NORDIC JOURNAL OF
BOTANY

Research Article

On the botanical history and nomenclature of the New World genus *Piscidia* (Fabaceae)

Camila Sánchez-Vega[1], Kanchi Gandhi[2], Alfonso Delgado-Salinas[3], Benjamin Deloso[4,5,6] and Javier Francisco-Ortega[1,7]

[1]Institute of Environment, International Center for Tropical Botany, Department of Biological Sciences and Kimberly Green Latin American and Caribbean Center, Florida International University, Miami, FL, USA
[2]Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA, USA
[3]Departamento de Botánica, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, CDMX, México
[4]Institute of Environment, International Center for Tropical Botany, Department of Biological Sciences, Florida International University, Miami, FL, USA
[5]Montgomery Botanical Center, Coral Gables, FL, USA
[6]Department of Science and Conservation, National Tropical Botanical Garden, Kalāheo, Kauai, HI, USA,
[7]Kelly Research Fellow, Montgomery Botanical Center, Coral Gables, FL, USA

Correspondence: J. Francisco-Ortega (ortegaj@fiu.edu)

Nordic Journal of Botany
2026: e05110
doi: 10.1002/njb.05110
Subject Editor: Isa Lucia de Morais
Editor-in-Chief: Jalil Noroozi
Accepted 11 December 2025
Published 11 February 2026

Piscidia L. (Fabaceae) is a New World genus with nine recognized taxa (seven species and two varieties). The previous nomenclatural revisions, made in 1910 and in 1969, are revisited here. The names *Derris grandifolia* Heyde & Lux ex Donn.Sm. and *P. cubensis* Urb. required step II lectotypifications, with an epitype for the latter name. For *P. carthagenensis* Jacq., its original description is emended. The name *P. americana* Sessé & Moc. is neotypified. The names *Ichthyomethia communis* S.F.Blake and *P. mollis* Rose are lectotypified with an epitype designated for the latter name. Although eight pre-Linnean polynomials were associated with *Piscidia*, only those published by Sir Hans Sloane (1660–1753) in 1696 (for *P. piscipula* (L.) Sarg.), and Charles Plumier (1646–1704) in 1703 (for *P. carthagenensis*) concern this genus. A review of the relevant botanical illustrations is also presented, but it was found that only *P. piscipula* and *P. carthagenensis* have been depicted in botanical works. The earliest illustration of the former species was painted by Everhardus Kickius in 1701 and published by Sloane in 1725. *Piscidia carthagenensis* was painted by Plumier some time between 1689 and 1704, but it was posthumously published by Johannes Burman in 1760. Nomenclatural insights for genera described by the Irish naturalist Patrick Browne (ca. 1720–1790) for the flora of Jamaica are provided.

Keywords: Antilles, tropical islands, Faboideae, Millettieae, Sidney F. Blake, Velva E. Rudd

The legume genus *Piscidia* L. consists of only seven species restricted to the New World, but with a predominant distribution on insular and continental areas of the

© 2026 The Author(s). Nordic Journal of Botany published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of Nordic Society Oikos.
This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

NORDIC SOCIETY OIKOS
www.nordicjbotany.org

Caribbean Basin (Rudd 1969). Three of the species are Greater Antillean endemics only occurring in Cuba (*P. cubensis* Urb. and *P. havanensis* (Britton & P. Wilson) Urb. & Ekman) or in Hispaniola (*P. ekmanii* Rudd). The species *P. mollis* Rose is confined to the states of Sonora and Sinaloa in Mexico. *Piscidia carthagenensis* Jacq. has the more extensive distribution extending from Mexico to northern South America, as well as from Puerto Rico to Tobago. It also reaches Ecuador, the Galapagos Islands and northern Peru. *Piscidia grandifolia* (Heyde & Lux ex Donn.Sm.) I.M.Johnst. is exclusive to Mesoamerica (from southern Colima, Mexico to Nicaragua). Finally, the type species of the genus, *P. piscipula* Sarg. thrives in Florida, Cuba, Jamaica, the Bahamas, Hispaniola and expands from Mexico to Honduras. Two varieties are recognized within *P. grandifolia* (i.e. *P. grandifolia* var. *glabrescens* Sandwith and *Piscidia grandifolia* var. *gentryi* Rudd, both are from Mexico).

Piscidia is placed in the Millettieae Miq., a large-size tribe with ca 43 genera (Geesink 1984, p. 61; Schrire 2005, p. 367) that it is not monophyletic (Oyebanji et al. 2020, Choi et al. 2022). Within this tribe, *Piscidia* is easily recognized for having indehiscent pods with four broad wings (Fig. 1). The available molecular phylogenies support the genus as monophyletic; however, none of these DNA studies had included the three species, which are endemic to the Caribbean Islands. The earliest of these phylogenies showed *Piscidia* belonging to what is informally known as 'Clade A' within the 'core Millettieae' clade (Hu et al. 2000).

Piscidia piscipula has a historical ethnobotanical interest with accounts on its use as an ichthyotoxic species that was a resource for fishing in Jamaica (Sloane 1725, pp. 39–40; Browne 1756, pp. 286–297). Sir Hans Sloane (1660–1753, Fig. 2), one of the most important figures of the Enlightenment (Scott et al. 2025), provided the earliest description, herbarium collection (BM 000593788), and published illustration for the genus (Fig. 3); the original watercolor of the illustration is housed in the Sloane Herbarium (BM 000593785), and it was signed by the Dutch artist Everhardus Kickius (1636–?) on March 28, 1701. Between 1687 and 1689, Sloane resided in Jamaica wherein he served as the personal physician for the lieutenant-governor of the island, Christopher Monck (1653–1688), the second Duke of Albemarle (Scott et al. 2025). Upon his return to England, Sloane (1696) published his work on the plants that he encountered in Jamaica. This 275-page book is regarded among the most important and influential pre-Linnean floristic accounts for the Caribbean Islands.

Pre-Linnean polynomials are mentioned in the protologue of *Piscidia piscipula* (Fig. 4, as *Erythrina piscipula* L.) and in Sloane's (1696, p. 143; 1725, p. 39) accounts (Fig. 4), as well as in other references that we have located during our bibliographic research (Table 1). In total, we found eight pre-Linnean taxonomic descriptions that have been associated with *Piscidia* (Table 1); however, none of these polynomials, except those by Sloane and by Plukenet (1692, Plate 214–Fig. 4; 1696, 293), includes any illustrations that can help us to determine if they truly refer to this genus. Additionally, we find Plukenet's engraving difficult to interpret; although the illustration undoubtedly refers to this legume genus as listed by Sloane (1725, p. 39: *Phaseolus accedens Coral arbor polyphyllos, foliis durioribus glabris, non spinosa, sub falfo titulo exhibetur hujus*), the actual legend of this illustration is for a species under the polynomial '*Ph.* [*Phaseolus*] *alatus Arbor siliquosa Juglandis folio Brasiliana* […]' that pertains to a legume occurring in Brazil, a country that *Piscidia* does not reach.

None of these putative pre-Linnean polynomials, excluding those from Sloane (1696, p. 143; 1725, p. 39) and from Plumier (1703, p. 21), highlight the defining morphology of the genus, in which its legumes exhibit wide wings. Charles Plumier (1646–1704, Fig. 5) was a monk of the Catholic order of the Minims. Besides Sloane, a contemporary naturalist, Plumier was the most important pre-Linnean botanist performing field work in the Caribbean Islands. His first voyage to the region happened the year when Sloane returned to London from Jamaica. Plumier made three major expeditions to the West Indies between 1689 and 1697. He visited Haiti, the French Lesser Antilles, as well as few other Lesser Antilles sites, and the Virgin Islands (Hanomou 2008, pp. 52, 55).

Plumier was a talented artist, and as a result of his Caribbean expeditions, he made 1657 watercolors that are housed in the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle (France); however, only 230 of them were published by him before his death at the city of Cádiz, Spain, when he was on his way to Peru (Rankin Rodríguez and Greuter 1999, Cremers et al. 2016). Among the watercolors that remained unpublished, there was one of *Piscidia* that was based on plants that he encountered on the island of Guadeloupe (Fig. 6), as indicated in the accompanying texts that Plumier wrote for this painting. We have identified this watercolor as belonging to *P. carthagenensis*; it is the only species of the genus reaching the Lesser Antilles. Plumier labeled the watercolor as '*Pseudoacacia Siliquis alatis*' (Fig. 6), matching the aforementioned polynomial description published by him and the morphology of its fruits (Plumier 1703, p. 21). In 1733, the Dutch botanist Herman Boerhaave (1668–1738) commissioned the French artist Claude Aubriet (ca. 1665–1742) to make ink-drawings of 508 of the unpublished watercolors (Rankin Rodríguez and Greuter 1999), and that of *P. carthagenensis* was one of them (Fig. 6). These illustrations are housed in the University of Groningen Library (reference: Plantas Americanas digessit Hermannus Boerhaave, Codex Boerhaaveanus). Later, 263 of these ink-drawings were published by the Dutch botanist Johannes Burman (1707–1780) between 1755 and 1760. The illustration of *P. carthagenensis* was included within one of Burman's publications (Burman 1760, Plate 233).

