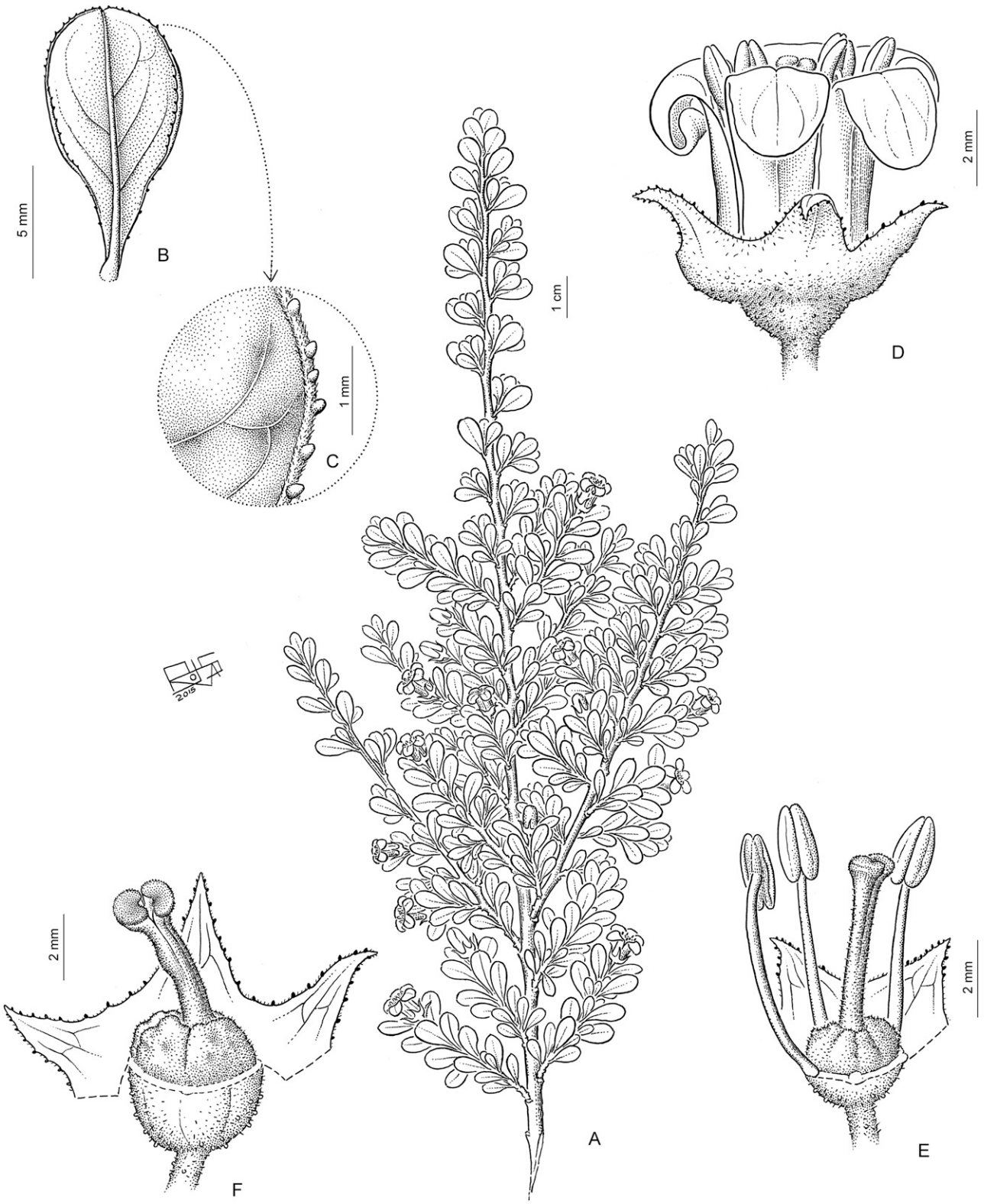

FIG. 12. *Escallonia myrtilloides.* A. Flowering branch; flowers solitary in the axils of apical leaves. B. Leaf obovate to obovate-oblong, apex rounded. C. Leaf margin glandulous, serrulate. D. Flower. E. Flower (petals, part of the calyx, and androecium removed) with subconical intrastaminal disc. F. Capsule. Drawn from *Solomon 17503.* Drawing by F. Rojas.

adaxial surface dark green, abaxial surface pale green, glabrous, middle nerve puberulous on the adaxial surface, margin shortly serrate or denticulate; petiole 2 mm. Flowers arranged in dense terminal multiflowered panicles, 2–7 cm long, with 12–50(–80) flowers, conical, glabrous; pedicels up to 2 mm long or absent; bracteoles subulate ca. 1 mm long; hypanthium ca. 1.5 mm long, turbinate, ridged; calyx tube 1.5–2 mm long, broadly campanulate, with small glands; calyx lobes 0.7–1.2 mm long, subulate; petals ca. 9 × 2 mm, linear-spathulate, white; stamens ca. 7 mm; intrastaminal disc

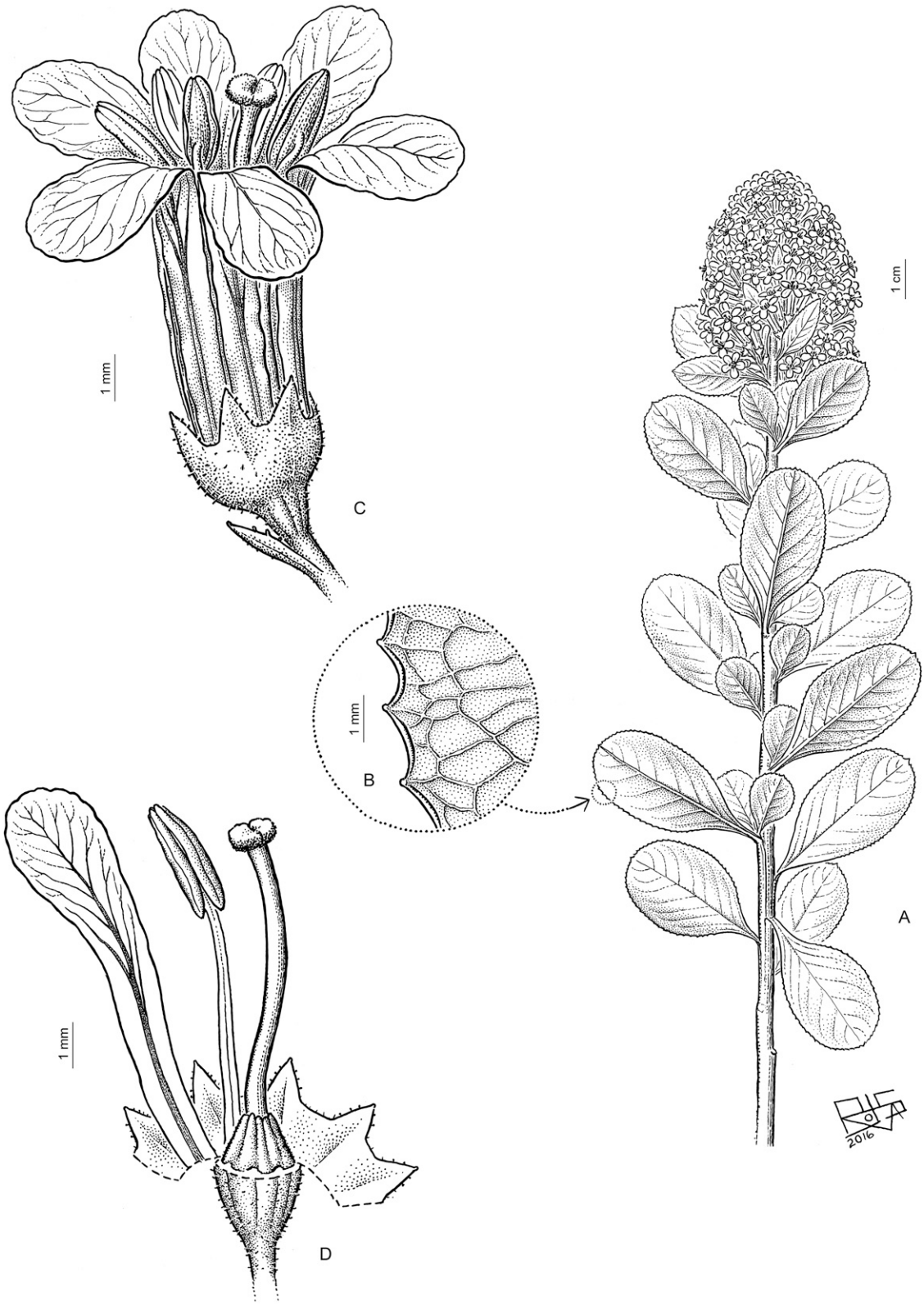

FIG. 13. *Escallonia myrtoidea.* A. Flowering branch; flowers in dense terminal multiflowered panicles. B. Leaf margin shortly serrate or denticulate. C. Flower. D. Flower (part of the petals and androecium removed); subconical intrastaminal disc. Drawn from *Nicora 4403.* Drawing by F. Rojas.

subconical, 1.2–1.5 mm long; style ca. 7 mm long, apex connate, free to the base; stigma bilobulate. Capsule subglobose-turbinate, glabrous, 3(–4) mm long, brown, dull. Figure 13.

Phenology—Flowering from January to April.

Distribution and Habitat—Widely distributed in Chile. In Argentina, it only grows in Mendoza province, near water streams in Andean areas, forming gallery forests.

Vernacular Names—Lun, lunca (Chile).

Uses—Ornamental.

Notes—For a discussion on the locality of the type collection of *Escallonia andina*, see Kausel (1953: 209). No duplicate of this collection is stored at FI (Chiara Neppi, Univ. Firenze, pers. comm.).

Representative Specimens Examined—**Argentina.**—MENDOZA: Tunuyán, Bella Vista, 1,900 m, 4 Dec 1946, *Covas 19004* (SI); Tunuyán, Campo de Los Andes, 11 Oct 1943, *Covas 2491* (MERL); Tunuyán, Campo de Los Andes, quebrada de La Remonta, 14 May 1963, *Ruiz Leal 22705* (MERL); Tunuyán, quebrada del Arroyo Manzano, 1 May 1972, *Ambrosetti 7358* (MERL).

ESCALLONIA ROSEA Griseb., Syst. Bemerk. 33. 1854. TYPE: CHILE. In Cordillera circa 3000–3500 pies de altitud, 1852, *R. A. Philippi 54* (lectotype: GOET designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 43. 1968; second-step lectotype here designated: GOET 011139!; isolectotypes: B 10 0242414 !, F 869755! fragm. ex G, F 4180 photo ex B!, FI 011100!, G 00388759!, GOET 011140!, K 000470615!, L 0035040! fragm. ex GOET, LE 00001953!, LE 00001952!, P 00709574!, P 00709575!, S-R-7385!, SGO 000002342!, UPS V-089202, W).

Escallonia pterocladon Hook., Bot. Mag. 81: t. 4827. 1855. TYPE: CHILE. Chiloé, cultivada, *W. Lobb s. n.* (holotype: K 000739867!).

