A CHECK LIST OF COLOMBIAN AND PRESUMED
COLOMBIAN CACTACEAE

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This check-list has strictly practical purposes. It was written to present in a convenient form a selection of published species, which all students of Colombian Cactaceae cannot afford to disregard while identifying old entities or publishing new ones.

We know at present very little of this family in Colombia, so little as a matter of fact that no one may forecast what is to be learned in the future. In a sketchy account of the cactoid flora of Central Colombia (in Monatsschr. Kakteenk. 17: 17-20. 1907), Wercklé comments upon the paucity of cacti in this region, remarking the barrenness in species of regions like the ranges of Fusagasugá and the Río Sumapaz which appear, on their face, to be eminently suited to the growth of such succulents. On the other hand, Werdermann (in Monatsschr. Deutsch. Kakteenk. 4: 1-6. 1932) points out that the presence of cacti like Frailea colombiana, Malacocarpus Vorwerkianus, Mammillaria bogotensis at various localities in Colombia is significant, indeed upsetting the present state of our knowledge of the distribution of the Cactaceae. Werdermann is quick in emphasizing the fact that the nearest species of Frailea and Malacocarpus are to be found in Bolivia and southward, the Colombian representatives of these genera being surprisingly out of range. Were the cactoid flora of Colombia poor indeed, it would still rate as unique on account of the strange admixture of its genera. The study of quaternary glaciations in Colombia, only recently contributed by Oppenheim (in Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc. IV, 13: 70-81. 1940) has ascertained the existence of terminal moraines as low as 3400 m. alt. at the Páramo de Sumapaz, which suggests a reason why this region does not seem at a glance to be so rich in cacti as similar ranges in Mexico and other Central American countries. The presence of Malacocarpus in the vicinity of Sogamoso at an altitude of nearly 1200 m. indicates that this is a relic-
genus in this locality and that the Andean uplift taking place between the Miocene and the Pleistocene, with an attending glaciation, has probably reduced the wealth of the ancient cactoid flora of these regions. To such changes and their influence may also be due the controversial status of forms like the Northern Peruvian *Echinocactus islayensis* Foerst. and *E. myriacanthus* Vaup., which various authors have placed under the genera *Malacocarpus*, *Islaya*, *Parodia* and *Arequipa*. There is evidently much still to be learned about the facts noticed by Wercklé and Werdermann.

Wercklé was a keen student of Cactaceae and a diligent observer, but he could certainly not hope to find such low-lying plants as *Frailea*, *Mammillaria* and *Malacocarpus* in the course of a casual excursion. North-eastern Mexico has been trodden upon by scientific and commercial collectors for almost a century, yet it has yielded only in a comparatively recent past such outstanding novelties as *Neogomesia*, *Aztekium* and *Obregonia*. It is true that the phytogeography of Colombia may be far less rich in Cactaceae than that of Mexico, and that parallels drawn between these two countries may prove misleading. Yet, it is a reasonable hope to anticipate a fair quota of novelties from a study of the Cactaceae diligently made in Colombia. It is fortunate indeed that this study is to be entrusted to the trained collectors and sagacious botanists of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá. Altogether too much has been done in the past by commercially minded explorers, with the result that an incredible confusion has been injected in the classification of the family. A glance at the present status of *Pilocereus* in Colombia will satisfy any impartial observer that the botany of this Republic has gained very little by Backeberg's collections. It is essential, in my opinion, that careful scientific records should be immediately taken, and that all the types should be preserved in the Herbario Nacional Colombiano. Anything less will damage the cause of Colombian botany.

