

# Introduction

Volume 1 of the *Flora of Florida* provides background information on the physical setting, vegetation, history of botanical exploration, and systematic treatments of the pteridophytes and gymnosperms. Volumes 2 through 7 will contain the dicotyledons and volumes 8 through 10, the monocotyledons.

This volume contains the taxonomic treatments of 34 families.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE FLORA

### Taxa Included

Florida, with more than 4,300 taxa, has the third most diverse vascular plant flora of any state in the United States. The *Flora of Florida* is a treatment of all indigenous and naturalized vascular plant taxa currently known to occur in the state. Naturalized is defined as those nonindigenous taxa growing outside of cultivation and naturally reproducing. This includes plants that have escaped from cultivation as well as those that were intentionally or accidentally introduced by human activities in post-Columbian times. Taxa that have not been recently recollected and may no longer exist in the wild in Florida are formally treated both for historical completeness and on the premise that they may be rediscovered in the future.

A taxon is formally treated in this flora if (1) an herbarium specimen has been seen to document its occurrence in Florida, or (2) a specimen is cited from Florida in a monograph or revision whose treatment is considered sound.

### Taxa Excluded

Literature reports of taxa attributed to Florida that are considered to be erroneous or highly questionable and therefore to be excluded from this flora are listed following the treatment for the genus, or in the case of genera not otherwise treated, at the end of the family. The reason for exclusion is given in each case. Most commonly, the taxon is excluded because it is based on a misidentified specimen(s), lack of documentation by means of a specimen, or it is based on a misapplied name, that is, a name correctly applied to a plant not found in Florida.

## Systematic Arrangement

Recent studies have demonstrated that the traditional dicotyledons are paraphyletic and that the monophyletic monocotyledons are derived from within the dicotyledons. We believe that the arrangement as proposed by the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (Stevens, 2016) has merit and is followed in this work with slight modifications. The linear sequence of families used here essentially follows that proposed by Haston et al. (2009). For convenience, the genera and species within each family are arranged alphabetically.

## Descriptions

Descriptions are based on Florida material and are given for each family, genus, species, and infraspecific taxon.

## Common Names

Non-Latinized names given for the taxa are derived from published sources as well as from our own experience. No attempt is made to list all names that have been applied to a taxon, to standardize names with a specific source, nor to supply a name for species where one is not in general usage. For plants lacking a common name, the generic name may be used as is the usual practice.

## Derivation of Scientific Names

The derivation of the generic name and that of each specific and infraspecific epithet is given.

## Synonymy

A full literature citation is given for each species, infraspecific taxon, and synonym. Synonyms listed are only those that have been cited for Florida in manuals, monographic treatments, and technical papers. Also included is the basionym and all homotypic synonyms of a name introduced into synonymy. The homotypic synonyms are listed in chronological order in a single paragraph, and the paragraphs of synonyms are put in chronological order according to the basionym of each. If the type of a taxon is a Florida collection and is known, this information is given. We do not attempt to lectotypify the numerous Florida taxa needing lectotypification in the belief that this is best left to monographers.

For families and genera, only the author and date of publication are given. Family and generic synonyms listed are those that have been used in the major publications pertinent to the Florida flora.

Citation of periodical literature conforms to that cited in Lawrence et al. (1968) and Bridson and Smith (1991). Other literature citations conform to that cited in Stafleu and Cowan (1976 et seq.). Author abbreviations are those listed in Brummitt and Powell (1992).