Escallonia chonotica Phil., Linnaea 28: 694. 1858. TYPE: CHILE. Chiloe: En un cerro de Chonos en cerca de 1000 pies de altura, Feb 1857, *F. Fonck 145* (holotype: SGO 000002324!; isotype: LIL 002196!).

Escallonia rupestris Phil., Linnaea 28: 693. 1858. *Escallonia rosea* var. *rupestris* (Phil.) Reiche, Anales Univ. Chile 103: 802. 1899. TYPE: CHILE. Osorno, in radice vulcani Pise (volcán Osorno), inter 2–3,000 ped, *R. A. Philippi 54b* (holotype: SGO 000002358!).

Escallonia montana Phil., Linnaea 33: 88. 1864. TYPE: CHILE. Valdivia: alerzales ad orig. Río Futa, Jan 1860, *R. A. Philippi s. n.* (holotype: SGO 000002345!).

Escallonia longidens Phil., Anales Univ. Chile 41: 724. 1872. TYPE: CHILE. Valdivia, 1867, *H. Volckmann s. n.* (lectotype here designated: SGO 000002340!; isolectotypes: K 000470614!, L 0035041! fragm. ex K, SGO 000002341!).

Shrubs reaching 3 m in height, with many extended stems, the youngest reddish-brown, straight, rigid, costate, and conspicuously winged; wings ondulate and shortly pubescent; the oldest stems with a papyraceous cortex detached. Leaves subcoriaceous, lanceolate to obovate-lanceolate, rarely oblong, acute apex, frequently 3–6 fasciculate, the distal ones gradually smaller, sub-crenated-serrate, margin with glands, 1–2.5(–4) × 0.4–0.7(–1.3) cm; adaxial face pubescent only on the middle nerve; subsessile. Flowers arranged in leafy pseudoracemes of (4–)7–10(–17) flowers; pedicels 3–4(–7) mm long, puberulous; bracteoles 2, lanceolate, 2(–3) mm long, with glands in the margin; hypanthium glabrous or scarcely pilose, turbinate, 1–1.3 mm long; calyx tube ca. 1–1.5(–2) mm long, calyx lobes triangular-subulate, ciliolate, sometimes with glands in the margin, 1–1.5(–2) mm long; petals linear-spathulate, white or pink, (7–)8–10(–11) × 2–3 mm; stamens 6–10 mm long, intrastaminal disc markedly conical, 2–2.5 mm long; style 7–8(–10) mm, apex connate, free to the base; stigma capitate. Capsule 4–5 mm, turbinate, brown, dull. Figure 14.

Phenology—Flowering from December to February.

Distribution and Habitat—Andean species widely distributed in Chile (39°–49°S). In Argentina, it only grows in Chubut province, in Lago Menéndez and Lago Puelo (42°–43 °S), associated with humid Valdivian forest (Fig. 3F). In CORD there is one collection, *R. Luti 3597*, from Santa Cruz province (Morena del Glaciar Piedras Blancas (or Piedras Grandes), Rio Blanco, 800–850 m, 27-I-1957). The distribution of *E. rosea* in Santa Cruz province should be verified with new collections.

Vernacular Names—Siete camisas.

Uses—Ornamental.

Notes—We found two type specimens *Philippi 54* of *E. rosea* stored at GOET. For the second-step lectotypification we selected the most complete and best preserved specimen. Two specimens of *E. longidens* collected by Volckmann in 1867 are stored at SGO, both with Philippi´s handwritten label. We selected SGO 000002340 as lectotype because of the well-preserved flowers.

Representative Specimens Examined—**Argentina.**—CHUBUT: Alerzal, brazo Sur, *Soriano 3469* (BA); Futaleufú, Lago Menéndez, SW de Paso Navarro, *Pérez Moreau s. n.* (BA 49546); Cushamen, Parque Nacional Lago Puelo, desembocadura del arroyo Los Hitos en el Lago Puelo, 42°06′19″S, 71°43′23″W, 14 Feb 2010, *Sede & Calcagno 270* (SI).

ESCALLONIA RUBRA (Ruiz & Pav.) Pers. var. RUBRA, Syn. Pl. [Persoon] 1: 235. 1805. *Stereoxylon rubrum* Ruiz & Pav., Fl. Peruv. [Ruiz & Pavon] 3: 15. 1802. TYPE: CHILE. Arauco in monte Colo-Colo, 1782, *H. Ruiz & J. A. Pavón* (or *J. Dombey*) *s. n.* (holotype: MA 811926!; isotypes: B 10 0248006-a! BC 873140!, probable BM 000600270!, F 893645!, FI, G 00388752!, G 00388754! fragm., G 00388753! fragm. ex P, G-DC, L 0035045!, P 00709589!, P 00709590!, P 00709591!, P 00709592!).

Escallonia glandulosa Smith in Rees, Cycl. [A. Rees] (London ed.) 13: 481. 1809. TYPE: CHILE. Sine data, 1803, *A. Menzies s. n.* (Herb. Smith 408.3) (holotype: LINN-HS408–3!).

Escallonia poeppigiana DC., Prodr. 4: 3. 1830. *Escallonia rubra* var. *poeppigiana* (DC.) Engler, Linnaea 36: 543. 1870. *Escallonia rubra* var. *poeppigiana* (DC.) Reiche, Anales Univ. Chile 103: 803. 1899. TYPE: CHILE. "In rup. convall. angust. ad Valparaíso", *E. F. Poeppig* I-81 Diar. 36 (holotype: G-DC G 00458689!; isotypes: B 10 0248006-a!, BM 000600274!, F 8034 photo ex G, LE 00001951!, P, W 0073346!).

Escallonia punctata DC., Prodr. 4: 3. 1830. *Escallonia rubra* var. *punctata* (DC.) Hook. f. in Curtis, Bot. Mag. 107: t. 6599. 1881. TYPE: CHILE. Arauco, monte Colo-Colo, *M. Lagasca s. n.* (holotype: G-DC G00458688!; isotype: F 8035! photo ex G).

Escallonia rubra var. *glabriuscula* Hook. & Arn., Bot. Misc. 3: 341. 1833. TYPE: CHILE. Near La Guardia Andes, *J. Gillies s. n.* (lectotype: E 00070492! ex GL, designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 66. 1968).

Escallonia rubra var. *uniflora* Poepp. & Endl., Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl. 1: 9. 1835. TYPE: CHILE. "In rupium fissuris prope Valparaiso" (type not indicated).

Escallonia rubra var. *multiflora* Poepp. & Endl., Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl. 1: 9. 1835. TYPE: CHILE. "In rupium fissuris prope Valparaiso" (type not indicated).

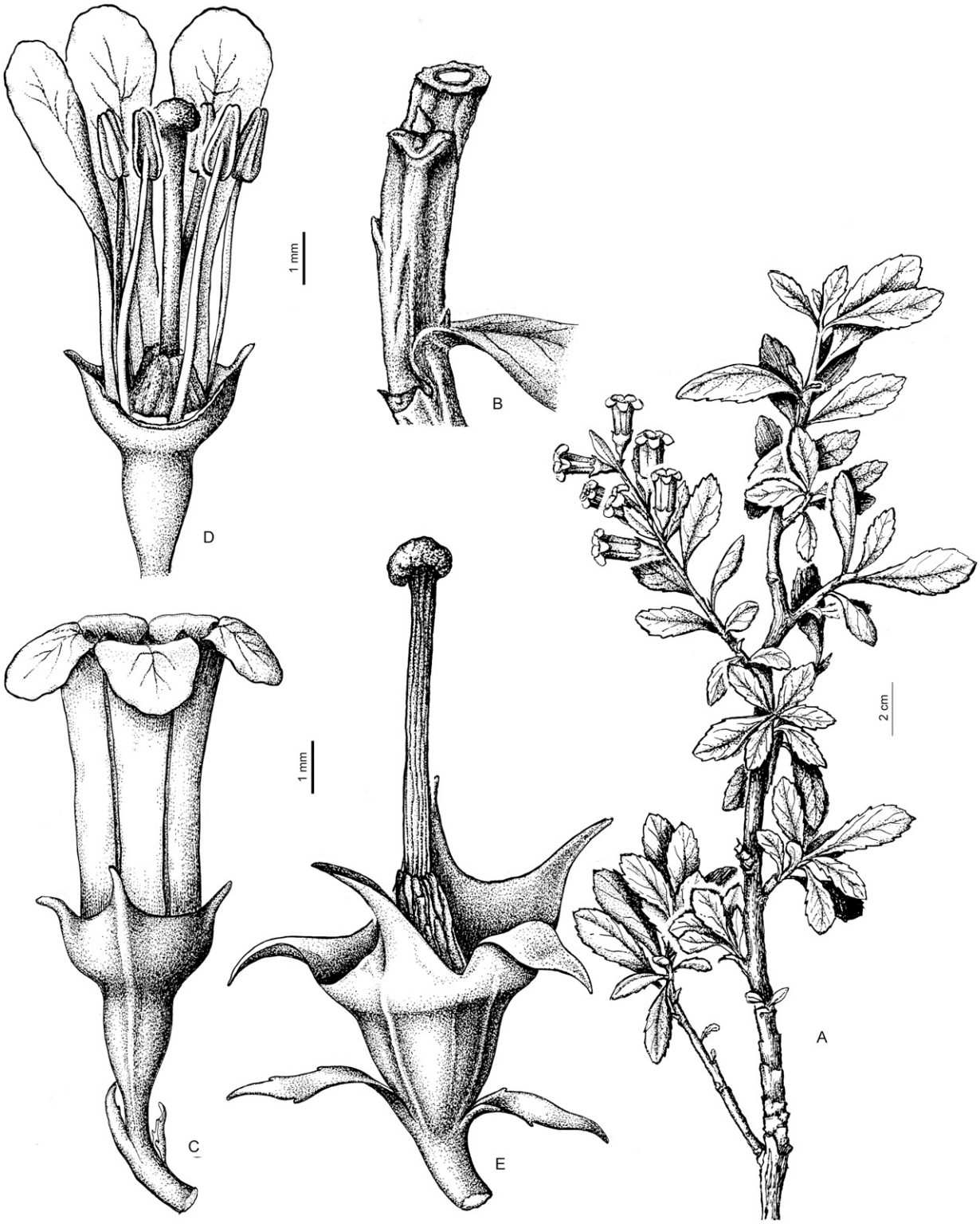

FIG. 14. *Escallonia rosea.* A. Flowering branch; flowers arranged in leafy pseudoracemes. B. Part of a stem. C. Flower. D. Flower (petals partly removed); intrastaminal disc markedly conical. E. Capsule. Modified from Flora Patagónica, Colección Científica INTA.

Escallonia rubra var. *albiflora* Poepp. & Endl., Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl. 1: 9. 1835, non Hook. & Arn., Bot. Misc. 3: 341. 1833. TYPE: CHILE (type not indicated).

