Miscellaneous New Taxa of Bromeliaceae (XVI)—Erratum

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When validating a number of unpublished names of the late Lyman B. Smith, I overlooked his previous use of the specific epithet *chocoensis* in the genus *Pitcairnia*.

***Pitcairnia delicata* H. Luther, nom. nov.**

Pitcairnia chocoensis L.B. Sm. ex H. Luther, Brittonia 54(4): 281–2. 2002 non *Pitcairnia chocoensis* L.B. Sm., Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 29: 302. 1949. TYPE: COLOMBIA. Chocó: San José del Palmar along road to Cartago, 1500 m, 7 Feb 1989. W.J. Kress & B. Echeverry 89–2612 (HOLOTYPE: US; ISOTYPE: SEL.).

BOOK REVIEW

Systematics of *Aporosa* (Euphorbiaceae).

By Anne Marketta Schot. National Herbarium Nederland, Universiteit Leiden Branch, P.O. Box 9514, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands. Blumea, Supplement 17. 2004. 377 pp. ISBN 90-71236-58-7. Price: €27.00 (paperback).

Aporosa (sometimes incorrectly, Schot argues, spelled *Aporusa*) is a genus of over 80 species of small, primarily dioecious, tropical trees distributed throughout southeast Asia. They can be quite common and are frequently encountered by biologists working in the region. Schot's work represents the first comprehensive monograph of the genus in more than 80 years. In the first part of her work, she presents a thorough review of macromorphology, a brief survey of the unremarkable micromorphology, and a summary of the ecology and human uses of the genus. The second part is a phylogenetic analysis based on morphological characters, followed by a discussion of character evolution, speciation patterns, and biogeography. This section concludes with a revised subgeneric classification of the genus. A taxonomic revision of the entire genus constitutes the final section.

The greatest strengths of this monograph are the macromorphological review and the revision. The former is well illustrated and clearly shows the variation in vegetative and reproductive structures later used in the phylogenetic analysis and revision. Features that can be difficult to describe, like the shape and degree of interruption of the staminate inflorescences or the shape, length, and structure of the stigmas, are made easy to interpret by the quality drawings. The revision is very well written and com-

plete. Dichotomous keys are provided for six geographic regions; separate keys are then provided for staminate and pistillate specimens, essential when one is working with dioecious species, except for New Guinea, where species are separated almost entirely by vegetative characters. The keys benefit from liberally citing the illustrations in the first part of the monograph. I tried to identify a few specimens and found the keys fairly easy to use. Schot chose to follow a standardized order for characters in her couplets, starting with vegetative characters and moving on to reproductive characters. I would have preferred that the most decisive characters be first in each couplet, followed by those that provide additional but less reliable information. In addition to the dichotomous keys, Schot also includes a "synoptic" key that lists the species that have each character state, together with a suggested sequence for using the characters. Although not as easy to use as a computerized interactive key, Schot's synoptic key offers a valuable supplement to the dichotomous keys, especially for incomplete specimens. Species descriptions are almost completely parallel, lapsing only when species were incompletely known. Good distribution maps are included for each species (and the few varieties), as are comments on the habitat, phenology, and, where known, human uses and vernacular names. Perceptive notes accompany the descriptions, elaborating on taxonomic, nomenclatural, or other issues. No taxonomic or nomenclatural innovations are included as Schot published her new taxa and combinations previously; she does describe seven incompletely known entities; but refrains from naming them.