The name *Piscidia* derives from the Latin stems *pisces* (fish) and *cida* (killer) highlighting the use of this species as a poison-plant for fishing. Other species of the genus are also reported as ichthyotoxic with ethnobotanical importance. They include, *P. grandifolia* and *P. mollis* in Mexico (Gentry 1963, pp. 98, 106; Parker 2008, p. 472) and *P. carthagenensis* in Ecuador (Sánchez et al. 2006). A full ethnobotanical review of the genus is beyond the scope of this contribution and will be the subject of another study currently undertaken



Figure 1. *Piscidia* species in habitat. (A) and (B) *Piscidia cubensis* (notice the narrow pod wings), in Matamoros, province of Holguin, Cuba. (C) *Piscidia piscipula* (notice the wide pod wings), in Leon Levy Preserve, Eleuthera, The Bahamas. Photos: (A) and (B) by J. L. Gómez; (C) by E. Freid.

by Sánchez-Vega et al. (in preparation). It is worth mentioning that the use of ichthyotoxic plants for fishing was a topic that interested Sloane, and his two accounts on *P. piscipula* for Jamaica provided bibliographic reviews regarding this ethnobotanical practice across the New World but involving other genera (underlined in red in Fig. 4).

The taxonomic history of *Piscidia* has been greatly defined by three nomenclatural acts. Firstly, *Piscidia* (described in 1759) was conserved against *Ichthyomethia* P. Browne (described in 1756) upon a proposal made by Harms (1904) during the Second International Botanical Congress held in Vienna in 1905 (Briquet 1906, p. 83). The second development involves the work of Sidney Fay Blake (1892–1959, Fig. 2) from the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture (Blake 1960), who was a supporter of the American Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Blake 1919, p. 242). Therefore, he opposed the concept of conserving names, as it is indicated in this code (Anonymous 1907). Consequently, Blake (1919) rejected *Piscidia* as an illegitimate name and published an eleven-page taxonomic treatment for *Ichthyomethia* in which two new species were described and typifications were undertaken. The third



Figure 2. Relevant botanists in the botanical history of *Piscidia*. (A) Sir Hans Sloane, courtesy of the Institute of Jamaica. (B) Charles S. Sargent, courtesy of Harvard Art Museums. (C) Sidney F. Blake, courtesy of the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. (D) Velva E. Rudd, courtesy of the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation.

development was carried out by the American taxonomist Velva Elaine Rudd (1910–1999, Fig. 2) one of the herbarium curators of the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History (Anonymous 2000, Krupnick 2014). As a legume authority, Rudd (1969) published the most recent taxonomic treatment for *Piscidia*. This work described one new variety and one new species. Her contribution included additional typifications and taxonomic and nomenclature synonyms.

Nomenclature: material and methods

In this study, we revisit the nomenclatural studies of *Piscidia* published by Blake (1919) and Rudd (1969). We accept the taxonomic conclusions found in Rudd's work; therefore, we did not conduct any research pertinent to redefine taxonomic boundaries within the genus. We feel that it is premature to undertake new taxonomic arrangements and that future research that includes micromorphology, macromorphology, and molecular phylogenetics will provide a stronger framework to critically evaluate previous taxonomic assessments. Our work has focused exclusively on those taxa that are currently regarded as belonging in *Piscidia*; therefore, the nine species that were previously assigned to *Piscidia* but treated by Rudd (1969, p. 499) as belonging to other legume genera, such as *Dahlstedtia* Malme, *Erythrina* L., *Lonchocarpus* Kunth or *Pterocarpus* O. Kuntze, were excluded in our research. Throughout this contribution, we follow the recently published International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants as approved in the 20th International Botanical

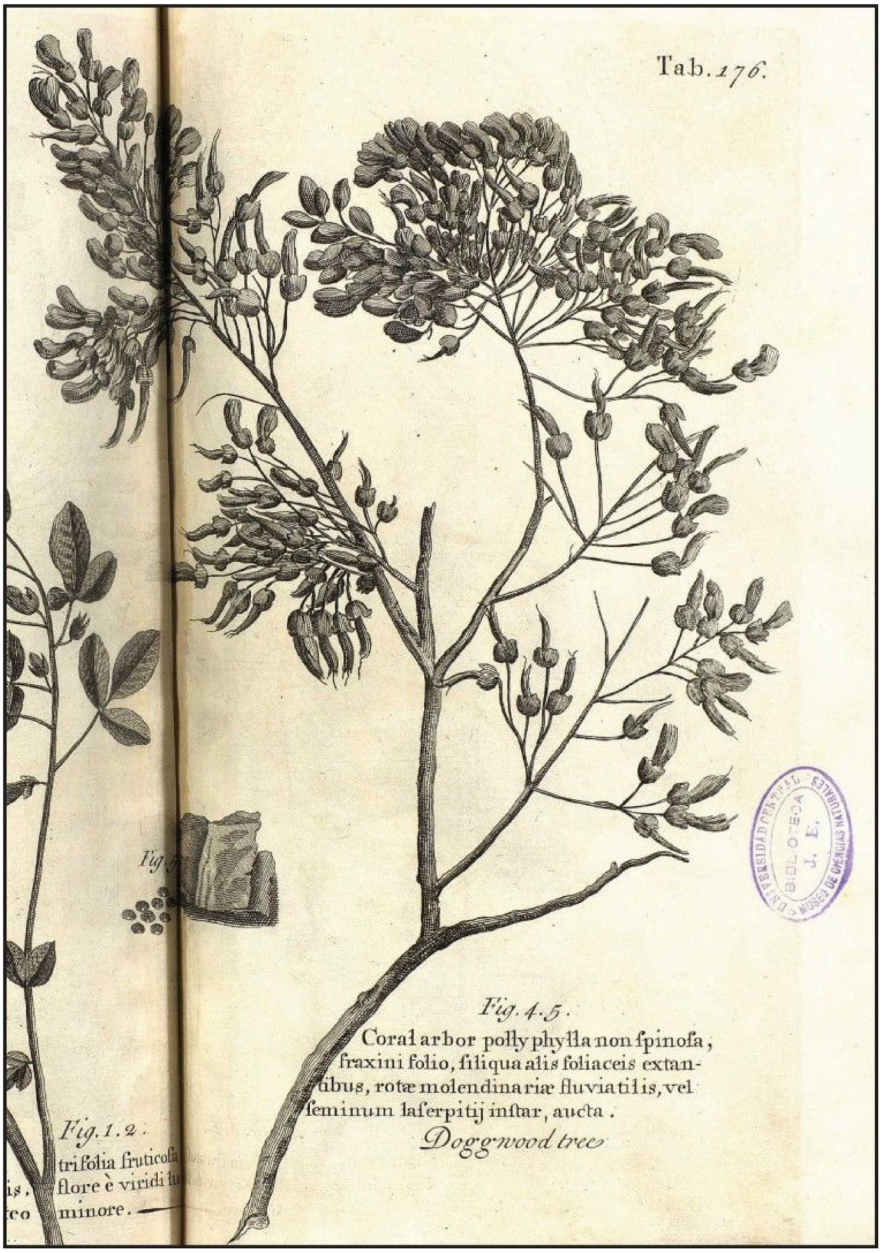


Figure 3. Earliest published botanical illustration of *Piscidia* (Sloane 1725, Plate 176, Figs. 4 and 5). This is also the lectotype of *P. piscipula*, type species of the genus, courtesy of the Real Jardín Botánico de Madrid.

Congress held in Madrid in 2024 (Turland et al. 2025). Acronyms for herbaria are found in the Index Herbariorum website (https://sweetgum.nybg.org/science/ih/). The International Plant Nomenclature Index website (https://ipni.org/) was consulted for authors' name abbreviations.

Nomenclature summary

The nomenclature summary, based on the taxonomic treatment undertaken by Rudd (1969), lists names as they are currently employed. The statuses of homotypic and heterotypic synonyms, addressed by Rudd (1969), are evaluated here as well.

Piscidia L. (Linnaeus 1759, pp. 1151, 1155, 1376) nom. cons. against *Ichthyomethia* P. Browne

Type: *Piscidia erythrina* L. (Linnaeus 1759, p.1155) nom. superfl. & illeg. [replaced synonym: *Erythrina piscipula* L. (Linnaeus 1753, p. 707); *P. piscipula* (L.) Sarg. (Sargent 1891, p. 436)].

≡ *Ichthyomethia* P. Browne (Browne 1756, p. 296), nom. rej.