Escallonia duplicatoserrata J.Rémy in Gay, Fl. Chile 3: 58. 1847. *Escallonia macrantha* var. *duplicatoserrata* (J.Rémy) Engl., Linnaea 36: 545. 1870. TYPE: CHILE. Valdivia, "Lago Ranco", *C. Gay 111* (lectotype: P designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 68. 1968; second-step lectotype here designated: P 00709593!; isolectotypes: BR 870 069!, K 00470595!, LE 00001942!, P 00709594!, P 00709595!).

Escallonia littoralis Phil., Linnaea 30: 189. 1859. TYPE: CHILE. Valdivia: Corral, 1858, *H. Krause s. n. (14?)* (lectotype: SGO 000002338! designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 67. 1968; isolectotypes: SGO 000002339!, W 1889–0126773!).

Escallonia concinna Phil., Anal. Univ. Chile 18: 61. 1861. *Escallonia littoralis* var. *concinna* (Phil.) Reiche, Anales Univ. Chile 103: 805. 1899. TYPE: CHILE. Llanquihue, a orillas del río Coyhuin, *F. Fonck & R. Pearce s. n. (22?)* (holotype: SGO 000002325!; isotype: L 0035042!).

Escallonia dumetorum Phil., Linnaea 33: 86. 1864. *Escallonia rubra* var. *dumetorum* (Phil.) Acevedo & Kausel, Darwiniana 10: 232. 1870. TYPE: CHILE. Valdivia, La Unión, Cuesta de Parra, Dec 1864, *F. Phillipi 827* (holotype: SGO 000002327!; isotype: LIL 002198!; probable isotype HAL 0117669!). Syn. nov.

Escallonia rahmeri Phil., Ann. Univ. Chile 85: 502. 1894. TYPE: CHILE. "Ad castellum laja in Araucania", 1887, *C. Rahmer s. n.* (lectotype: SGO 000002350! here designated; isolectotypes: SGO 000002351!, SGO 000002352!).

Escallonia rahmeri var. *obovata* Speg., Revista Fac. Agron. Univ. Nac. La Plata 3: 605. 1897. TYPE: ARGENTINA. Chubut. "In dumetis montanis secus Carren-leofú", 1889, *C. Moyano s. n.* (holotype: LSP 21652!).

Shrubs reaching 2–4(–5) m in height, stems glabrous or pubescent, the youngest shortly pilose to hirsute, cinereous, with a cortex renewing quickly, commonly with stipitate-red glands. Leaves solitary or fasciculate (up to 3), very variable in form and size, ovate, elliptic, obovate to obovate-oblong, sometimes lanceolate to oblanceolate, frequently shortly acuminate, glabrous, except for middle nerves at both sides; always with glands on the abaxial surface, 2–5(–8) × (1–)1.5–2.5(–4.5) cm, chartaceous, distal margin with teeth acutely serrate or double-serrate; subsessile. Flowers in loose pauciflowered panicles, leafy at their bases, terminal or lateral, with (3–)7–10(–30) flowers, sometimes reduced to 2; pedicels slender, (3–)5–8(–15) mm, densely patent-pilose, more rarely subglabrous, with stipitate glands; hypanthium turbinate, glabrous or pubescent, covered with abundant stipitate and substipitate glands, 1.5–3 × 2–2.5 mm; calyx tube ca. 2 mm long, glabrous or pubescent, calyx lobes triangular-subulate, glandulous margin, 1.5–2.5 mm; petals linear-spathulate, red, (8–)10–12(–14) mm, base ca. 2 mm wide; stamens ca. 9 mm; intrastaminal disc markedly conical, apex 5-lobulate, ca. 2.5 mm; style ca. 9 mm, apex connate, free to the base; stigma capitate. Capsule obovate, 7–8 × 3.5 mm, brown, dull. Figures 3B, 15.

Phenology—Flowering from December to March.

Distribution and Habitat—Widely distributed in Chile (32–51°S) and Argentina (36°–50°S). Hydrophilic species, growing near streams, lakes and cascades, in open areas (Fig. 3D).

Vernacular Names—Siete camisas (Argentina and Chile), siete camisas colorada (Chile).

Uses—Ornamental.

Notes—The botanical expedition to Chile and Peru of 1777–1788 was conducted by Hipólito Ruiz López, José Antonio Pavón, and also by Joseph Dombey (Ruiz 1940). The isotypes of *Stereoxylon rubrum* at P bear labels of Dombey (*Dombey s. n.*), but they are duplicates of *H. Ruiz & J. A. Pavón s. n.*

The variety *E. rubra* var. *dumetorum* is placed as a synonym of *E. rubra*, as its diagnostic characters are considered part of the morphological variability of the species. There are three duplicates of *Gay 111* at P of *E. duplicatoserrata*; we selected P 00709593 as second-step lectotype because the number 111 is clearly read on its label and it is a well-preserved specimen. Sleumer (1968) indicated *Gay 112* as lectotype (first-step lectotype), but this number is an error to be corrected to 111. The specimen SGO 000002350 is selected as lectotype for *Escallonia rahmeri* because it bears a label which matches the protologue data and because it has many flowers. *Escallonia poeppigiana* var. *longifolia* DC., nom. nud., but we could not find any specimen which matches the locality data of the protologue.

We found and studied new herbarium collections from southwestern Santa Cruz province (Argentina, ca. 50°S), which exhibited intermediate morphology between *E. alpina* and *E. rubra*, in accordance with previous observations by Morello et al. (2013) and Morello and Sede (2016). Collections with intermediate morphology are marked with an asterisk in the Representative Specimens Examined section.

Representative Specimens Examined—**Argentina.** Patagonia, 25 Feb 1914, *Hicken et al. 549* (SI).—CHUBUT: Río Aysén, Feb 1901, *Burmeister s. n.* (BAB 5197, P); Río Senguer, valle de la Laguna Blanca, 45°52′S, 71°15′W, 10 Dec 1902, *Koslowsky 22* (CORD, SI); Cushamen, El Hoyo, subida a la cascada, 25 Nov 2006, *Morrone et al. 5675* (SI); Cushamen, RN 40, km 31 camino de El Bolsón a Esquel, 24 Nov 2006, *Morrone et al. 5649* (SI); Cushamen, Parque Nacional Los Alerces, a 59 km de Esquel, Lago Futalaufquen, camino al Lago Menéndez, 42°49′20″S, 71°39′40″W, 594 m, 25 Nov 2006, *Morrone et al. 5669* (SI); Cushamen, Parque Nacional Lago Puelo, desembocadura del arroyo Los Hitos en el Lago Puelo, 42°06′19″S, 71°43′23″W, 201 m, 14 Jan 2010, *Sede & Calcagno 274* (SI); Futaleufú, presa Futaleufú, 31 Mar 2003, *Forcone 802* (CORD); Futaleufú, presa Futaleufú, 15 Dec 2002, *Forcone 863* (CORD); Futaluefú, Región del Río Corcovado, 43°S, 71°W, *Illín 12* (SI); Futaleufú, Corcovado, puente de hierro sobre Río Corcovado, 31 Jan 2007, *Morrone & Giussani 5839* (SI); Futaleufú, RP 17, de Trevelín a Corcovado, 25 km antes de Corcovado, 44°50′20″S, 71°38′54″W, 688 m, 11 Jan 2010, *Sede & Calcagno 263* (SI).—NEUQUÉN: Los Lagos, Parque Nacional Nahuel Huapi, RP 65, camino a Villa Traful, 40°43′12″S, 71°05′57″W, 704 m, 28 Nov 2006, *Morrone et al. 5700* (SI); Los Lagos, Cumelén, near Villa La Angostuta, 18 Feb 1952, *Pedersen 1545* (C, P); Los Lagos, Traful Norte, Feb 1943, *Soriano 127* (CORD); Lacar, San Martín de los Andes, Cerro Comandante Díaz, 750 m, 24 Jan 1986, *Bernardello & Moscone 597* (CORD); Huiliches, Lago Tromen, 20 Feb 1941, *Pérez Moreau 45153* (CORD).—RÍO NEGRO: Bariloche, Parque Nacional Nahuel Huapi, cascada Río Manso, 24 Jan 1952, *Boelcke & Nicora 5999* (SI); Bariloche, Angostura, Martín Grande, *Boelcke & Nicora 6137* (SI); Bariloche, Llao Llao, 28 Jan 1951, *Crespo 88* (SI); Bariloche, circuito chico, Villa Tacul, Feb 2014, *Giussani 570* (SI); Bariloche, RP 258 a 24 km de Bariloche hacia V. Mascardi, 41°18′54″S, 71°29′41″W, 431 m, 27 Nov 2006, *Morrone et al. 5684* (SI); Bariloche, RN 40 borde Lago Guillermo, 10 km sur de Villa Mascardi, 6 Jan 2011, *Zavala et al. 129* (SI); Bariloche, El Bolsón, cascada La Escondida, 26 Nov 2006, *Morrone et al. 5682* (SI); Bariloche, El Bolsón, bajando del refugio Perito Moreno, 14 Feb 1961, *Lourteig & Buchinger 161* (P); Bariloche, Cerro López, 21 Jan 1965, *Ariza Espinar 2032* (CORD).—SANTA CRUZ: Río Chico, camino de Hipólito Yrigoyen a puesto de Gendarmería Nacional, puente sobre el Río Oro, 47°25′7″S, 71°29′4″W, 431 m, 2 Feb 2010, *Sede & Calcagno 257* (SI); Lago Argentino, 1904–1905, *Koslowsky 134** (Herb Hosseus 134, CORD).

ESCALLONIA SCHREITERI Sleumer, Willdenowia 1: 343. 1956. TYPE: ARGENTINA. Salta: Quebrada de San Lorenzo, 1200–1300 m, 13 Oct 1925, *R. Schreiter 5069* (holotype: LIL 000525!; isotypes: BA 26/1411!, F 720661!).

Escallonia paniculata var. *acuminatissima* Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 3(3): 81. 1898. TYPE: BOLIVIA. Santa Cruz: Sierra de Santa Cruz, 2000 m, 1892, *O. Kuntze s. n.* (holotype: NY 00185879!; isotypes: B 10 0248003!, US 00097029!).