Considering that we know practically nothing as yet of the Cactaceae of Colombia, it seems unwise to restrict this list to the handful of species which have been so far reported from that country. At the risk of overextending the scope of this preliminary work, I have included in it the Cactaceae of Costa Rica, Panamá, Venezuela, Ecuador, Northern Peru with the addition of those of the Galápagos Islands and of a few of Western Brazil. Many of these plants may never be found in Colombia, but we cannot forget that *Jasminocereus*, for ins-
In arranging a check-list of this nature many are the difficulties, the greatest being to determine what is to be accepted or rejected. That this list will eventually prove imperfect is undeniable, for no work of compilation is ever sounder than its sources, and the compiler himself is bound to err on his own account. After deliberation, I have decided to accept as my main, almost exclusive sources *The Cactaceae* of Britton & Rose and the *Kaktus-ABC* of Backeberg & Knuth. The former, with its good qualities and shortcomings, has permanent place in the lore of cactology, and the latter is a handy compilation with many new records and much novel nomenclature. These two sources cover fairly well the regions which interest my work, and to upset them with additions and corrections has not proved practical at this stage of investigation. The *Initiae Florae Venezuelensis* of Knuth (in *Fedde Repert. Beih. 43*. 1927), which are immediately suggested as the best material for a listing of the Cactaceae of Venezuela, contain nomenclature which is not current, and records based upon misidentifications which Knuth — be this clear — merely gathered upon specimens in herbarium which he could not critically study. *Opuntia leptocaulis*, which Knuth cites for the Island of Margarita off the coast of Venezuela, is actually based upon a specimen of Coulter from Mexico (see De Candolle in *Mém. Mus. Paris 17: 118*. 1828). Likewise, *Peregrinopuntiaeflora* is not a Venezuelan plant but a Mexican doubtful species. Pittier's certification of *Opuntia Schumannii* as common on the Venezuelan sea-shore (Pl. *Us. Venez. 390*. 1926) is not acceptable because the plant he describes is plainly at variance with the original illustration of that species and with Britton & Rose's earlier identification of a Colombian plant as *O. Schumannii*, this plant agreeing with the original diagnosis and figure. I doubt that convenience would be served by including in this list binomials that are of questionable status, granted that they are interesting as synonymy.

A discussion of the genera of the Cactaceae has no place in this work, but I state my belief that the generic units of Britton & Rose, though not always satisfactory, are the best available in the present state of our knowledge. Werdermann, a stout exponent of traditionalism in the classification of the Cactaceae and a conservative taxonomist throughout, has been forced to the ultimate conclusion (Bresil. *Säulenkakt. 84-85*. 1933) that the genera of Schumann, Vaupel
and ultra-conservative authors can no longer be maintained, this for the plain reason that the concepts of these authors do not fit present learning. In a recent elaboration of the Cactaceae of the Galápagos Islands, Howell has reintroduced the classic concept, so called, of *Cereus* (in Proc. Calif. Acad. Sc., 4 ser., 31 (5): 52-54, 1933), being followed in this by Svenson (in Contr. Brooklyn Bot. Gard. 69: 246-247. 1935), and has rejected *Jasminocereus* and *Brachycereus* of Britton & Rose. I maintain these two genera. The old concept of *Cereus* was factually and finally liquidated by Berger at the beginning of this century (in Rept. Missouri Bot. Gard. 16: 57-86. 1905), who proved that *Cereus* in the traditional sense consists of a number of different subgenera. A glance at the characters of the flower and fruit of these subgenera, such as Berger illustrates them, is sufficient in my considerate opinion, to show that they cannot all endure under a single generic name, unless it is believed that the name *Cereus* belongs to every cactus that tends to grow in a columnar form. The truths of classification are borne out only in time, and that classification ultimately prevails which answers common sense and convenience. The work of Berger in 1905 endures to this day as basically correct, and the decision of Riccobono and Britton & Rose that most of the subgenera of Berger are genera has finally been accepted in 1933 by Werdermann. This, I believe, is the best answer that can be returned to opinions still favoring the retention of “classical” or “broad” genera. Naturally, much will be left to the tastes of the individual botanist and to his preferences for certain smaller or larger units, and controversy is bound to last about part of that which Britton & Rose found advisable to accept. It is plain, on the other hand, that no return is possible to the classification of Schumann and Vaupel.

In preparing this list I have given almost no thought to nomenclature. The science of nomenclature has fallen into neglect among us, and this is certainly not the place to debate its tenets. I accept, consequently, the names that are current, leaving it to their users to probe and investigate them. Were I to follow Howell in his treatment of *Jasminocereus galapagensis* and *Brachycereus Thouarsii*, I should effect new combinations or offer as an alternative an ample discussion of nomenclature. Neither one is possible here, and new combinations are certainly not in order, appearance to the contrary notwithstanding.

In conclusion: this list follows Britton & Rose in the matter of genera, with modifications of detail, consisting of the substitution
of *Pilocereus* for *Cephalocereus*, which I have previously discussed (see Croizat in *Caldasia* II, 8: 251-254. 1943). The species are those of Britton & Rose and Backeberg & Knuth. Occasional notes are provided to elucidate points that have practical value for immediate taxonomic work.