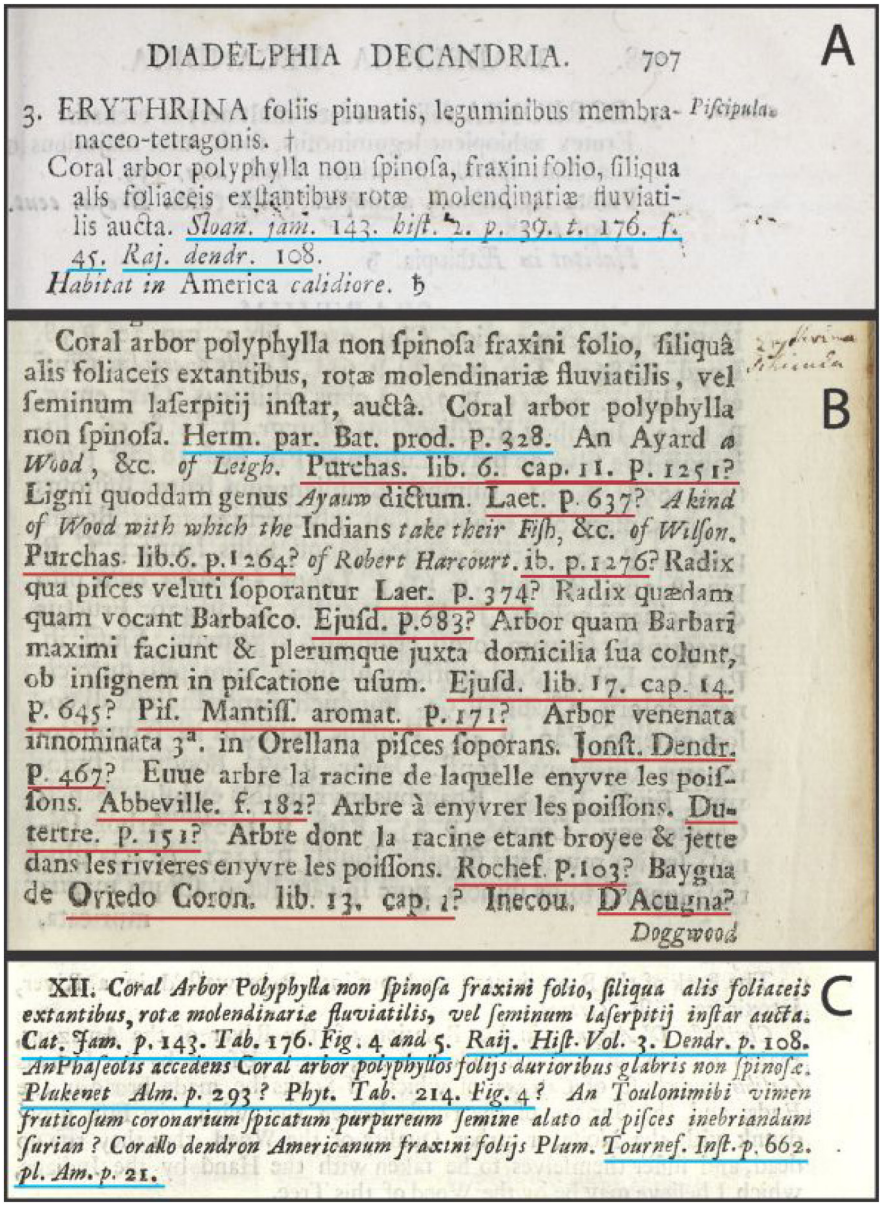


Figure 4. Early accounts for *Piscidia*. (A) Protologue of *Erythrina piscipula* (Linnaeus 1753, p. 707), courtesy of the Linnean Society of London. (B) Sloane's (1696, p. 143) polynomial and additional details for *P. piscipula*, courtesy of the Linnean Society of London. (C) Sloane's (1725, p. 39) account for *P. piscipula*, courtesy of the Missouri Botanical Garden. References for pre-Linnean polynomials are underlined in blue (see further details in Table 1). References for the use of ichthyotoxic species of different genera for fishing across the New World are underlined in red (Sánchez-Vega et al. unpubl.).

Type: *Erythrina piscipula* L. (Browne 1756, p. 296).

≡ *Piscipula* Löfl. (Löfling 1758, p. 275), nom. superfl. & illeg. for *Ichthyomethia* P. Browne.

Type: *Erythrina piscipula* L. (Löfling 1758, p. 275).

= *Canizaresia* Britton (Britton 1920, p. 69).

Type: *Canizaresia cubensis* (Urb.) Britton (Britton 1920, p. 69). Basionym: *Piscidia cubensis* Urb. (Urban 1912, p. 229).

Notes

For the genus name *Piscidia*, the type species name is *Erytrhina piscipula* (Linnaeus 1753, p. 707), and for this species name, Linnaeus provided the *nomen specificum legitimum* (aka phrase name) as *Erythrina foliis pinnatis, leguminibus membranaceo-tetragonis*. It is noted here that Linnaeus derived the epithet '*piscipula*' from two Latin words '*piscis*,' fish, and '*pulla*,' little or young one, alluding to fatality of young fish being significantly higher than those of large fish during stupefying process (see above).

The Linnaean Latin epithet *piscipula* is a translation of 'fishpoison tree' or 'fishfuddle tree,' common names employed for this species in Caribbean Islands (Gautier Auxence 1953). The other common name is 'Jamaican Dogwood'. At one

Table 1. Putative published pre-Linnaean polynomials for *Piscidia* arranged chronologically. [1] = underlined in red in Fig. 4B, (*) = polynomial refers to *P. piscipula*, (**) = polynomial refers to *P. carthagenensis*, (***) = it is not certain if this polynomial refers to a species of *Piscidia*.

Polynomial / Author	Reference source to the pre-Linnean polynomial[1] / Author
(***) *Ph.* [*Phaseolus*] *alatus Arbor siliquosa Juglandis folio Brasiliana…* [polynomial in figure legend] / Plukenet 1692, Plate 214, Figure 4	[Plukenet] Phyt. Tab. 214. Fig. 4? / Sloane, 1725, p. 39
(*) *Coral arbor polyphylla non spinoſa fraxini folio, siliquâ alis foliaceis extantibus, rotæ molendinariæ fluviatilis, vel seminum laserpitij inſtar, auctâ* / Sloane 1696, p. 143	Sloan. jam. 143 / Linnaeus 1753, p 707
(***) *Phaseolus accedens Coral arbor polyphyllos, foliis durioribus glabris, non spinosa, sub falfo titulo exhibetur hujus* / Plukenet 1696, p. 293	Plukenet Alm. p. 293? / Sloane 1725, p. 39
(***) *Coral arbol polyphylla non spinosa* / Hermann 1698, p. 328	Herm. par. Bat. Prod. p. 328 / Sloane 1696, p. 143
(***) *Corallodendron Americanum, Fraxini foliis* / Tournefort 1700, p. 662	Tournef. Inst. p. 662 / Sloane, 1725, p. 39
(***) *Corallodendron fraxini foliis* / Plumier 1703, p. 21	Plum. / Tournefort, 1700, p. 662
(**) *Pseudoacacia, siliquis alatis* / Plumier 1703, p. 21	Plum. Cat. p. 19 / Burman 1760, p. 229
Ray (1704, p. 108) does not provide his own polynomial description but he refers to polynomials by Hermann (1698, p. 328), Plukenet (1696, p. 293), and Sloane (1696, p. 143) / –	Raj. dendr. 108 / Linnaeus 1753, p 707
(*) *Coral Arbor Polyphylla non spinoſa fraxini folio, siliqua alis foliaceis extantibus, rotæ molendinariæ fluviatilis, vel seminum laserpitij inſtar, aucta* / Sloane 1725, p. 39, Plate 176, Figures 4–5	[Sloan. jam.] hist. 2. p. 39. t. 176. f. 45 [4, 5] / Linnaeus 1753, p 707

time, the tree's wood was used to build 'dogs,' a mechanical device used to grip objects on a sea going vessel. Otherwise, there is no similarity to true dogwoods, which belong to the genus *Cornus* L. (Woodmansee 2012).

The next taxonomic treatment of this taxon was by Browne (1756, p. 296), who validly published the genus name *Ichthyomethia*. Patrick Browne (ca. 1720–1790) was an Irish physician and botanist who lived in the Antilles (Antigua, Jamaica, Saint Croix and Montserrat) in five different time intervals between 1737 and 1782. He is considered one of the most important pioneer botanists who studied the Caribbean Island flora (Nelson 2000).

It is noted here that in Browne's (1756) work, many new generic names, as in this case, were validly published; although Browne did not publish any new binomial, some of his new genera are monotypic. In this regard, we quote Stafleu's (1956, p. 92) remarks: 'P. Browne did not adopt the Linnean system of binary ('binomial') nomenclature but he



Figure 5. Botanists involved in the earliest published illustration of *Piscidia carthagenensis* (see Fig. 6). (A) Charles Plumier as depicted in a postage stamp from the island of Ascencion, showing also *Plumeria rubra* L. (Apocynaceae), the genus *Plumeria* honors the legacy of Plumier. (B) Portrait of Johannes Burman as published in Burman (1737), courtesy of the Missouri Botanical Garden.