Shrubs or small trees, 2–3(–5) m in height; stem cortex transversally divided in segments, young stems angulous, brown, shortly puberulous, sometimes with glands, laxly foliaceous. Leaves lanceolate, generally oblong, apex subacute,

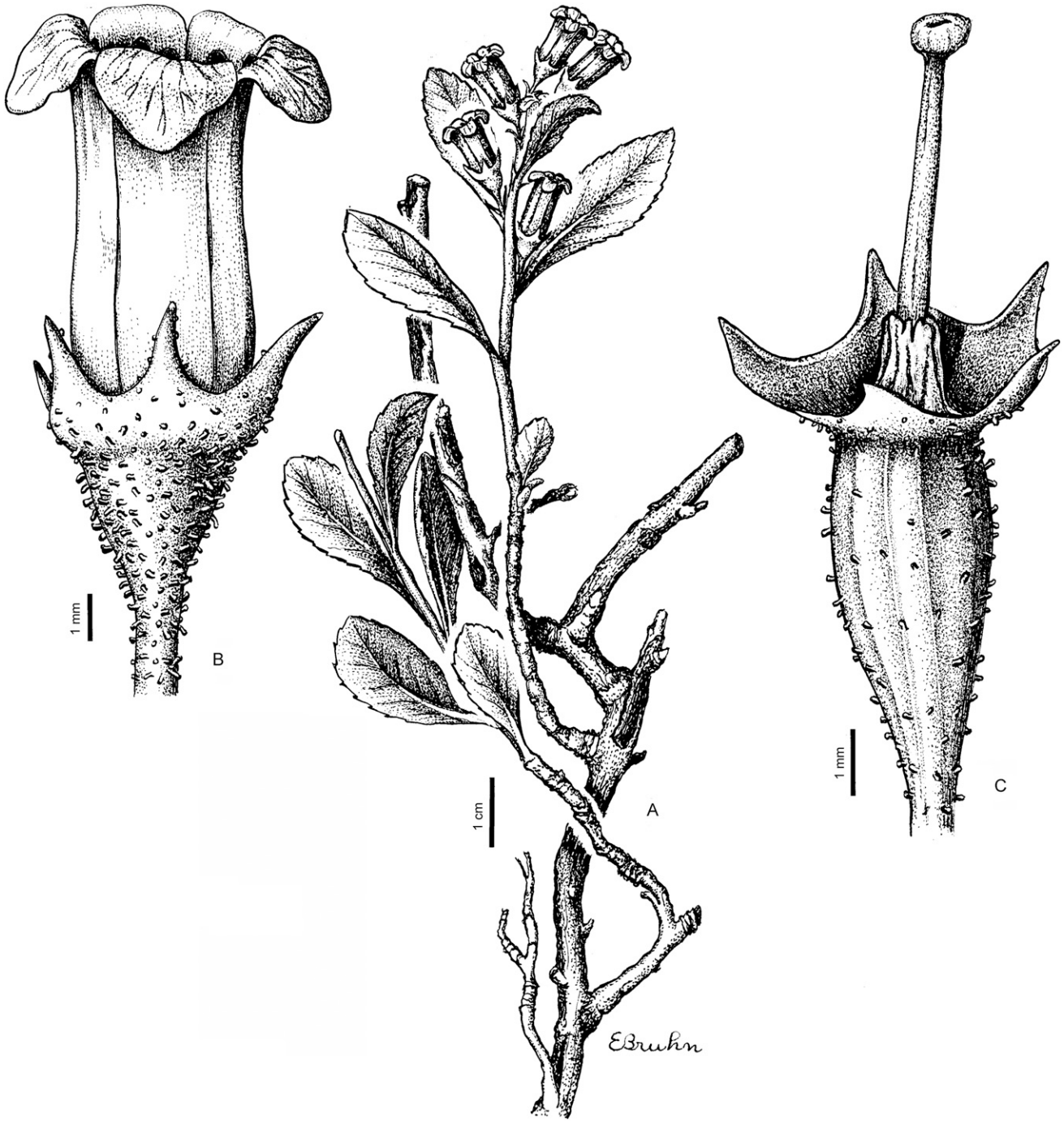

FIG. 15. *Escallonia rubra* var. *rubra*. A. Flowering branch; flowers in loose pauciflowered panicles. B. Flower; stipitate glands in calyx, hypanthium, and pedicel. C. Immature capsule; intrastaminal disc markedly conical. Modified from Flora Patagónica, Colección Científica INTA.

chartaceous, glabrous, with glands on the abaxial surface, 4–7(–9) × 1–1.5(–1.8) cm, subserrulate margin, with glands; petiole ca. 1 mm. Flowers arranged in lax tirsoid panicles, 3–6 cm long, with 10–30 flowers; pedicels slender, 4–6 mm long; bracteoles linear, inserted in the middle of the pedicel, promptly deciduous; hypanthium broadly cupulate to subhemispherical, ca. 2 mm long; calyx tube ca. 1 mm long, lobes broadly triangular, subacute, up to 0.5 mm long, shortly puberulous, margin with conspicuous oblong glands; petals linear-spathulate, white, 5.5–6.5(–7) mm long, ca. 2 mm at the base; stamens ca. 5 mm long; intrastaminal disc flat, sometimes slightly subconical, connate with the style base; style ca. 4 mm long, apex connate; stigma bi- or tri-lobulate. Capsule subglobose, ca. 3.5 mm diam, with style accrescent exceeding 5 mm long, brown, dull. Figure 16.

Phenology—Flowering from October to December.

Distribution and Habitat—Distributed in Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina (in Jujuy, Salta, and Tucumán provinces). It grows on hillsides with shrub vegetation, in humid cracks.

Vernacular Names—Kishuara, llave, puna lloque (Bolivia).

Uses—Medicinal (for respiratory diseases and insomnia).

Notes—Isotypes from BA and F bear labels with the number 69. This number was corrected by Sleumer to 5069 at F label. The holotype in LIL has the number 5069 on its label.

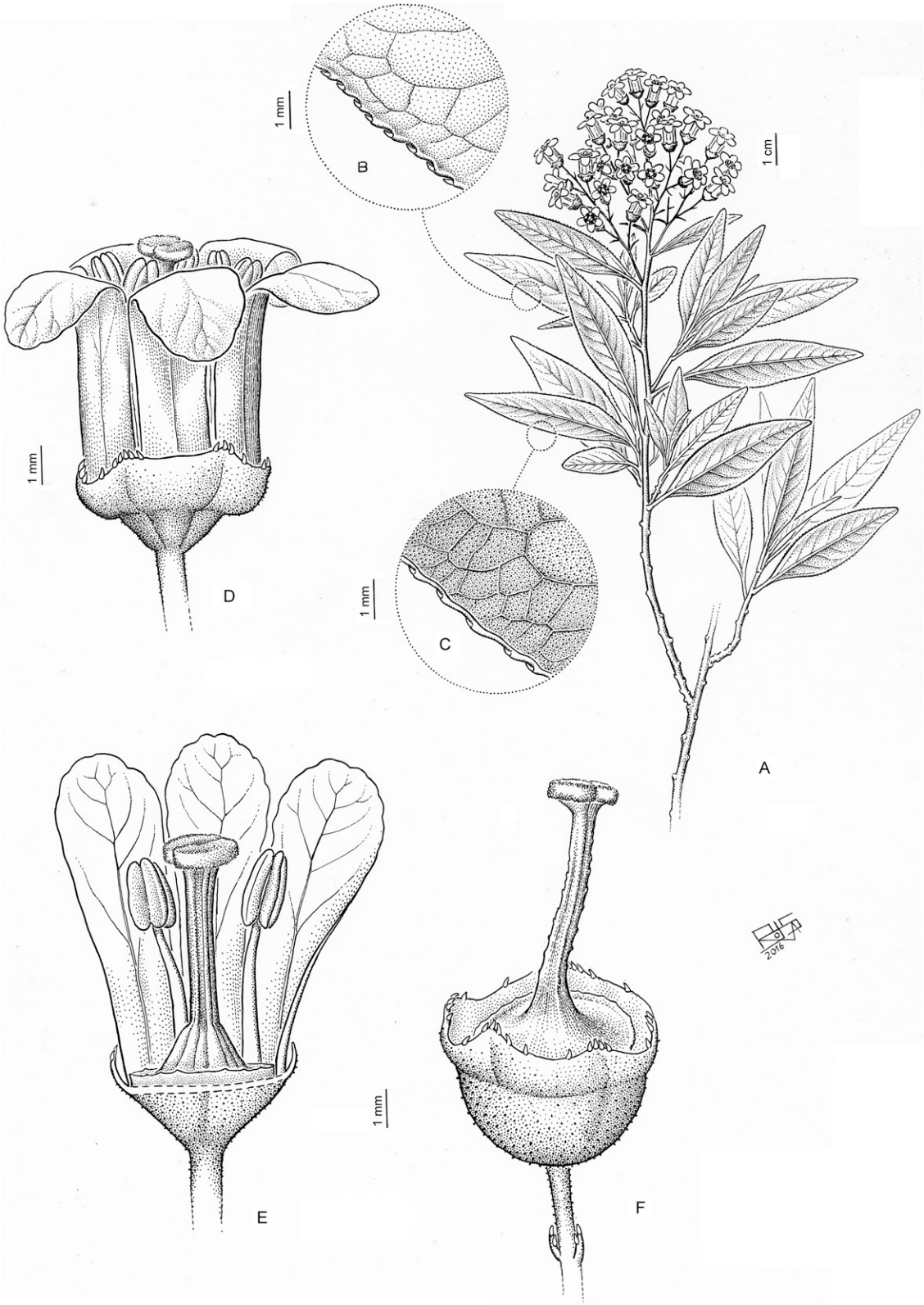

FIG. 16. *Escallonia schreiteri.* A. Flowering branch; flowers in lax tirsoid panicles. B. Leaf (adaxial surface), subserrulate margin. C. Leaf (abaxial surface) with glands. D. Flower; calyx puberulous; calyx lobes short, with conspicuous oblong glands. E. Flower (part of the petals and androecium removed); intrastaminal disc flat, sometimes slightly subconical. F. Capsule. Drawn from *Venturi 5071.* Drawing by F. Rojas.

***Representative Specimens Examined*—Argentina.**—JUJUY: Ledesma, de Abra de Cañas a San Francisco, 23°38′54″S, 64°56′12″W, 1670 m, 20 Feb 2008, *Zuloaga et al. 10272* (SI); Capital, camino a Tilquiza, 26 Nov 1975, *Kiesling & López 1150* (SI).—SALTA: Capital, Quebrada de San Lorenzo, 1200 m, 14 Oct 1930, *Venturi 10523* (SI); Capital, Quebrada del Toro, 5 Oct 1949, *Ruiz Leal 12636* (SI); Rosario de Lerma, Quebrada del Toro, entre Campo Quijano y El Alisal, 24°53′26″S, 65°40′32″W, 1625 m, 17 Feb 2008, *Zuloaga et al. 10132* (CORD, SI); Rosario de Lerma, Quebrada del Toro, km 31 RN 51, entre Río Blanco y El Alisal, 1750 m, 20 Sep 1970, *Vervoorst 7657* (CORD); Guachipas, Cuesta del Lajar, 1900 m, *Charpin*

23052 (G, SI).—TUCUMÁN: Tafí, Puerta de San Javier, 1200 m, *Schreiter 1913* (LIL).

ESCALLONIA SERRATA Sm., Pl. Icon. Ined. 2: t. 31. 1790. *Stereoxylon serratum* (Sm.) Poir., Encycl. [J. Lamarck & al.] 7: 435. 1806. *Celastrus venustus* Banks & Sol. ex Hook., Fl. Antarct. 2: 279. 1846, pro. syn. TYPE: CHILE/ARGENTINA. Magellan, Dec 1767, *P. Commerson s. n.* (holotype: LINN-HS 408.2!; isotypes: B-Willd 4836?, B 10 0248001!, E 00070433!, F 0066605F! ex P, FI 011103!, G 00439959!, G 00439960!, G-DC G 00458686!, G 00458687!, GL, P 00709610!, P 00709611!, P 00709612!, P 00709613!).