The range covered by this list is: Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Western Venezuela, Ecuador (including the Galápagos Islands), a limited section of Northern Peru, with occasional additions. Species widely cultivated are added, even though they are not recorded in these ranges.

The abbreviations are to be read as follows: BR means Britton & Rose, *The Cactaceae*, the volume and page being added (Vol. 1, 1919; Vol. 2, 1920; Vol. 3, 1922; Vol. 4, 1923); BK refers to Backeberg & Knuth, *Kaktus-ABC* 1935. The type-locality is given in every case, mostly on the faith of Britton & Rose. Whenever Britton & Rose and Backeberg & Knuth disagree as to the genus, the generic name used by the latter is given in parenthesis. The order of the species is strictly alphabetical, and the sequence of the genera follows that of Britton & Rose. The names of the specific entities already recorded from Colombia are printed in **bold** type.

**Pereskia Miller**

The spelling *Pereskia* is correct. See Croizat in *Desert Plant Life* 15: 76-77. July 8, 1943. It has been upheld in the Linnean and pre-Linnean period throughout, and Plumier himself, who remarks (Nov. Plant. Amer. Gen. 35. 1703) that the genus was meant to honor “D. Nicolaus Fabricius Peireskius”, wrote *Pereskia* as the generic name. Both Peireskius and Pereskius are correct latinizations of the south-French family name Peiresc, but the latter only appears to have been used — as stated — in the original spellings of *Pereskia*. Such spellings as *Peirescia* and *Perescia* are based on the mistaken belief that Plumier, Dillenius, Linnaeus and Miller used *Peiresc* as the root of the generic name. They did not, for the name they used or proposed is grounded in the latinized form *Pereskius*.

3. **P. colombiana** BR 1: 17; BK 97 (*Rhodocactus*). Type-locality: Santa Marta, Colombia.


**Nopalea** Salm-Dyck

1. **N. cochenillifera** (L.) S.-D. Cact. Hort. Dyck 64. 1850; BR 1: 34; BK 147. Type-locality: Jamaica and Tropical America, widespread in cultivation.

2. **N. dejecta** (S.-D.) S.-D. Cact. Hort. Dyck. 64. 1850; BR 1: 37; BK 149. Type-locality: Cuba, widespread in cultivation.

**Opuntia** Miller

A large group of species in this genus (*Opuntia* subg. *Tephrocactus* BR 1: 84-99; *Tephrocactus* BK 104-114), characteristic of the higher Andean ranges, is not recorded here because it has so far been reported only from Peru to Chile and Argentina. This group, numbering between twenty and forty species, is likely to occur in the Andean ranges of Colombia.

1. **O. aequatorialis** BR 1: 116, 219; BK 130. Type-locality: Chimborazo, Ecuador.

2. **O. bella** BR 1: 111; BK 129. Type-locality: Venticas del Dagua, Western Colombia.

3. **O. Boldinghii** BR 1: 155; BK 140. Type-locality: Curaçao; Venezuela.


5. **O. caribaea** BR 1: 49; BK 123 (*Cylindropuntia*). Type-locality: Santo Domingo; northern coast of Venezuela.


8. *O. cylindrica* (Lam.) DC. Prodr. 3: 471. 1828; BR 1: 77; BK 120 (Cylindropuntia). Type-locality: highlands of Peru and Ecuador.


22. **O. Pittieri** BR 1: 188; BK 137. Type-locality: Venticas del Dagua, Western Colombia.


26. **O. Soederstromiana** BR 1: 154, 221; BK 139. Type-locality: San Antonio, Quito, Ecuador.


29. **O. Wentiana** BR 1: 116; BK 130. Type-locality: Curacao, Venezuela.


**Cereus Miller**

*(sensu Britton & Rose, Werdermann 1933! nec allior.)*

With the exception of *C. trigonodendron*, the species of this genus are not represented in the mainland covered by this list. Some of them, however, will be found either cultivated or escaped. For the species variously identified by Backeberg as *Cereus* or *Pilocereus*, see under *Pilocereus*.

1. **C. caesius** S.-D. in Pfeiff. En. Cact. 89. 1837; BR 2: 15; BK 180. Type-locality: unknown, South America, possibly Brazil.


3. **C. Jamacaru** DC. Prodr. 3: 467. 1828; BR 2: 8; BK 181. Type-locality: Brazil, cultivated in the West Indies, possibly elsewhere in the tropics.


**Monvillea** Britton & Rose


3. *M. maritima* BR 2: 24; BK 184. Type-locality: Coast of southern Ecuador.