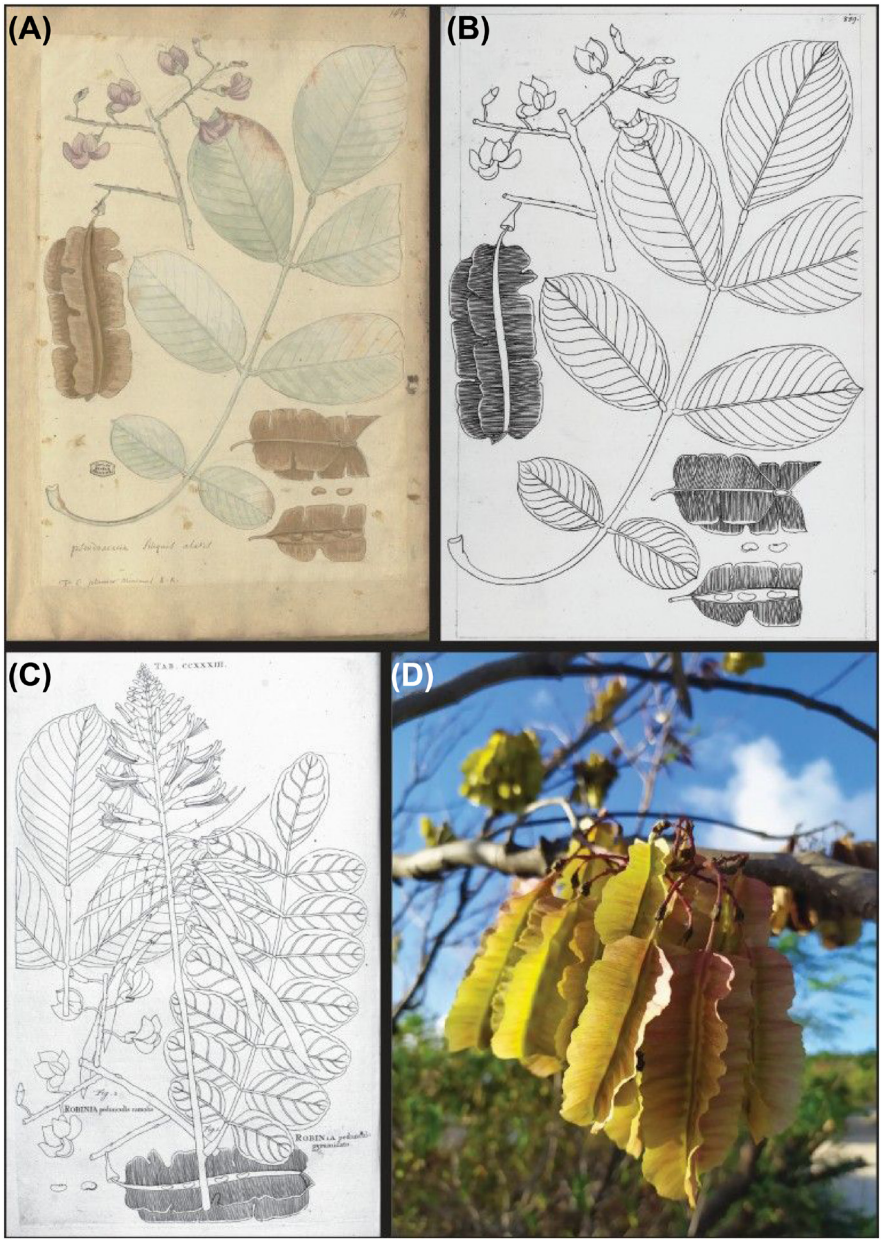


Figure 6. Images of *Piscidia carthagenensis*. (A) Unpublished watercolor made by Charles Plumier, housed in the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle (France), Reference MNHN-MS7_0238, courtesy Museum national d'Histoire naturelle (France). (B) Ink-drawing based on the watercolor shown in (A) as made by Claude Aubriet (Plantas Americanas digessit Hermannus Boerhaave, Codex Boerhaaveanus, reference: HS 98 A Vol. 1 – 801413390), courtesy of the University of Groningen Library, Special Collection. (C) Ink-drawing based on that shown in (B), as published by Burman (1760, Plate 233), courtesy of the Missouri Botanical Garden. (D) Species growing in habitat in Guadeloupe, photo by Guillaume Martin.

duly recognized genera and species, the latter indicated by numbers. There is therefore no objection against his publication of monotypic new genera. But furthermore, Mr. W. T. Stearn has drawn my attention to the fact that Browne also duly published generic diagnoses of those genera that were not monotypic. In general, he published his – long and detailed – generic diagnoses under the specific diagnosis of the first species of his new genus. There is actually a marked difference in the typography, and there seems to be no doubt that these entries constitute his generic diagnoses. This means that even the names of his new genera that were not monotypic were validly published in 1756.'

In the above regard, an example is quoted from the Madrid Code (Turland et al. 2025: Art. 37 Ex. 14) pertaining to a 'genus name not validly published' in Browne's work: 'In publishing '*Phaelypea*' [Plantaginaceae] without a generic description or diagnosis, Browne (Civ. Nat. Hist. Jamaica: 269. 1756) included and described a single species, but he

gave the species a phrase name not a validly published binomial. Art. 38.5 does not therefore apply and '*Phaelypea*' is not a validly published name.' However, we noticed that Browne's description given English under the heading 'The erect Phalypea' does have descriptive characters and may satisfy the requirement for the valid publication of a genus name. Furthermore, in a personal communication, John McNeill (E) noted that the protologue shows 'PHÆLYPEA 1. *Erecta*; *foliis sessilibus, angustis, auritis, ad apicem serratis, oppositis vel verticillatis; floribus singularibus alaribus*' and that since the word '*Erecta*' is separated from the rest by a ';', one may treat *Erecta* as an epithet, and that one may accept 'PHÆLYPEA *Erecta*' as a binomial. Subsequently, John Wiersema (US) found 40 examples of this kind. It is likely that the Code example on *Phaelypea* gets revised in the next International Botanical Congress, scheduled for 2029. Within the protologue of the rejected name *Ichthyomethia*, Browne (1756, pp 296, 297) included two species and gave each species a phrase name, as mentioned below.

1) 'ICHTHYOMETHIA [species] 1. *Foliis pinnatis ovatis, racemis termiinalibus, siliquis quadrialatis*' (p. 296),
2) 'I*CHTHYOMETHIA* [species] 2. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis, pinnatus*; *siliquis compressis oblongis*' (p. 297).

Under *ICHTHYOMETHIA* 1, Browne cited three polynomials as synonyms, viz., 1) 'Erythrina *foliis pinnatis, leguminibus membranaceis tetragonis*. Sp. Pl.,' 2) 'Phaseolo *affinis* arbor *Indica* Coral *dicta polyphyllos*. Pk. t. 104. f. 3. & 263. f. 3.,' and 3) 'Coral *arbor polyphylla, non spinosa*. Slo. Cat. 143. & H. t. 176.'

Furthermore, unlike the 'Phalypea' situation mentioned in the Madrid Code, Browne, under the heading 'Dog-wood,' gave a description in Latin, which has been perceived as a genus description (quoted below):

'Periantium *Monophyllum, ventricosum, breve, quadricrenatum: lacinia superiori majori, obtusâ*.

Corolla *Leguminosa; vexillum amplum subrotundum, limbo reflexo*.

Stamina. *Filamenta decem diadelphia regularia*.

Pistillum. *Sustentaculum breve, germen compressum oblongum; stylus brevis; stigma oblongum reflexum*.

Pericarpium. *Legumen oblongum quadrialatum*. Semina *Pauca oblonga*.'

In contrast, for *ICHTHYOMETHIA* 2, Browne did not cite any synonym. However, he used the heading 'The Mountain Dog-wood' to refer to this second species, and gave a few remarks. Although Browne did not mention any binomial for his new genus *Ichthyomethia*, he did include a binomial implicitly, i.e. one of the three polynomial synonyms cited for *ICHTHYOMETHIA* 1 ('*Erythrina foliis pinnatis, leguminibus membranaceis tetragonis*'), is the Linnaean diagnostic phrase name (aka as '*nomen specificum legitimum*') given for the species *Erytrhina piscipula* and thus he achieved the citation of *E. piscipula* itself (vide Madrid Code Art. 52.3 (quoted): 'For the purpose of Art. 52.2(e), citation of a name can be achieved by a direct and unambiguous reference to it, e.g. by citation of its original sequential number or exact diagnostic phrase name (Linnaean '*nomen specificum legitimum*') rather than its epithet.' It is noted here that Browne's citation of the Linnaean phrase name ('*Erythrina foliis pinnatis, leguminibus membranaceis tetragonis*'), which is slightly different from the Linnaean original version ('*Erythrina foliis pinnatis, leguminibus membranaceo-tetragonis*'), is treated here as as an orthographic variation. Furthermore, the Madrid Code Article 52.3 was proposed by Werner Greuter to the Shenzhen Code, and in a personal communication, Greuter agreed that Browne's orthographic variant citation is acceptable as the citation of the name *E. piscipula*.

It is emphasized here that in spite of Browne's inclusion of *Erythrina piscipula* within *Ichthyomethia*, he did not make any binomial new combination and that his own two phrase names ('*ICHTHYOMETHIA* 1' and '*ICHTHYOMETHIA* 2') at the supposed rank of species were not validly published.

Of the three synonyms cited for '*ICHTHYOMETHIA* 1,' *Erythrina piscipula* is the only valid binomial as the other two are the pre-Linnean polynomials published by Sloane and Plukenet that are discussed above. Therefore, *Ichthyomethia* was monotypic when published and is typified by the Linnaean name *E. piscipula*. Regarding the etymology of the genus name, it is derived from two Greek words: *ichthys* (ἰχθύς = fish), and *methe* (μέθη = drunkenness), suggesting its properties to drowse fish that could then be easily caught.

Two years after Browne's (1756) work, Pehr Löfling (1729–1756), one of Linnaeus' students, described the genus *Piscipula*, with a single species *P. erythrina* (Löfling 1758, p. 275), a legitimate replacement species name for *Erythrina piscipula* and thus avoided making the new combination '*Piscipula piscipula* Loefl.,' a tautonym. This genus name is one of the examples pertaining to a word that, used as a specific epithet in the past, subsequently became used as a genus name. Regarding the legitimacy of the genus name *Piscipula*, it is noted here that Löfling did not reference to Browne's (1756) work or to his new genus name *Ichthyomethia*. Nevertheless, since both *Ichthyomethia* and *Piscipula* are typified with *E. piscipula,* the genus name *Piscipula* was superfluous for *Ichthyomethia* and thus illegitimate when published.