Escallonia serrata var. *microphylla* Pamp., Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital. nuov. ser. 11: 81. 1904. TYPE: CHILE. Cabo de Hornos: Hermite Isl., woods from the sea to alt 1200 ft., on bare ground, 1839, *J. D. Hooker s. n.* (lectotype: FI 011248! designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 34. 1968; isolectotypes: BM 001119054!, E 00070432!, F 870676!, G 00439961!, GL, K 000470617!, LE 01013817!, MPU 020842!, P, W).

Shrubs 30–50(–70) cm in height. Stems rigid, sometimes twisted, the youngest angulous, subulate, terete, densely foliaceous, glabrous, the oldest with grey cortex. Leaves (0.6–)0.8–1.7(–2.3) × 0.3–0.9 cm, obovate-cuneate or spathulate, rigid, sometimes puberulous in the nerves, serrate, with glands on both surfaces; subsessile. Flowers solitary, terminal on young stems, ebracteolate; pedicels 1–2 mm long, glabrous; hypanthium turbinate, 2 mm long; calyx tube < 1 mm; calyx lobes triangular subacute, patent or reflexed, ca. 1.5 mm; petals oblong-obovate, white, 5–7 × 2.5–3(–4); stamens 3 mm long; intrastaminal disc markedly subconical, slightly 5-lobulate, ca. 1 mm long; style slender 1–2 mm, apex connate, free at the base; stigma capitate. Capsule turbinate, 5-ridged, 3(–4) mm long, brown, dull. Figure 17.

Phenology—Flowering from December to February.

Distribution and Habitat—Restricted to Chile (Aysén to Magallanes regions, ca. 48°–55°S), and in Argentina it is distributed only in Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur province (ca. 54°S), on rocky shores.

Vernacular Names—Unknown.

Uses—Unknown.

Notes—The gathering *Capt. King 110* (BM, FI 011249!) from Chile/Argentina, Tierra del Fuego, "Ad fretum Magellanicum," is another syntype of *Escallonia serrata* var. *microphylla*.

***Representative Specimens Examined*—Argentina.**—TIERRA DEL FUEGO, ANTÁRTIDA E ISLAS DEL ATLÁNTICO SUR: Ushuaia, Canal de Beagle, Isla Redonda di fronte a Lapataia, nella parte più alta dell'isola, nelle radure del bosco, 22 Jan 1974, *Pichi Sermolli & Bizzarri 7513* (SI); Ushuaia, Isla de Los Estados, Puerto Vancouver, orillas del mar, 28 Nov 1967, *Nicora et al. 7235* (SI); Ushuaia, Isla de Los Estados, Puerto Parry, 22 Nov 1998, *Biganzoli 487* (SI); Ushuaia, Isla de los Estados, Puerto Vancouver, 54°47′S, 64°05′W, 28 Oct 1971, *Dudley et al. 947* (P, US); Ushuaia, Isla de los Estados, Bahía Liberty, 54°50′05″S, 64°24′W, 200 ft, 2 Nov 1971, *Dudley et al. 1304* (P, US); Ushuaia, Isla de los Estados, Bahía San Antonio, Puerto Hoppner, 54°44–45′S, 64°25′W, 8 Nov 1971, *Dudley et al. 1622* (P, US); Ushuaia, Estancia Moat, Poste Fierro, 3 Feb 1967, *Goodall 647* (SI); Ushuaia, Bahía Thetis, 14 Nov 1969, *Goodall 2255* (SI); "Tierra del Fuego", 1890–91, *Rousson & Willems s. n.* (P 02528488). "Patagonia," Churruca, 30 Jan 1829, *Sabatier s. n.* (P 02528483); Ushuaia, Puerto Remolino, 10–12 Mar 1950, *Luti Herbera 1738* (CORD).

ESCALLONIA TUCUMANENSIS Hosseus, Bol. Acad. Ci. Cordoba 26: 120. 1921. *Escallonia rubra* var. *albiflora* Griseb., Abh. Königl. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen 24: 142. 1879. nom. illeg. hom. & superfl. TYPE: ARGENTINA. Tucumán: Serranía de la Cuesta del Garabatal; Sierra de Tucumán, 30 Jan 1874, *Lorentz & Hieronymous 859* (lectotype: GOET designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 98. 1968, corrected from "typus"; second-step lectotype here designatexd: GOET 612007189!; isolectotypes: B, BAF, BR 000008070072!, C, G, GOET 612007177!, GOET 612007178!, K 000470573!, LE 00001962!, LE 00001963!, LIL 002202!, NY 00185880!, P 00709614!, UPS V-089213!, US 00097033!).

Shrubs or small trees, 2–5 m in height, trunk up to 25 cm diam; old stems with papyraceous cortex detaching, young stems subangulous, dark, shortly puberulous or glabrous, loosely foliaceous. Leaves (4–)5–7(–8) × (1–)1.5–2(–2.5) cm, smaller size ca. 1600 m of elevation, (2–)2.4–4 × 0.6–1.2 cm, generally oblong, apex shortly acuminate, acute, rarely submucronate, slightly asymmetrical, chartaceous, glabrous, except for the middle nerve puberulous on both surfaces, with glands in the abaxial surface, margin with acute regular teeth (0.5–1 mm), with a terminal gland; petiole 2–4(–5) mm. Flowers arranged in lax panicles, 3–5 cm long, with 8–15 flowers, pedicels slender 6–8(–15) mm; bracteoles linear-subulate, 3–4 mm long, inserted ca. the middle of the pedicel or just below the hypanthium; hypanthium turbinate, 2–3 mm long; calyx tube campanulate, 1.5–2 mm long; calyx lobes subulate, serrulate margin with glands, (2–)3–4(–5) mm long; petals unguiculate-spathulate, white, (12–)14–15(–17) mm long; stamens 9–11 mm long; intrastaminal disc flat to slightly subconical, papillose-puberulous, connate with the base of the style; style 9–11 mm long, apex connate; slender; stigma bilobulate. Capsule subglobose, base attenuate up to rounded, 5–6 mm long, black, resinous, brillant. Figure 18.

Phenology—Flowering from September to February.

Distribution and Habitat—Distributed exclusively in Argentina (Catamarca, Jujuy, La Rioja, Salta, and Tucumán provinces). It grows near streams, mainly associated with *Alnus* forests.

Vernacular Names—Unknown.

Uses—Ornamental.

Notes—We considered the selection of a specimen at GOET from Sleumer (1968) as an inadvertent lectotypification, and we corrected it to lectotype; but we found many sheets at GOET of the type specimen *Lorentz & Hieronymous 859*, thus, we made a second-step lectotypification.

***Representative Specimens Examined*—Argentina.**—CATAMARCA: Andalgalá, El Clavillo, 16 Feb 1916, *Jörgensen 1803* (SI); Andalgalá, cumbres de Suncho, quebraditas del portezuelo Santa Ana, 2150 m, 8 Feb 1952, *Sleumer 2312* (LIL, P); Ambato, El Rodeo, 15 Jan 1911, *Castillón 2051* (LIL, SI); Ambato, desde El Rodeo hacia Cerro Manchado, 2700–2900 m, 23 Feb 1967, *Hunziker 19160* (CORD, SI); Ambato, en las inmediaciones de Los Caserones, 2800 m, 13–14 Jan 1973, *Hunziker & Subils 22218* (CORD); Ambato, El Crestón, Jan 1911, *Castillón 14111* (LIL, CORD); Ambato, camino desde El Rodeo rumbo a Primer Campo, Las Galerías, 28°11′13.1″S, 65°57′39″W, 2913 m, 23 Feb 2016, *Cantero s. n.* (CORD).—JUJUY: Dr. Manuel Belgrano, de Yala a Lagunas de Yala, 24°06′46″S, 65°28′34″W, 2038 m, *Zuloaga et al. 10152* (SI); Dr. Manuel Belgrano, Yala, cerros a 2300 m, 19 Feb 1940, *Burkart et al. 11311* (SI); Dr. Manuel Belgrano, San Salvador del Jujuy, ruta 29, Tiraxi, 24°01′22″S, 65°23′11″W, 1700 m, 7 Dec 2001, *Forzza et al. 1966* (SI); Valle Grande, Abra de Cañas, 28 Dec 1977, *Kiesling et al. 1528* (SI).—LA RIOJA: Capital, 2000 m, 28 Dec 1941, *Meyer 3492* (CORD, LIL, SI); General Belgrano, Sierra de Los Llanos (falda E), paraje "Sobre el cerro," ca. 1600 m, 19 Apr 1989, *Biurrun 2787* (CORD); Castro Barros, Quebrada de Anjullón, 1850 m, 21 Jan 1973, *Cantino 584* (CORD).—SALTA: Santa Victoria, RP 19, 10 km de Los Toldos a Lipeo, 17 Nov 2001, *Morrone et al. 3714* (SI); Santa Victoria, RP 19, 10 km de Los Toldos a Lipeo, Quebrada Las Truchas, 22°20′00″S, 64°43′23″W, 1700 m, 23 Feb