4. *M. Smithiana* (Britt. & Rose) Backeb. in BK 184; BR 2: 37 (*Ce-
phalocereus*). Type-locality: Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

**Pilocereus** Lemaire emend., *sensu* K. Schumann

Nom. gen. conserv. prop., Werdermann 1937

(*Cereus auct. mult.; Cephalocereus* Britt. & Rose p. max. p.).

The involved status of this genus has been discussed in a separate contribution (Croizat in Caldasia II, 8: 251-257. 1943). At various times and places Backeberg has published species which he has referred to *Pilocereus* and *Cereus*, and by certain authors (e.g.: Borg, Cacti 106. 1937, listing "*Cephalocereus remolinensis* Backbg.") have been further confused. All the species entered here and known to Britton & Rose were treated by these authors under *Cephalocereus*. Backeberg has further split *Pilocereus* into a number of lesser genera, apparently treating as *Subpilocereus* the species which he originally placed under *Pilocereus* "Raekke" *Oblongicarpi*, (see Marshall & Bock, Cactaceae 72. 1942). Since it proves impossible to take care of this controversial nomenclature within the limits of a check-list, only those species are cited which Backeberg & Knuth accept under *Pilocereus* in the Kaktus-ABC 1935. *Pilocereus Backebollii* Weing., BK 329, is a
synonym of \textit{P. Moritzianus} Lem., and \textit{P. Fricii} Backeb., BK 326, of \textit{P. Russellianus} Ruempl.

1. \textit{P. atroviridis} BK 327. Type-locality: northern coast of Colombia.
4. \textit{P. horrispinus} BK 327. Type-locality: Puerto Colombia, Colombia.
6. \textit{P. remolinensis} BK 327. Type-locality: Remolino (Depto. del Magdalena), Colombia.

\textbf{Espostoa} Britton & Rose


\textbf{Lemaireocereus} Britton & Rose

2. \textit{L. Cartwrightianus} BR 2: 100; BK 176 (\textit{Armatocereus}). Type-locality: near Guayaquil, Ecuador.
Nyctocereus Britton & Rose

Britton & Rose speak of Cereus Kalbreyerianus Wercklé (BR 2: 118) as follows: "Cereus kalbreyerianus Wercklé (Monatsschr. Kakteenk. 17: 38. 1907) is known only from its flowers, which, from the description, closely resemble those of *N. serpentinus* and it is said to resemble this species in habit. It was found near Bogotá, Colombia". This statement is not quite accurate; Wercklé briefly describes the vegetative characters of this plant ("Cereus, sehr ähnlich dem *C. serpentinus*") (Monatsschr. Kakteenk. 17: 17. 1907), and further data, if brief ones only, are contributed by Weingart (op. cit. 39). The type-locality is definitely known: Cundinamarca, Rio Sumapaz, at an altitude of nearly 1200 meters. The seeds are said by Wercklé (op. cit. 38) to be exceedingly numerous, which certainly does not agree with Berger's note, cited by Britton & Rose, that in *N. serpentinus* the seeds are the largest in the cereoid group and only a few are produced in each fruit. Backeberg & Knuth do not mention *C. Kalbreyerianus* at all. I list it here as distinct from *N. serpentinus*.


Brachycereus Britton & Rose


Acanthocereus Britton & Rose

*Acanthocereus colombianus* Britt. & Rose has been reduced to synonymy under *A. Pitajaya* (Jacq.) Dugand ex Croizat (in *Caldasia* II, 7: 135-138. 1943).


Heliocereus Britton & Rose


Trichocereus Riccobono

1. *T. Pachanoi* *BR* 2: 134; *BK* 203. Type-locality: Cuenca, Ecuador.

Jasminocereus Britton & Rose

Backeberg & Knuth, 210-211, voice the belief that *Cereus microspermus* Werderm. & Backeb. (*Neue Kakt. 80. 1931; Fedde Repert. 30: 63. 1932*). Type-locality: Canchaque near Huancabamba — often spelled Guanchabamba by older authors —, eastern Piura, Northern Peru) and *C. chlorocarpus* HBK. (*Nov. Gen. & Sp.* 4: 67 (54 folio). 1823. Type-locality: near Huancabamba (Guancabamba) and Sondorrillo, eastern Piura or Cajamarca, Northern Peru; *nom. vulg.* “Piscol verde”) may belong to *Jasminocereus*. All these plants should be carefully compared with *Borzicactus*, *Haageocereus*, *Espostoa* and *Lematreocereus*.