Subsequently, Linnaeus (1759, pp. 1151, 1155, 1376), who was aware of the earlier works by Browne (1756) and Löfling (1758), published *Piscidia* as a replacement genus name for *Ichthyomethia*, which was superfluous and illegitimate when published. Linnaeus provided a diagnosis (pp. 1151, 1155) and a description (p. 1376). On p. 1155, Linnaeus published *Piscidia erythrina*, as a replacement species name for *Erythrina piscipula*. Thus *Piscidia erythrina* was also superfluous and illegitimate when published. It is evident that Linnaeus (1759) abandoned the oldest epithet *piscipula,* which was coined by himself (Linnaeus, 1753) and chose to use Löfling's (1758) epithet *erythrina*. Since its publication in 1759, despite its superfluity and illegitimacy, the Linnean genus name *Piscidia* was widely used by most taxonomist. Therefore, Harms (1904), proposed this genus name, among others, for conservation, and his proposal was accepted, and this genus name has been listed in the 1906 Code onwars.

Piscidia piscipula (L.) Sarg. (Sargent 1891, p. 436) Fig. 2

≡ *Erythrina piscipula* L. (Linnaeus 1753, p. 707).

≡ *Piscipula erythrina* (L.) Löfl. (Löfling 1758, p. 275).

≡ *Piscidia erythrina* L. (Linnaeus 1759, p. 1155), nom. superfl. & illeg.

≡ *Ichthyomethia piscipula* (L.) Hitchc. (Hitchcock 1891, p. 472).

Type: Sloane 1725, Plate 176, Fig. 4 and 5 (lectotype [icon] designated by Rudd 1969, p. 486; typotype BM 000931966 in Sloane Herbarium).

Notes

A matching herbarium specimen (typotype) of the lectotype is housed in the Sloane Herbarium, Natural History Museum of London (BM-SL, BM 000931966). It appears that during his travel to London in 1736, Linnaeus was unable to properly study Sloane's poorly organized herbarium (Jarvis 2007, p. 71). Therefore, the BM herbarium specimen cannot be regarded as an original material. Nevertheless, Sloane's illustration is mentioned in the protologue of *Erythrina piscipula,* and it is suitable to serve as the lectotype as inadvertently designated by Rudd (1969, p. 486). Prior to Rudd (1969), Fawcett and Rendle (1920, p. 84) mentioned 'Type in Herb. Mus. Brit.' for the Linnaean name, but the authors did not specify or indicate the type material. Regarding American botanist Charles S. Sargent (1841–1927, Fig. 2), who made the new combination *Piscidia piscipula*, he was the first director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University (Trelease 1928), and the first botanist who realized that the name *P. erythrina* was illegitimate (Sargent 1891, p. 436).

≡ *Robinia alata* Mill. (Miller 1768, no. 6), nom. superfl. & illegit., pro *Piscidia piscipula* (L.) Sarg..

≡ *Piscidia inebrians* Medik. (Medikus 1787, p. 394), nom. superfl. & illeg. pro *Piscidia piscipula* (L.) Sarg.

≡ *Piscidia toxicaria* Salisb. (Salisbury 1796, p. 336), nom. superfl. & illeg. pro *Piscidia piscipula* (L.) Sarg.

= *Ichthyomethia communis* S.F. Blake (Blake 1919, p. 247).

≡ *Piscidia communis* (S.F. Blake) I.M.Johnst. (Johnston 1924, p. 71).

Type: USA, Florida, [Monroe County], Jewfish Key, specimen with leaves and fruits, July 1881, A. H. Curtis 685 p.p. (lectotype US 00004339 p.p., Herbarium, no. 41958 p.p., designated here; isolectotypes A 00066110, BM 001042582, GH 00066109, F 0059336F, F 0059337F, K 000999229, NDG 27312, NY 00015532, NY 00015532, S S-G-4901, US 01107522, US 01107523, YU 0666700).

Notes

The 'type' (A. H. Curtis 685) that Blake (1919) assigned to *Ichthyomethia communis* is composed of two different gatherings from two different places of the Florida Keys ['Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 41958, collected in forests on coral soil, Ramrod Key (flowers), and on Jewfish Key, Florida (leaves and fruit). May and July, by A. H. Curtiss (no. 685)'].

In her type citation, Rudd(1969, p. 487) did not choose one of the two gatherings and merely mentioned 'Monroe Co. [...] Ramrod Key [flowers], Jewfish Key [fruits], Curtiss 685 (A, BM, F, GH, MO, NY, US type of *I. communis*).'

Illustrations

Sloane 1725, Plate 176, Figs. 4 and 5; Descourtilz 1827, Plate 196; Michaux 1846, Plate 52; Sargent 1892, Plates 117–118; Vogtherr 1898, Plate 41; Britton 1908, Figure 518; Fawcett and Rendle 1920, Figure 26; Rudd 1969, Fig. 2a-c; Correll and Correll 1982, Figure 280; Geesink 1984, Plate 1-3.

Piscidia carthagenensis Jacq. (Jacquin 1760, p. 27). Description emended here by Franc.-Ort. & Gandhi

Type: Colombia: Herb. [illegible] Jacquin, N. J. von Jacquin s.n. (lectotype: BM (BM 000931965) designated by Rudd (1969, pp. 490, 493).

Emended description: Tree, to about 15 m. tall; young stems puberulent, glabrescent; stipules obliquely ovate, 3–5 mm long, 3–5 mm broad; leaves 5–15-foliolate; leaflets with blades ovate or obovate to elliptic, about 4–20 cm long, 2.0–10.5 cm wide, obtuse to acute or breviacuminate, the base rounded, glabrous or nearly so above, the lower surface sparsely to densely pubescent with short, appressed hairs, or some hairs lax to patent, the secondary veins evident, the tertiary veins usually inconspicuous; bracts ovate, 1 mm long and 1 mm wide or less; bracteoles ovate-oblong, obtuse to subacute, 1.5–2.0 mm long, 1.0–1.2 mm wide; flowers pink, 13–18 mm long, usually more than 15 mm; calyx sericeous, 5–8 mm long, the tube 4–6 mm long and 4–6 mm in diameter, the lobes 1–2 mm long, acute to acuminate, often strongly imbricate; standard pubescent on the outer face; fruit 1-8-seeded, 3-11 cm long including stipe 6–20 mm long, 3.0–4.5 cm broad including wings 1–2 cm wide and body 4–6(–7) mm wide, sometimes glabrescent; seeds reddish-brown, 5–8 mm long, 3–4 mm wide, the hilum elliptic, 2 mm long and 1 mm wide.

Notes

As a result of his Caribbean expeditions, the famous Dutch botanist Nikolaus J. von Jacquin (1727–1817) visited Colombia in 1758 (Madriñán 2013, pp. 37–40); and based on this expedition, he published *Piscidia carthagenensis*, the epithet referring to the Colombian coastal city of Cartagena de Indias; unfortunately, his description has only three words and a habit sign ('[*Piscidia*] *foliolis obovatis*. ♄ [= woody plant],' and it is difficult to interpret the identity of this species, albeit a validly published binomial. Furthermore, he did not provide any information on the type collection. Subsequently, Jacquin (1763, p. 120) mentioned the locality as 'Habitat Carthagenae in sylvis maritimis.' He, however, still did not cite any type collection material. Only one species of *Piscidia* occurs in this area, and Rudd (p. 493) inadvertently designated an uncited Jacquin's specimen as the lectotype ('Bolivar: Cartagena, Jacquin s. n. (BM type).' Based on her extensive knowledge of this genus, Rudd (1963, p. 490)

provided an elaborate description for this species. Adopting several characters from Rudd's account, we herewith formally emend Jacquin's short description of this taxon and thus give taxonomic stability to this name.

= *Piscidia americana* Sessé & Moc. (Sessé and Mociño 1890, p. 116).

≡ *Ichthyomethia americana* (Sessé & Moc.) S.F. Blake (Blake 1919, p. 248).

Type: Mexico, Piscidia erythrinæfolium folium arbor 25 p. Rami alterni trotuos. cort. albo - vulg. palo blanco, M. Sessé 1340 17-4 (neotype MA 601680, designated here; isoneotype F 0059730F).

Notes

The interpretation of the labels of the designated neotype was published by Blanco Fernández de Caleya et al. (2010, pp. 54, 55, 192); however, this work did no discuss the nomenclature of this name. *Piscidia americana* is one of the many species that Martín Sessé (1751–1808) from Spain and José M. Mociño (1757–1820) from Mexico (then Virreinato de Nueva España) described from their expedition to Mexico between 1787 and 1803. The protologue indicates that the species was well-known under the common name of 'Tatzungo' and featured by having '*Rami alterni, erecto-patentes, teretes, glabri* [...]' (Sessé & Mociño 1890, p. 116). The MA herbarium has a specimen (with a duplicate in F) of *P. carthagenensis* that belongs to the Mexican collections of these two Spanish botanists; however, its label refers to the common name 'palo blanco,' and the unpublished epithet *erythrinæfolium* does not fully match that of the protologue. Therefore, we agree with McVaugh (2000, p. 334) in not considering this specimen as an original material; however, we select this specimen from MA as the neotype to typify the name *P. americana*. Rudd (1969, p. 490–491) mentioned 'Sesse & Mociño 1913 (F, MA **presumably type** of *Piscidia americana*).' Sutherland (1997, p. 400) cited 'Sessé 1913' housed at the MA Herbarium as a potential type material. In the abstract of his work, Sutherland (1997, p. 375) stated 'The study of the collection of Sessé and Mociño at MA, allowed the discovery of specimens which may be considered as type material of the plants published both in Flora mexicana, eds. 1 and 2, in La Naturaleza, joumal of the Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural, and Plantae novae Hispaniae, eds. 1 and 2, published by the Ministerio de Fomento de México between 1887 and 1894,' but without any discussion on the status of the specimen whether it is a lectotype, holotype or neotype. Although Art. 10 allows correction of Sutherland's usage of the term 'type' to neotype, his remark ('may be considered as type material') indicates his uncertainty.' In other words, neither Rudd nor Sutherland typified the name *Piscidia americana.*

= *Ichthyomethia acuminata* S.F. Blake (Blake 1919, p. 249).