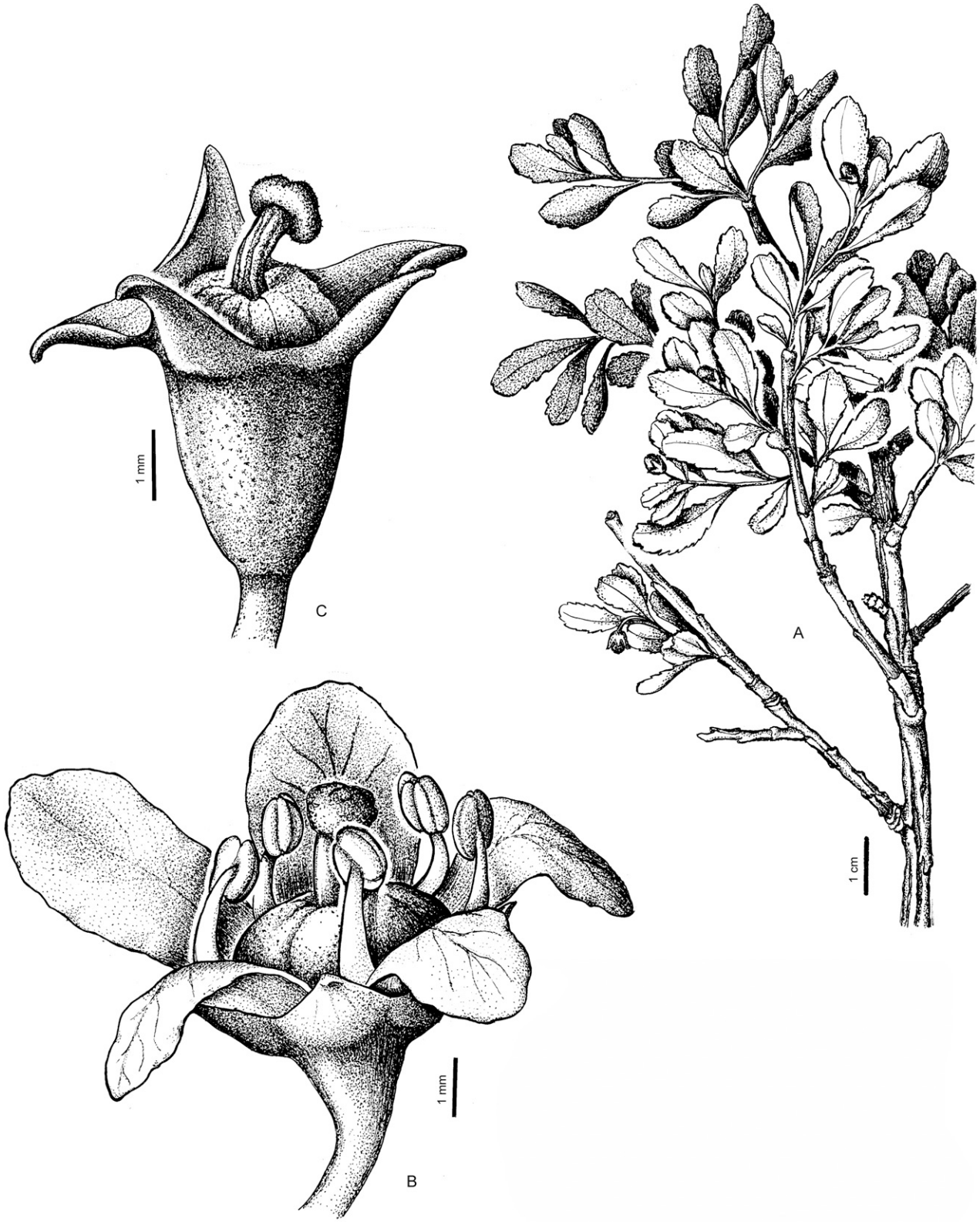

Fig. 17. *Escallonia serrata.* A. Branch with floral buds; flowers solitary in young stems. B. Flower; intrastaminal disc markedly subconical. C. Capsule. Modified from Flora Patagónica, Colección Científica INTA.

2008, *Zuloaga et al. 10377* (CORD, SI); Guachipas, Arroyo Querusillas, 1600–1800 m, 7 Nov 1983, *Novara & Neumann 3170* (SI); Guachipas, RP 6, de Casa de Arco a Pampa Grande, 25°43′51″S, 65°28′44″W, 1900 m, 16 Feb 2008, *Zuloaga et al. 10117* (CORD, SI); Guachipas, alrededores de Pampa Grande (Indalecio Gomez), 1900, *Kurtz 12529* (CORD).—Tucumán: Famaillá, camino a Villa Nougués, 800 m, 9 Nov 1923, *Venturi 2114* (SI); Chicligasta, Estancia Las Pavas, 2300 m, 12 Dec 1926, *Venturi 4700* (SI); Chicligasta, RP 365, Cuesta del Clavillo, 27°19′54″S, 65°56′24″W, 1624 m, 10 Nov 2008, *Slanis et al. 16* (SI); Monteros, Quebrada de Los Sosa, 800 m, 7 Nov 1978, *Cabrera et al. 29693* (SI); Monteros,

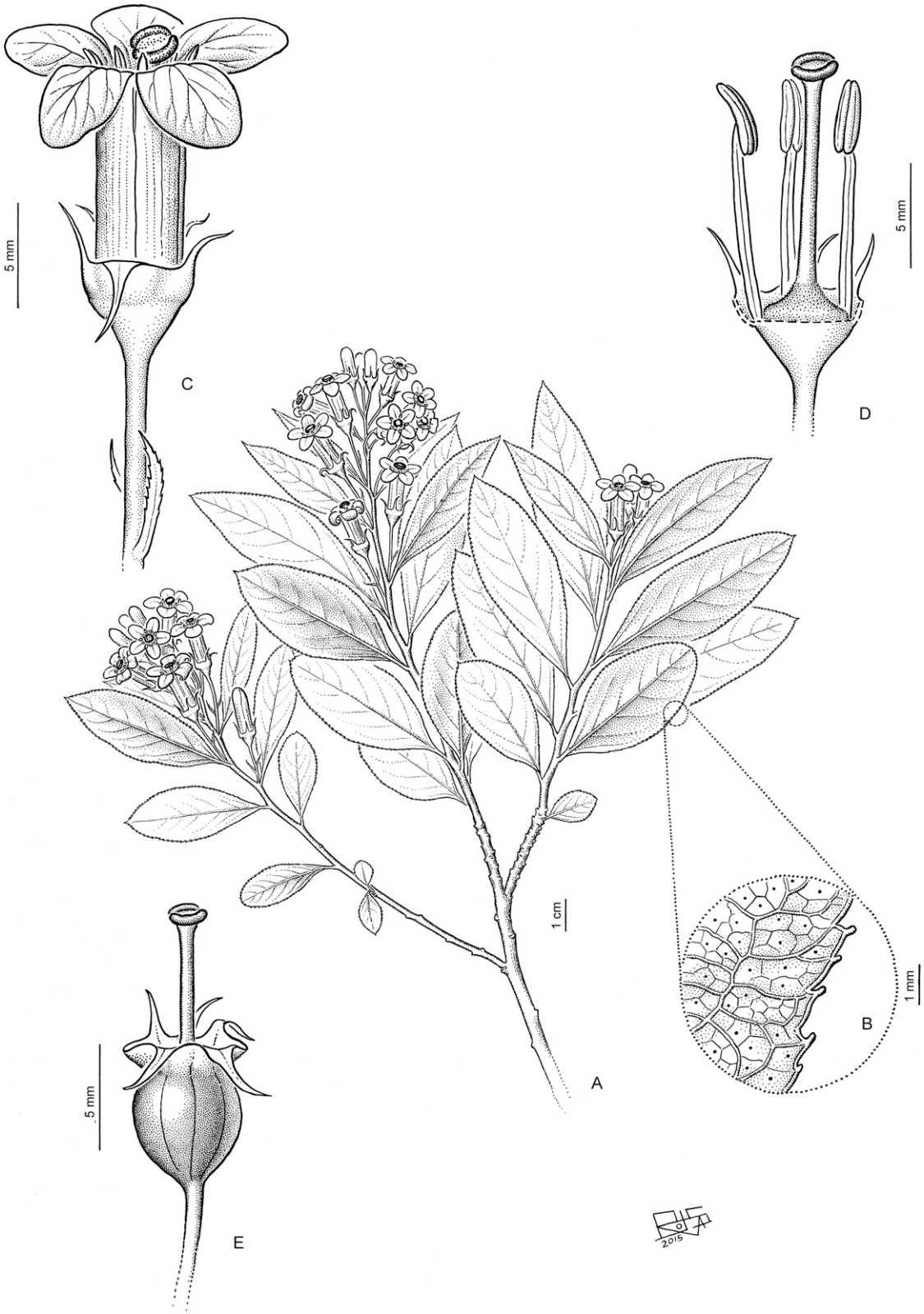

FIG. 18. *Escallonia tucumanensis*. A. Flowering branch; flowers arranged in lax panicles. B. Leaf margin with acute regular teeth with a terminal gland. C. Flower. D. Flower (petals and part of the androecium removed); intrastaminal disc flat to slightly subconical. E. Capsule black, resinous, brillant. Drawn from *Venturi 1421*. Drawing by F. Rojas.

RP 307, de Acheral a Tafí del Valle, 27°4′9″S, 65°9′49″W, 30 Oct 2008, *Zuloaga 10494* (CORD, SI); Monteros, Quebrada de Los Sosa, de Tucumán a Tafí del Valle, El Indio, 27°3′20″S, 65°40′16″W, 900 m, 14 Feb 2008, *Zuloaga 10003* (CORD, SI); Trancas, camino a Tafí del Valle, entre km 35 y 37, 1750 m, 9 Nov 1984, *Subils 3531* (CORD).

ESCALLONIA VIRGATA (Ruiz & Pav.) Pers., Syn. Pl. 1: 234. 1805. *Stereoxylon virgatum* Ruiz & Pav., Fl. Peruv. [Ruiz & Pavon] 3: 14. 1802. TYPE: CHILE. "Estancia del Rey", Nacimiento, *H. Ruiz and J. A Pavón s. n.* (or *J. Dombey*

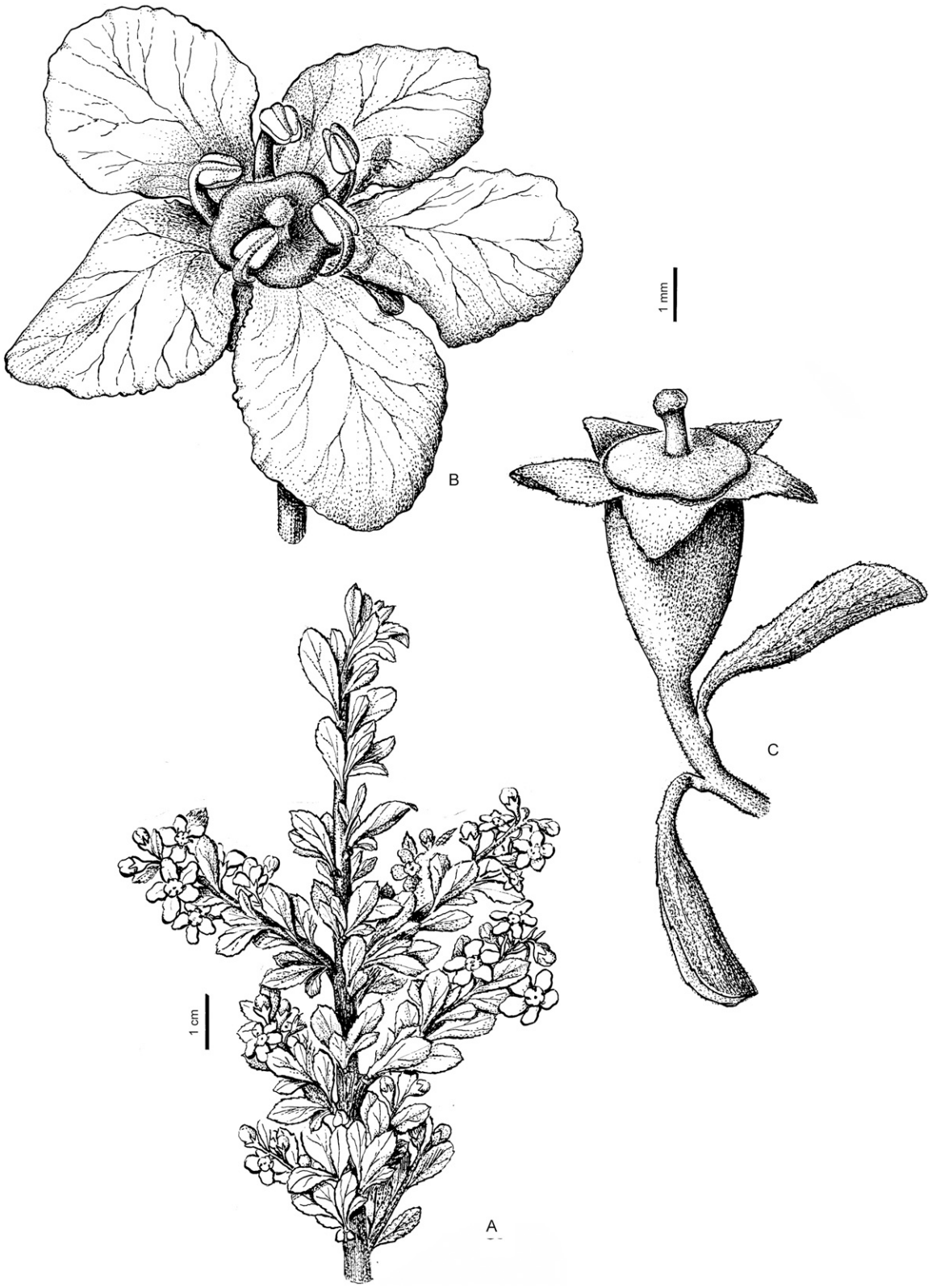

FIG. 19. *Escallonia virgata.* A. Flowering branch; flowers arranged in leafy pseudoracemes. B. Flower; intrastaminal disc flat. C. Capsule. Modified from Flora Patagónica, Colección Científica INTA.