≡ *Piscidia acuminata* (S.F. Blake) I.M.Johnst. (Johnston 1924, p. 71).

≡ *Ichthyomethia piscipula* var. *acuminata* (S.F. Blake) Stehlé & Quentin (Stehlé et al. 1948, p. 124).

Type: Lesser Antilles, Antigua, 4–16 Feb. 1913, J. N. Rose, W. R. Fitch & P. G. Russel 3419 (holotype US 00004340, isotypes GH 00066111, NY 00015534).

= *Lonchocarpus guaricensis* Pittier (Pittier 1928, p. 231).

≡ *Piscidia guaricensis* (Pittier) Pittier (Pittier 1942, p. 49).

Type: Venezuela, Guárico, vicinity of El Sombrero, H. Pittier 11455 (lectotype VEN 5017 [one specimen mounted on two sheets], designated by Rudd (1969, pp. 490, 492); isolectotypes G 00370614, P 00709126, US 00004235).

Notes

Rudd (1969, p. 492) indicated that the lectotype (Pittier 11455) is housed in VEN.

Illustrations

Burman 1760, Plate 233; Dwyer 1965, Figure 140 [as *P. piscipula*]; Little et al 1974, Figure 387; Tafalla Navascués 1991, Plate 51 [illustration from the Real Expedición Botánica al Virreinato del Perú, by Hipólito Ruiz & José Pavón, 1777 1816. Ref. AJB04-D-1090_001]; Founter 2002, Figure 87.54; Zamora 2010, p. 678.

Piscidia mollis Rose (Rose 1891, p. 98)

≡ *Ichthyomethia mollis* (Rose) S.F. Blake (Blake 1919, p. 246).

Type: Mexico, Sonora, Alamos, 26 Mar. to 8 Apr. 1890, E. Palmer 355 (lectotype US 00004333, designated here; isolectotypes GH 00064066, US 0004334).

Notes

The protologue refers to a single collection (E. Palmer 355) made during 26 Mar. to 8 Apr. 1890, but lacks information on the institution housing the type specimen. However, in this volume of the official journal of the US National Herbarium (Smithsonian Institution), there are several articles authored or coauthored by Rose on Palmer's collections, and on one of them [by Vasey and Rose (1890, p. 1)] mentiond that 'Dr. Edward Palmer collected for the Department of Agriculture [Smithsonian Institution wherein Rose worked].' Therefore, it is evident that the type collection is housed at US. Rudd (1969, p. 494) mentioned 'Alamos, Palmer 355 in 1890 (GH, US type).' Rudd's type citation is hardly different from what Rose mentioned, and therefore, Rudd's type citation is not construed here as an inadvertent act of lectotypification. We found that here are two specimens under E. Palmer 355 housed at the US, and we choose US 00004333 as the lectotype.

Piscidia cubensis Urb. (Urban 1912, p. 229)

≡ *Canizaresia cubensis* (Urb.) Britton (Britton 1920, p. 69).

≡ *Ichthyomethia cubensis* (Urb.) S.F. Blake (Blake 1919, p. 251).

Type: Cuba, Camagüey, Riverside to Minas, J. A. Shafer 1171 (lectotype step-1 NY, designated by Blake (1919: p. 251); lectotype step-2 (designated here): NY 00026722,

isolectotype: NY 00026721. Epitype (designated here): Cuba, Villa Clara, Palm Barren, N. L. Britton & J. F. Cowell 13293 (NY 1620853); isoepitype (US 00996379).

Notes

Two syntypes are mentioned in the protologue ('Hab. in Cuba prope Camaguay ad fluminis ripam versus Minas, m. April. flor.: Shafer n. 1171, in parte orientali inter Holguin et Cacocum, m. April. fruct.: Shafer n. 1549'). Blake (1919: 251) inadvertently designated J. A. Shafer 1171 as the lectotype [as 'Shafer 1171 (type collection; N. Y. Bot. Card.)']; however, there are two sheets of Shafer 1171 housed in NY, and in this regard, a second-step lectotypification process is needed to typify this species name. Furthermore, we designate an epitype as the lectotype and the isolectype specimens are in poor condition.

***Piscidia havanensis* (Britton & P. Wilson) Urb. & Ekman (Urban 1926, p. 362)**

≡ *Ichthyomethia havanensis* Britton & P. Wilson (Britton 1917, p. 34).

Type: Cuba, Havana, thickets not far from Cojimar, 14 May 1915, B. León & F. M. Roca 6194 (holotype NY 00015535, or perhaps isolectotype inadvertently designated by Blake (1919, p. 247); isotypes (or isolectotypes): GH 00066112, HAC 13842].

Notes

Although the protologue shows a single type collection ('Thickets not far from Cojimar, Province of Havana (Brother Leon & Father M. Roca 6194, type') supposedly housed at NY, it is uncertain whether the protologue was based on the single specimen located at this herbarium; therefore, we cannot rule out the possibility that this specimen could be the lectotype.

***Piscidia grandifolia* (Heyde & Lux ex Donn.Sm.) I.M.Johnst. (Johnston 1924, p. 71)**

≡ *Derris grandifolia* Heyde & Lux ex Donn.Sm. (Donnel Smith 1913, p. 55).

≡ *Ichthyomethia grandifolia* (Heyde & Lux ex Donn.Sm.) S.F. Blake (Blake 1919, p. 245).

Type: Guatemala, Santa Rosa, Cerro Gordo, E. T. Heyde & E Lux 3709 (lectotype step-1 designated by Blake (1919, p. 245), no herbarium institution was indicated; lectotype step-2 US 00004300, designated here; isolectotypes K 000478428, K 000468429, US 01107524, US 01107525, US 01107526, US 01107527, US 01107528).

Notes

The protologue includes two collections, as 'In declivibus ad Cerro Gordo, Depart. Santa Rosa, Guatemala, alt. 1100 m., Aug. 1892, Heyde et Lux, n. 3709 ex Pl. Guat. etc. quas ed. Donn. Sm.—Santa Rosa, Depart. Baja Verapaz, Guatemala, alt. 1600 m., Jul. 1908, H. von Tuerckheim (n. II. 2323).' Blake (1919: 245) inadvertently designated E.T. Heide & E Lux 3709 as the (first-step) lectotype (as 'Heyde & Lux 3709 (type collection);' however, no herbarium was specified, but this was not a requirement in 1919 (see Art. 9.22). Herewith we perform lectotypification by designating the specimen US 00004300 as the lectotype (second-step).

***Piscidia grandifolia* var. *glabrescens* Sandwith (Sandwith 1936, p. 3)**

Type: Lectotype designated by Rudd (1969: 498) [Mexico, State of Mexico, Temascaltepec, Chorrera, G. B. Hinton 5419 (K 000118946, photo!)].

Note. The protologue shows 'MEXICO. State of Mexico: District of Temascaltepec; Chorrera, 1230 m a.s.l., 29 July 1932, Hinton 1193 (typus floris); ibid., 1350 m a.s.l., 29 Dec. 1933, Hinton 5419 (typus fructus). The latter collection was noted as from a six meter high tree. Without locality, Bates in Herb. Hook.' Rudd (1969: 498) mentioned 'Hinton 5419 ([...] K lectotype).'

***Piscidia grandifolia* var. *gentryi* Rudd (Rudd 1969, p. 497)**

Type: Holotype [Mexico, Puebla, near Acatepec, 19 August 1963, H. S. Gentry, A. S. Barclay & J. Argüelles 20285 (US 00004336, photo!); isotype (ENCB 003386, photo!)].

***Piscidia ekmanii* Rudd (Rudd 1969, p. 485)**

Type: Holotype [Haiti, Nord-Ouest, Presqué île du Nord-Ouest, Baie de Henne, slope of Morne-Chien, 9 July 1925, E. L. Ekman 4517 (S S-R-9637, photo!); isotypes (NY 00026723, photo!; US barcode 00004337, photo!)].

Notes

This was the last species described within *Piscidia*, and the holotype is clearly identified in the protologue.

Conclusions

Our nomenclature review has resulted in the amendment of the description of *Piscidia carthagenensis*, as well as designating a neotype to *P. americana*. The names *Ichthyomethia communis* and *P. mollis* are lectotypified with an epitype designated for the latter species. A two-step lectotypification was needed for *Derris grandifolia* and *P. cubensis*, with an epitype for the latter species. Eight pre-Linnean polynomial names have been attributed to *Piscidia*, but only two of them, namely, those by Sloane (1696, p. 143; 1725. p. 39, Plate 176, Figures 4–5) for *P. piscipula* in Jamaica, and by Plumier (1703, p. 21) for *P. carthagenensis* in Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles, belong to this genus. The oldest illustrations for the genus were made by E. Kickius (1636–?) for *P. piscipula*, on March 28, 1701 (published by Sloane 1725, Plate 176, Fig. 4, 5); and by C. Plumier for *P. carthagenensis*

(published by Burman 1760, Plate 233). The review on plant illustrations showed that only two species, *P. carthagenensis* and *P. piscipula*, have been depicted as watercolors or ink-drawings. Most of these illustrations were published in floras of the areas where they occur.

Acknowledgements – We dedicate this paper to the memory of Velva Elaine Rudd (Fig. 1), in recognition to her contributions to the systematics of *Piscidia*. Our gratitude to J. Fuertes-Aguilar (MA) for his insights regarding the expeditions of Jacquin to Colombia, and of Sessé y Mociño to Mexico. Mark Carine (BM), R. Oviedo (HAC), and M. Torner (US) kindly helped us to locate relevant herbarium specimens. Results of this study were largely based on academic assignments of an upper division undergraduate and graduate course on Fundamentals of Plant Systematics delivered in the International Center for Tropical Botany (Florida International University in association with the Kampong Gardens) by J. Francisco-Ortega during the Spring 2025 semester. Our gratitude to C. Baraloto and N. Tiernan to facilitate this teaching initiative. We are grateful to Aury Rincones for her help in locating relevant specimens in VEN. We are grateful to John McNeill (E), John Wiersema (US), Greuter Werner (B), and Gea Zijlstra (NHN), for their insights on names published by Browne.
Funding – Camila Sánchez-Vega was sponsored by a Florida International University Kimberly Green Latin American and Caribbean Center-Global Learning Medallion Research Fellowship that was made possible through the center's U.S. Department of Education National Resource Center Grant. Javier Francisco-Ortega thanks support from Montgomery Botanical Center (Kelly Research Fellowship) to conduct summer research during 2025.
Conflict of interest – The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Author contributions

Camila Sánchez-Vega: Conceptualization (equal); Investigation (lead); Writing – original draft (lead); Writing – review and editing (lead). **Kanchi Gandhi**: Conceptualization (equal); Formal analysis (lead); Investigation (equal); Methodology (equal); Writing – original draft (lead); Writing – review and editing (lead). **Alfonso Delgado-Salinas**: Conceptualization (equal); Investigation (equal); Project administration (equal); Supervision (lead); Writing – original draft (equal). **Benjamin Deloso**: Methodology (equal); Writing – review and editing (equal); **Javier Francisco-Ortega**: Conceptualization (equal); Funding acquisition (lead); Investigation (equal); Methodology (equal); Project administration (lead); Supervision (lead); Writing – original draft (lead); Writing – review and editing (lead).

Data availability statement

This article has no additional data.

References

Anonymous 1907. American code of botanical nomenclature. – Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 34: 167–178.
Anonymous 2000. Velva Rudd (1910–1999). – Pl. Press 3: 8.
Blake, D. H. 1960. Sidney Fay Blake. – Taxon 9: 129–141.
Blake, S. J. 1919. Revision of *Ichthyomethia*, a genus of plants used for poisoning fish. – J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 9: 241–252.
Blanco Fernández de Caleya, P., Espejo Serna, M. A. and López Ferrari, A. R. 2010. Catálogo del herbario de la Real Expedición Botánica de Nueva España (1787–1803) conservado en el Real Jardín Botánico de Madrid. – Editorial CSIC.
Briquet, J. 1906. Règle Internationales de la Nomenclature Botanique adoptée pare le Congrès International de Botanique de Vienne 1905. – Gustav Fisher.
Britton, N. L. 1908. North American trees. – Henry Holt and Company.
Britton, N. L. 1917. Studies of West Indian plants. – Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 44: 1–37.
Britton, N. L. 1920. Descriptions of Cuban plants new to science. – Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 16: 57–118.
Browne, P. 1756. The civil and natural history of Jamaica in three parts. – The author.
Burman, J. 1737. Thesaurus zeylanicus. – Janssonius-Waesberg & Salomon Schouten.
Burman, J. 1760. Plantarum americanum. Fascicle, 10. – Petrum Schouten.
Choi, I.-S., Cardoso, D., de Queiroz, L. P. de, de Lima, H. C. de, Lee, C., Ruhlman, T. A., Jansen, R. K. and Wojciechowski, M. F. 2022. Highly resolved papilionoid legume phylogeny based on plastid phylogenomics. – Front. Plant Sci. 13: 823190.
Correll, D. S. and Correll, H. B. 1982. Flora of the Bahama Archipelago. – Gantner Verlag.
Cremers, G., Boudrie, M., Aymonin, G. and Viane, R. L. L. 2016. Le Père Charles Plumier (1646 – 1704): son oeuvre, son herbier de ptéridophytes américains. 1. Biographie – collection. – J. Bot. Soc. Bot. Fr. 75: 81–110.
Descourtilz, J. T. 1827. Flore pittoresuqe et médicale des Antilles, Vol. 3. The author.
Donnel Smith, J. 1913. Undescribed plants from Guatemala and other Central American republics. - Bot. Gaz. 56: 51-62.
Dwyer, J. D. 1965. Flora of Panama. Part V, Fascicle 4. Family 83. Leguminosae. Subfamily Papilionoideae (in part). – Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 52: 1–54.
Fawcett, W. and Rendle, A. B. 1920. Flora of Jamaica, Vol. 4. – British Museum (Natural History).
Founter, J. 2002. Flore illustrée des phanérogames de Guadeloupe et de Martinique. Edition enlarged, Vol. 1. – CIRAD and Gondwana Editions.
Gautier Auxence, E. 1953. A pharmacognostic study of *Piscidia erythrina*. – Econ. Bot. 7: 270–284.
Geesink, R. 1984. Scala millettiearum. A survey of the genera of the tribe Millettieae (Legum.-Pap.) with methodological considerations. Leiden Botanical Series 8 – E. J. Brill and Leiden Univ. Press.
Gentry, H. S. 1963. Warihio indians of Sonora-Chihuahua. – Bureau Amer. Ethnol. 186: 61–144.
Hanomou, A. 2008. Les voyages du Père Charles Plumier (1646–1704): des dessins de la faune et de la flore des îles françaises d'Amérique (Martinique, Guadeloupe et Saint Domingue) à la fin du XVII^{e} siècle. – Bull. Hist. Épistém, Sci. Vie 15: 51–71.
Harms, H. 1904. Vorschlag zur erg:anzung der "Lois de la Nomenclature Botanique de 1867", dem in Wien 1905 tagenden Nomenclatur-Kongreβ zur Annahme empfolen. – Notizbl. Königl. Bot. Gart, Berl. Appendix 13: 1–37.
Hermann, P. 1698. Paradisus batavus. – Abrahamum Elzevier.
Hitchcock, A. S. 1891. Notes on North American trees – XXIX. – Gard. Forest 4: 472.