433) (lectotype: MA 811927! here designated; isolectotypes: B 10 0248002!, BM 000600265!, BM 000600270!, F ex MA, F 893646! ex P, G 00388755!, G 00388756!, G 00388757!, L 0035049!, MA 811929!, P 00709016!, P 00709615!).

Escallonia stricta J.Rémy in Gay, Fl. Chil. 3: 53. 1848. TYPE: CHILE. Valdivia: Los Llanos, in umbrosis rara, Jan 1833, *C. Gay 108* (lectotype: P 00709617! designated by Sleumer, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 58: 129. 1968; isolectotypes: L 0035047!, F 893914! ex P).

Escallonia angustifolia Phil., Linnaea 33: 85. 1864, nom. illeg., non C. Presl 1831. *Escallonia virgata* var. *philippiana* Engl., Linnaea 36: 571. 1870, replacement name. *Escallonia philippiana* (Engl.) Mast., Gard. Chron. 947: 979. 1873. *Escallonia stenophylla* Phil., Anal. Univ. Chile 85: 502. 1894, nom. superfl. TYPE: CHILE. Linares: Cord. de Linares, Jan 1856, *P. Germain s. n.* (holotype: SGO 049634!; isotypes: B, P 00709618!, G 00439962!, W).

Escallonia virgata var. *pavoniana* Pamp., Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital. nuov. ser. 11: 80. 1904. TYPE: CHILE. "Estancia del Rey, Nacimiento", *J. A. Pavón s. n.* (holotype: FI 011247!; isotypes: G, F 27362! photo ex G, P).

Escallonia patagonica Gand., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 65: 30. 1918. TYPE: ARGENTINA. Río Negro: San Carlos de Bariloche, Lago Nahuelhuapí, 800 m, 1905, *O. Buchtien s. n.* (holotype: LY 0006514!; isotypes: BAF, L 0035050!, LE 00001949!, M, S-R-7383!, S09–14214!, US 01268746!, W).

Shrubs 0.5–2 m in height; young stems long, rigid, the basal erect, the terminal pendulous; cortex grey; young stems short, patent, obtuse, brownish-red, shortly pubescent, with a spiny apex. Leaves obovate to oblanceolate, rarely linear-lanceolate, fasciculate (3–)7–13; apex acute or blunt; subcoriaceous, glabrous, shiny; margin entire or slightly serrate to the apex, (0.5–)1–1.5(–2) × (0.2–)0.3–0.6(–0.7) cm; subsessile. Flowers arranged in leafy pseudoracemes of 6–15 flowers, glabrous, pedicels 1–2 mm long; bracteoles linear-lanceolate, acute, 1.5–3 mm long; hypanthium turbinate or subcampanulate-turbinate, 1.5–2.5 mm; calyx tube very short; calyx lobes obovate-triangular, glandulous-serrulate, 1.5(–2.5) mm; petals 2.5–4(–6) × 2–3(–5) mm, suborbicular or suborbicular-obovate, fragrant, white or pale pink, slightly crenulate; stamens 1.5–2 mm; intrastaminal disc flat, connate to the base of the style; style delicate, 1–1.5(–2) mm long, apex connate; stigma capitate. Capsule turbinate-obovate, 4–6 mm long, brown, dull. Figure 19.

Phenology—Flowering from December to February.

Distribution and Habitat—Southern Andean species: in Chile, from Talca (ca. 35°S) to Magallanes (ca. 51°S) regions. In Argentina, from Mendoza (ca. 36°S) to Santa Cruz (ca. 52°S). It grows in low open areas, generally waterlogged (mallines).

Vernacular Names—Chapel (Argentina); meki o möki (Chile).

Uses—Ornamental.

Notes—Among syntypes at MA, we selected the specimen MA 811927 as lectotype of *Stereoxylon virgatum* because it has a label with the indication "Chile in humidis" which matches the protologue. Some duplicates of the type gathering are labelled as *Dombey 433* (Ruiz 1940). Philippi (1894) published the superfluous replacement name *Escallonia stenophylla* for the illegitimate name *Escallonia angustifolia* Phil.; the correct replacement name is *Escallonia virgata* var. *philippiana* Engl.

Representative Specimens Examined—**Argentina.**—CHUBUT: Región del Río Corcovado, 1–15 Feb 1907, *Illín 85* (CORD, SI); Río Senguer, Lago Fontana, picada al Lago La Plata, 44°50′20″S, 71°38′54″W, 1020 m, 10 Feb 2010, *Sede & Calcagno 261* (SI); Río Senguer, Estancia Laurita, 6 Feb 1945, *Soriano 1472* (SI); Río Senguer, Paso Schulz, 7 Feb 1932, *Castellanos 6045* (CORD); Tehuelches, Lago Vintter, 24 Jan 1992, *Nicora 9647* (SI); Tehuelches, Río Pico, 19 Feb 1903, *Gerling 18304* (SI); Cushamen, Lago Esperanza, Península margen sur, 490 m, *Johnson 594* (SI).—MENDOZA: Malargüe, pasando Ranquil del Norte hacia Malargüe, RN 40, 36°39′07″S, 69°51′13″W, 1538 m, 16 Feb 2007, *Chiapella et al. 1884* (CORD, SI).—NEUQUÉN: Huiliches, Parque Nacional Lanín, picada del lago Quillén al Lago Hui Hui, 39°22′07″S, 71°18′08″W, 1054 m, 2 Jan 2010, *Sede & Calcagno 219* (SI); Loncopué, orilla del Lago Caviahue, 37°51′46″S, 71°02′39″W, 1624 m, 4 Jan 2015, *Sede et al. 816* (SI); Los Lagos, RP 65, 18 km de Confluencia hacia Villa Traful, 16 Feb 2010, *Morrone & Giussani 6292* (SI); Los Lagos, near Lago Espejo Chico, 11 Mar 1949, *Pedersen 219* (C, P); Minas, Reserva Provincial Epu Lauquen, sendero a la Cascada Las Chaquiras, 36°49′18″S, 71,06′24′W, 1452 m, 30 Dec 2009, *Sede & Calcagno 214* (SI); Minas, RP 45 camino a Lagunas de Varvarco, 1280 m, 21 Jan 2005, *Prina et al. 2800* (SRFA); Ñorquin, Cajón de Trolope, 5–8 Mar 1888, Herb. Kurtz 6205 (CORD); Ñorquín, 1 km antes de Copahue, 14 Jan 2004, *Troiani & Steibel 15841* (SRFA); Aluminé, Villa Pehuenia, 38°53′25″S, 71°08′28″W, 1170 m, 20 Feb 2008, *Pensiero et al. 7252* (SF, SI); Aluminé, RP 11, a 20 km de Norquinco, hacia el paso Icalma, 1106 m, 30 Nov 2006, *Morrone 5746* (SI); Alumine, Lago Moquehue, 24 Jan 1978, *Cocucci & Sérsic 218* (CORD); Aluminé, RP 23, entre Paso Pino Hachado y Villa Pehuenia, orillas del Río Litrán, 38°51′44.2″S, 71°1′21.3″W, 1295 m, *Cocucci 2369* (CORD); Lácar, Hua Hum, mallín de Las Nalcas, 29 Jan 1948, *Doson & Shuawen 2284* (BAB, P); Lacar, alrededores del Lago Currue Chico, 910 m, 23 Feb 2005, 39°54′17″S, 17°20′08″W, *Barboza 1206*, *1213* (CORD).—RÍO NEGRO: Bariloche, valle alto del Ao. Goye, 1500 m, 11 Feb 1914, *Hosseus 192* (CORD); Bariloche, Parque Nacional Nahuel Huapi, base del cerro Tronador, 41°12′07″S, 71°41′32″W, 1027 m, 27 Nov 2006, *Morrone et al. 5688* (SI); Bariloche, RP 258, a 45 km de Bariloche, hacia Esquel, 41°27′05″S, 71°28′50″W, 890 m, 24 Nov 2006, *Morrone et al. 5637* (SI); Bariloche, Parque Nacional Nahuel Huapi, valle inferior del Río Ñireco, 900 m, 13 Jan 1946, *Boelcke 1862* (SI); Lago Nahuel Huapi, 800 m, 18 Feb 1905, *Buchtien s. n.* (P); Región del Nahuel Huapi (Río Negro & Neuquén), 40°41′30″S, 70°40′71.″3′W, 1899, *Roth s. n.* (herb. Kurtz 10663, CORD).—SANTA CRUZ: Lago Argentino, RP 23, antes del puente sobre el Río Toro, hacia El Chaltén, 49°06′29″S, 72°54′39″W, 479 m, 5 Feb 2010, *Sede & Calcagno 247* (SI); Lago Argentino, costa sur del Lago San Martín, 16 Jan 1939, *Goodspeed 24402* (SI); Río Chico, Lago Pueyrredón, Río Oro, camino a La Estancia, 500 m, 27 Jan 1967, *Boelcke et al. 12874* (BAB, SI).

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APPENDIX 1. List of collectors of all studied specimens. Format: *Collector last name and collection number* (herbarium) (species number). Asterisk indicates collections with intermediate morphology. Species number: *E. alpina* (1), *E. angustifolia* (2), *E. bifida* (3), *E. carmelitana* (4), *E. cordobensis* (5), *E. hypoglauca* (6), *E. leucantha* (7), *E. megapotamica* (8), *E. millegrana* (9), *E. myrtilloides* (10), *E. myrtoidea* (11), *E. rosea* (12), *E. rubra* (13), *E. schreiteri* (14), *E. serrata* (15), *E. tucumanensis* (16), *E. virgata* (17).

Ambrosetti 7358 (MERL) (11); *Ariza Espinar 2032* (CORD) (13), *3494* (CORD) (5).

Barboza 1206 (CORD) (17), *1213* (CORD) (17); *Belgrano 120* (SI) (13), *485* (SI) (13); *Bernardello 597* (CORD) (13); *Biganzoli 487* (SI) (15), *1069* (SI) (4), *1094* (SI) (4), *2077* (SI) (5), *2419* (SI) (13); *Biurrun 2787* (CORD) (16); *Boelcke 1751* (SI) (1), *1764* (SI) (13), *1862* (SI) (17), *1911* (SI) (13), *5300* (SI) (1), *5480* (SI) (1), *5530* (SI) (1), *5642** (SI) (1), *5879* (SI) (1), *5999* (SI) (13), *6137* (SI) (13), *6169* (SI) (13), *6217* (SI) (1), *10412* (SI) (4), *12545* (SI) (1), *12576** (SI) (13), *12597* (SI) (1), *12608** (SI) (1), *12609** (SI) (1), *12613** (SI) (1), *12874* (BAB, SI) (17), *13262* (SI) (4), *13723* (BAA, BAB, SI) (4), *13726* (SI) (4), *13953* (BAA, BAB, SI) (4), *13956* (SI) (4); *Bonifacino 3010* (MVFA) (1); *Buchtien s.n.* (P) (17); *Burkart 991* (SI) (8), *4143* (SI) (8), *5112* (SI) (8), *7268* (SI) (5), *8070* (SI) (8), *9668* (SI) (1), *9724* (SI) (17), *11311* (SI) (16), *13850* (SI) (5), *14398* (SI) (3), *14511* (SI) (3), *18971* (SI) (5), *19858* (SI) (13), *22988* (P, SI) (8), *24795* (SI) (8), *26231* (SI) (8), *27361* (SI) (8), *27599* (SI) (3), *29328* (SI) (8); *Burmeister s.n.* (BAB) (13).

Cabrera 1957 (SI) (8), *20169* (P) (6), *21595* (SI) (9), *29693* (SI) (16), *33501* (SI) (4); *Cantero s.n.* (CORD) (16); *Cantino 584* (CORD) (16); *Castellanos 6045* (CORD) (17); *Castillon 2051* (LIL, SI) (16), *14111* (CORD, LIL) (16); *Cerana 1653* (CORD) (5); *Charpin 23052* (G, SI) (14); *Chemisquy 17* (SI) (1); *Chiapella 1884* (CORD, SI) (17); *Cocucci 212* (CORD) (5), *218* (CORD) (17), *461* (CORD) (1), *2104* (CORD) (1), *2312* (CORD, SI) (4), *2353* (CORD) (1), *2369* (CORD) (17), *2496** (CORD, SI) (1), *4399* (CORD) (8), *5342* (CORD) (8), *5372* (CORD) (8); *Cordini 70* (SI) (8); *Correa s.n.* (SI) (13), *4454* (SI) (9); *Covas 2491* (MERL) (11), *19004* (SI) (11), *Crespo 88* (SI) (13).

De Marco 696 (SI) (1); *Diem 1859* (SI) (1); *Doson 2284* (BAB, P) (17); *Dudley 947* (P, US) (15), *1304* (P, US) (15), *1622* (P, US) (15); *Dusén 16* (SI) (13), *5889* (SI) (17), *6317* (SI) (1), *s.n.* (CORD) (15).

Escuche 285 (SI) (1); *Esk 285* (CORD) (1); *Ezcurra 546* (SI) (5), *3223* (SI) (4), *3278* (BCRU, SI) (1).

Fabris 8245 (SI) (9); *Fiedler 13* (SI) (4); *Forcone 802* (CORD) (13), *863* (CORD) (13); *Fortunato 8039* (SI) (3); *Forzza 1966* (SI) (16).

Galander s.n. (CORD) (5); *Gentili 200* (SI) (4), *531* (SI) (1), *546* (SI) (1); *Gerling 184* (SI) (4), *18304* (SI) (17); *Gez 54* (SI) (5); *Giussani 570* (SI) (13); *Goodall 647* (SI) (15); *2255* (SI) (15); *Goodspeed 24402* (SI) (17); *Guaglianone 90* (SI) (8), *964* (SI) (8); *Guerrido 93* (SI) (1).

Hansen s.n. (SI) (3); *Hauman 542* (SI) (1); *576* (SI) (1); *577* (SI) (1); *Hauthal s.n.* (CORD-10661) (1), *s.n.* (CORD-12054) (1); *Herbera 1144* (CORD) (5), *1738* (CORD) (15); *Hieronymus 286* (P) (5), *294* (CORD) (5), *313* (CORD) (5), *338* (CORD) (6), *s.n.* (CORD, P) (5); *Hilgert 1212* (SI) (6); *Hogberg 16* (SI) (13); *Hosseus 192* (CORD) (17), *316* (CORD) (1), *376* (CORD) (5), *465* (CORD) (5), *582* (CORD) (1), *596* (CORD) (5), *614* (CORD) (1), *860* (CORD) (5), *1505* (CORD) (13); *Hunziker 2732* (CORD, SI) (5), *6966* (CORD) (5), *7240* (CORD) (5), *7455* (CORD) (5), *8552* (CORD) (5), *8590* (CORD) (5), *8793* (CORD, SI) (5), *9659* (CORD) (5), *9671* (CORD) (5), *10542* (CORD, SI) (5), *11845* (CORD) (5), *14614* (CORD) (5), *14714* (CORD) (5), *16309* (CORD) (5), *17987* (CORD, SI) (5), *19160* (CORD, SI) (16), *22218* (CORD) (16), *23121* (CORD) (5).

Ibarrola 1133 (SI) (8); *Illín 12* (SI) (13), *85* (CORD, SI) (17); *Irigoyen 165* (SI) (8).

*James 779** (SI) (1); *Johnson 592* (SI) (13), *594* (SI) (17), *630* (SI) (1); *Johnston 24310* (SI) (1); *Jörgensen 1803* (SI) (16).

Kiesling 1150 (SI) (14), *1528* (SI) (16), *3415* (SI) (9), *6130* (SI) (2), *6822* (SI) (2), *7653* (SI) (2), *10198* (SI) (2); *Koslowsky 20* (CORD, SI) (1), *22* (CORD, SI) (13), *134** (CORD) (13); *Kurtz 2897* (CORD) (5), *3218* (CORD) (5), *3850* (CORD) (5), *5946* (CORD) (4), *6205* (CORD) (17), *6245* (CORD) (4), *6930* (CORD) (5), *8393* (CORD) (5), *8610* (CORD) (5), *10663* (CORD) (17), *12529* (CORD) (16).

Looser 910 (SI) (4); *Lourteig 161* (SI) (13), *2795* (CTES, P) (8).

Martínez Crovetto 3192 (SI) (13); *Maruñak 86* (SI) (3); *Meyer 3492* (CORD, LIL, SI) (16), *15944* (LIL, P) (5); *Montes 7041* (SI) (3); *Morrone 3714* (SI) (16), *5637* (SI) (17), *5649* (SI) (13), *5669* (SI) (13), *5675* (SI) (13), *5682* (SI) (13), *5688* (SI) (17), *5700* (SI) (13), *5746* (SI) (17), *5752* (SI) (1), *5839* (SI) (13), *6287* (SI) (13), *6292* (SI) (17); *Moyano 2236** (CORD) (1); *Múlgura 1683* (SI) (3); *Muñoz 1748* (SI) (8).

Nicora 1031 (SI) (13), *3138* (SI) (8), *3959* (SI) (13), *4403* (SI) (11), *7235* (SI) (15), *9597* (SI) (1), *9647* (SI) (17), *10312* (SI) (1), *10346* (SI) (13); *Novara 3170* (SI) (16).

Pastore 18 (SI) (5), *23* (SI) (4), *374* (SI) (5), *1377* (SI) (5), *2029* (SI) (5); *Pedersen 219* (C, P) (17), *1545* (C, P) (13), *5371* (C, CORD, P) (8); *Pensiero 7252* (SF, SI) (17); *Pérez Moreau 45153* (CORD) (13), *69850** (BAA, CORD, SI) (1), *69851** (BAA, CORD, SI) (1), *s.n.* (BA) (12); *Pichi Sermolli 7357* (SI) (13), *7440** (SI) (1), *7513* (SI) (15); *Prina 2800* (SRFA) (17), *2848* (SI, SRFA) (4).

Reitz 3344 (SI) (3); *Rentzell 15176* (SI) (5); *Renvoize 3089* (SI) (8), *3711* (SI) (8); *Rodríguez 620* (SI) (3); *Roth s.n.* (CORD) (17); *Rousson s.n.* (P) (15); *Rubulis 221* (SI) (1); *Ruiz Leal 12636* (SI) (14), *22705* (MERL) (11).

Sabatier s.n. (P) (15); *Sanzin 359* (SI) (11); *Schajovskoy 136* (SI) (4); *Schreiter 1913* (LIL) (14); *Sede 210* (SI) (5), *214* (SI) (17), *215* (SI) (4), *216* (SI) (13), *219* (SI) (17), *223* (SI) (1), *224* (SI) (13), *229** (SI) (1), *233** (SI) (13), *234** (SI) (1), *245* (SI) (1), *247* (SI) (17), *248* (SI) (1), *257* (SI) (13), *259* (SI) (1), *261* (SI) (17), *263* (SI) (13), *265* (SI) (13), *266* (SI) (1), *269* (SI) (13), *270* (SI) (12), *271* (SI) (7), *274* (SI) (13), *275* (SI) (13), *277* (SI) (7), *278* (SI) (13), *279* (SI) (13), *280* (SI) (13), *282* (SI) (13), *321* (SI) (4), *340* (SI) (4), *342* (SI) (17), *660* (SI) (5), *815* (SI) (4), *816* (SI) (17); *Seijo 2234* (CTES, SI) (4); *Slanis 16* (SI) (16); *Sleumer 2312* (LIL, P) (16), *3739* (SI) (6), *3825* (SI) (6), *3834* (SI) (10), *3953* (SI) (6); *Solomon 17503* (SI) (10); *Soriano 127* (CORD) (13), *1472* (SI) (17), *3469* (BA) (12); *Spegazzini s.n.* (BAB, P) (1); *Stuckert 10534* (CORD) (5), *20785* (CORD) (5), *21009* (CORD) (5), *21147* (CORD) (5), *21715* (CORD) (5), *s.n.* (CORD) (5); *Subils 3531* (CORD) (16).

Toledo 8 (CORD) (5); *Troiani 15841* (SRFA) (17), *16050* (SI, SRFA) (4); *Troncoso 2455* (CORD, SI) (8).

Van der Venne s.n. (SI) (3); *Venturi 1110* (SI) (16), *1421* (SI) (16), *2114* (SI) (16), *3985* (SI) (16), *4700* (SI) (16), *5071* (SI) (14), *10523* (SI) (14); *Vervoorst 4552* (SI) (9), *7657* (CORD) (14); *Von Rentzell 6216* (SI) (1), *6224** (SI) (1), *6269* (SI) (13), *15176* (SI) (5), *15234* (SI) (5).

Zavala 129 (SI) (13); *Zuloaga 7011* (SI) (3), *9843* (CORD, SI) (3), *9915* (CORD, SI) (3), *10003* (CORD, SI) (16), *10117* (CORD, SI) (16), *10132* (CORD, SI) (14), *10152* (SI) (16), *10219* (CORD, SI) (9), *10272* (SI) (14), *10330* (CORD, SI) (6), *10362* (CORD, SI) (9), *10377* (CORD, SI) (16), *10426* (SI) (6), *10494* (CORD, SI) (16), *11027* (SI) (6).