Hu, J. M., Lavin, M., Wojciechowski, M. F. and Sanderson, M. J. 2000. Phylogenetic systematics of the tribe Millettieae (Leguminosae) based on chloroplast trnK/matK sequences and its implications for evolutionary patterns in Papilionoideae. – Am. J. Bot. 87: 418–430.
Jacquin, N. J. 1760. Enumeratio systematica plantarum. – Theodorum Haak.
Jacquin, N. 1763. Selectarum stirpium americanarum historia in qua ad Linnaeanum systema determinatae. – Ex officina Krausiana.
Jarvis, C. 2007. Order out of chaos. – Linnean Society of London and the Natural History Museum.
Johnston, I. M. 1924. Taxonomic records concerning American spermatophytes. – Contr. Gray Herb. 70: 61–92.
Krupnick, G. A. 2014. Research scientist spills the beans. – Pl. Press 17 : 12–14.
Linnaeus, C. 1753. Species plantarum. Vol. 2. – Laurantii Salvii.
Linnaeus, C. 1759. Systema naturae, 10th edn, Vol. 2. – Laurantii Salvii.
Little, E. L., Woodbury, R. O. and Wadsworth, F. H. 1974, Trees of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, Vol. 2 [Agriculture Handbook 449]. – United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Löfling, P. 1758. Iter hispanicum. – Lars Salvii.
Madriñán, S. 2013. Nikolaus Joseph Jacquin's American plants: botanical expedition to the Caribbean (1754–1759) and the publication of the selectarum stirpium americanarum historia. – Brill.
McVaugh, R. 2000, Botanical results of the Sessé and Mociño expedition (1787–1803) VII. A guide to relevant scientific names of plants. – Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation.
Medikus, F. K. 1787. Versuch einer neuen Lehrart die Pflanzen nach zwei Methoden zugleich, nehmlich nach der künstlichen und natürlichen, zu ordnen, durch ein Beispiel einer natürlichen Familie erörtert. – Vorles, Churpfälz, Phys.-Okon. Ges 2: 327–450.
Michaux, F. A. 1846. The North American sylva, Vol. 2. – Twonsend Ward.
Miller, P. 1768. Gardeners dictionary, 8th edn. – The author.
Nelson, E. C. 2000. Patrick Browne (ca. 1720–1790), Irish physician, historian and Caribbean botanist: a brief biography with an account of his lost medical dissertations. – Huntia 11: 5–16.
Oyebanji, O., Zhang, R., Chen, S.-Y. and Yi, T.-S. 2020. New insights into the plastome evolution of the Millettioid/Phaseoloid Clade (Papilionoideae, Leguminosae). – Front. Plant Sci. 11: 151.
Parker, T. 2008, Trees of Guatemala. – The Tree Press.
Pittier, H. F. 1928. Contribuciones a la dendrología de Venezuela. Árboles y arbustos del orden de las leguminosas: III – Papilionáceas. – Trab. Mus. Comerc, Venez. (Bol. Minist. R. R. E. E. Nº 4–7) 4: 179–259.
Pittier, H. F. 1942. Mesa de Guanipa. Ensayo de fitogeografía. – Garrido.
Plukenet, L. 1692. Phytographia sive illustriorum. Pars tertia. – The author.
Plukenet, L. 1696. Almagestum botanicum sive phytographiae Pluc'netianae. – The author.
Plumier, C. 1703. Nova plantarum americanarum genera [Catalogus plantarum americanum]. – Joannem Boudot.
Rankin Rodríguez, R. and Greuter, W. 1999. Charles Plumier's drawings of American plants and the nomenclature of early Caribbean *Aristolochia* species (Aristolochiaceae). – Taxon 48: 677–688.
Ray, J. 1704. Historia plantarum. Dendrologiae, Vol. 3. – SAm. Smith and Benj. Waldford.
Rose, J. N. 1891. List of plants collected by Dr. Edward Palmer in 1890 at Alamos and Alamos Mountains. – Smithsonian Contr. Bot. 1: 91–116.
Rudd, V. E. 1969. A diagnosis of the genus *Piscidia* (Leguminiosae). – Phytologia 18: 473–499.
Salisbury, R. A. 1796. Prodromus stirpium in horto ad chapel Allerton vigentium. The author.
Sánchez, O., Kbist, L. P. and Aguirre, Z. 2006. Bosques secos en Ecuador y sus plantas útiles. – In: Moraes, R., Øllgaard, M. B., Kvist, L. P., Borchsenius, F. and Balslev, H. (eds), Botánica económica de los Andes Centrales. – Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, pp. 188–204.
Sandwith, N. Y. 1936. Leguminosae. – Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1936: 2–9.
Sargent, C. S. 1891. Notes on North American trees – XXVII. – Gard. Forest 4: 435–436.
Sargent, C. S. 1892. The silva of North America, Vol. 3. – Houghton, Mifflin and Company.
Schrire, B. D. 2005. Tribe Millettieae. – In: Lewis, G., Schrire, B., Mackinder, B. and Lock, M. (eds), Legumes of the world. R. Bot. Gard. Kew, pp. 367–387.
Scott, B., Pickering, V., Coulton, R., Nyhan, J. and Carine, M. 2025. Collecting and cataloguing the world: the botanical collections of Hans Sloane (1660–1753). – Syst. Biodivers. 23: 2455440.
Sessé, M. and Mociño, J. M. 1890. Plantae Novae Hispaniae. Naturaleza Ser. 2, 1: 113–136.
Sloane, H. 1696. Catalogus plantarum quae in insula Jamaica sponte proveniunt. – D. Brown.
Sloane, H. 1725. A voyage to Jamaica, Vol. 2. – B.M.
Stafleu, F. A. 1956. Nomenclatural conservation in the phanerogams. – Taxon 5: 85–95.
Stehlé, H., Stehlé, M. and Quentin, L. 1948. Flore de la Guadelopue et Dépendances et de la Martinique, Vol. 2. Fascicle 2. – Clément Brunel.
Sutherland, C. N. 1997. Material tipo de la colección de Sessé y Mociño en el Real Jardín Botánico de Madrid. – Anales Jard. Bot. Madrid 55: 375–418.
Tafalla Navascués, J. J. 1991. Flora huayaquilensis, Vol. 2. – ICONA y Real Jardín Botánico de Madrid.
Tournefort, J. P. 1700. Institutiones rei herbariae, 2nd edn] (editio altera). – Typographia Regia.
Trelease, W. 1928. Biographical memoir of Charles Sprague Sargent. – Biogr. Mem. Natl Acad. Sci. USA 12: 247–270.
Turland, N. J., Wiersema, J. H., Barrie, F. R., Gandhi, K. N., Gravendyck, J., Greuter, W., Hawksworth, D. L., Herendeen, P. S., Klopper, R. R., Knapp, S., Kusber, W.-H., Li, D.-Z., May, T. W., Monro, A. M., Prado, J., Price, M. J., Smith, G. F. and Zamora Señoret, J. C. 2025. International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (Madrid Code). – Reg. Veg. 162: 1–303.
Urban, I. 1912. Symbolae antillanae. Vol. 7. Fascicle 2. – Fratres Borntraeger.
Urban, I. 1926. Sertum antillanum XXVII. – Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 56: 355-372.
Vasey, G. and Rose, J. N. 1890. Plants from southern California. – Smithsonian Contr. Bot. 1: 1–8.

Vogtherr, M. 1898. Köhler's Medizinal-Pflanzen, Vol. 3. Neueste Medizinalpflanzen und Verwechslungen. – Fr. Eugen Köhler.

Woodmansee, S. W. 2012. The fabulous Florida fish fuddle tree. Florida Native Plant Society Blog. – https://fnpsblog.blogspot.com/2012/05/fabulous-florida-fish-fuddle-tree.html#:~:text=More%20commonly%20known%20as%20the,Skipper%20Butterfly%20(Polygonus%20leo%20ssp).

Zamora, N. 2010. Fabaceae. – In: Hammel, B. E. Grayum, M. H., Herrera, C. and Zamora, N. (eds), Manual de plantas de Costa Rica, Vol. 5 [Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard. 119: 1–970]. Miss. Bot. Gard. Press, pp. 395–775.

Index to scientific names

Canizaresia Britton (accepted name *Piscidia* L.)

Canizaresia cubensis (Urb.) Britton (accepted name *Piscidia cubensis* Urb.)

Derris grandifolia Heyde & Lux ex Donn.Sm. (accepted name *Piscidia grandifolia* (Heyde & Lux ex Donn.Sm.) I.M.Johnst.)

Erythrina piscipula L. (accepted name *Piscidia piscipula* (L.) Sarg.)

Ichthyomethia P. Browne (accepted name *Piscidia* L.)

Ichthyomethia acuminata S.F. Blake (accepted name *Piscidia carthagenensis* Jacq.)

Ichthyomethia americana (Sessé & Moc.) S.F. Blake (accepted name *Piscidia carthagenensis* Jacq.)

Ichthyomethia communis S.F. Blake (accepted name *Piscidia piscipula* (L.) Sarg.)

Ichthyomethia cubensis (Urb.) S.F. Blake (accepted name *Piscidia cubensis* Urb.)

Ichthyomethia grandifolia (Heyde & Lux ex Donn.Sm.) S.F. Blake (accepted name *Piscidia grandifolia* (Heyde & Lux ex Donn.Sm.) I.M.Johnst.)

Ichthyomethia havanensis Britton & P. Wilson (accepted name *Piscidia havanensis* (Britton & P. Wilson) Urb. & Ekman)

Ichthyomethia mollis (Rose) S.F. Blake (accepted name *Piscidia mollis* Rose)

Ichthyomethia piscipula (L.) Hitchc. (accepted name *Piscidia piscipula* (L.) Sarg.)

Ichthyomethia piscipula var. *acuminata* (S.F. Blake) Stehlé (accepted name *Piscidia carthagenensis* Jacq.)

Lonchocarpus guaricensis Pittier (accepted name *Piscidia carthagenensis* Jacq.)

Piscidia L.

Piscidia acuminata (S.F. Blake) I.M.Johnst. (accepted name *Piscidia carthagenensis* Jacq.)

Piscidia americana Sessé & Moc. (accepted name *Piscidia carthagenensis* Jacq.)

Piscidia carthagenensis Jacq.

Piscidia communis (S.F. Blake) I.M. Johnst. (accepted name *Piscidia piscipula* (L.) Sarg.)

Piscidia cubensis Urb.

Piscidia ekmanii Rudd

Piscidia erythrina L. nom. illeg. (accepted name *Piscidia piscipula* (L.) Sarg.)

Piscidia grandifolia (Heyde & Lux ex Donn.Sm.) I.M.Johnst.

Piscidia grandifolia var. *gentryi* Rudd

Piscidia grandifolia var. *glabrescens* Sandwith

Piscidia guaricensis (Pittier) Pittier (accepted name *Piscidia carthagenensis* Jacq.)

Piscidia havanensis (Britton & P. Wilson) Urb. & Ekman

Piscidia inebrians Medik. nom. illeg. (accepted name *Piscidia piscipula* (L.) Sarg.)

Piscidia mollis Rose

Piscidia piscipula (L.) Sarg.

Piscidia toxicaria Salisb. nom. illeg. (accepted name *Piscidia piscipula* (L.) Sarg.)

Piscipula Löfl. nom. illeg. (accepted name *Piscidia* L.)

Piscipula erythrina (L.) Löfl. nom. illeg. (accepted name *Piscidia piscipula* (L.) Sarg.)

Robinia alata Mill. (accepted name *Piscidia piscipula* (L.) Sarg.)