1. *J. galapagensis* (Web.) *BR* 2: 146; *BK* 210. Type-locality: Galápagos Islands.
Harrisia Britton

1. *H. platygona* (Otto) BR 2: 156; BK 178 (*Eriocereus*). Type-locality: unknown, possibly South America.

Borzicactus Riccobono

The position of this and related groups is controversial. Species of *Haageocereus* Backeb. (*Binghamia* Britt. & Rose; see Croizat in Cactus Succ. Jour. 14: 126-128, 145-148. 1942) are known in Northern Peru which might occur in Ecuador and northward.

4. *B. plagiostoma* (Vaup.) BR 2: 163; BK 196 (syn. of *Binghamia Humboldtii*). Type-locality: San Miguel, Cajamarca, Perú.

Hylocereus Britton & Rose

5. *H. polyrhizus* (Web.) BR 2: 185; BK 171. Type-locality: Panamá; Colombia.


**Selenicereus** Brittton & Rose


**Mediocactus** Brittton & Rose

1. *M. megalanthus* (Schum.) BR 2: 212; BK 169. Type-locality: Tarapoto, Perú.

**Deamia** Brittton & Rose

1. *D. Testudo* (Karw.) BR 2: 213; BK 168. Type-locality: Southern Mexico to Colombia.

**Weberocereus** Brittton & Rose


**Werckleocereus** Brittton & Rose

Aporocactus Lemaire


Strophocactus Britton & Rose


Malacocarpus Salm-Dyck

Werdermann believes that the group he called Subgenus *Malacocarpus* (in Monatsschr. Deutsch. Kaktgesell. 4: 5. 1932) has its northern limits, with the exclusion of *M. Vorwerkianus*, between the 7th and the 17th. degrees of latitude South. According to him, here belong *Echinocactus islayensis* Foerst. from Islaya, Peru, *E. aurantiacus* Vaup. from San Pablo, Cajamarca, Peru, and *E. myriacanthus* Vaup., from Chachapoyas, Amazonas, Peru. The last might be included in this list, and it will be interesting to study all these species together with *Malacocarpus* ssp. or their allies which might be found in Colombia. It is doubtful, however, whether these three Cacti actually are *Malacocarpus*. *Echinocactus islayensis* Foerst. has been included by Britton & Rose in *Malacocarpus* (BR 3: 201), to which Werdermann agrees. Borg, the author of a semipopular book (Cacti 268. 1937), treats it under *Parodia* Speg., and Backeberg raises it to become the type-species of *Islaya* (BK 258), a new monotypic genus. I am inclined to suspect that either Borg or Backeberg may be correct, but I need material for verification. *Echinocactus myriacanthus* is listed by Britton & Rose (BR 3: 101) as *Arequipa myriacantha*, and its position is discussed by Backeberg & Knuth (BK 198) following *Arequipa leucochirica*. *Echinocactus aurantiacus* also could be included in this check-list; however, Britton & Rose consider it to be a doubtful species (BR 3: 102), and Backeberg & Knuth (BK 199) merely discuss it in notes after *Matucana Haynei*. Following his conversion to the genera of Britton & Rose, Werdermann has effected the new combination *Arequipa aurantiaca* (in Kakteenk. 5: 77. 1939), modifying his former opinion as to the position of this species.

Enough transpires in the literature to justify the suspicion that careful critical work should be promptly undertaken to define the generic ties of any species in this vicinity that occurs in Colombia.
have a live sterile plant of *M. Vorwerkianus* under observation, and its gross morphology is so closely similar to that of *M. Sellowii* (Link & Otto) Schum. that I believe it indeed belongs to this genus. Should this plant flower, or collected Colombian material become available, a new study would be necessary.

1. **M. Vorwerkianus** (Werd.) Backeb. BK 253 (illustrated as *Echinocactus Vorwerkianus* by Werdermann, Monatsschr. Deutsch. Kakteengesell. 4: 1. 1932). Type-locality: Sogamoso ("Sagamoso"), apparently in the Department of Boyacá, Colombia.

**Frailea** Britton & Rose


**Cactus** Linnaeus

(*Melocactus* Link & Otto)

3. **C. obtusipetalus** (Lem.) BR 3: 232; BK 343. Type-locality: Bogotá, Colombia (Cult.?).

**Mammillaria** Haworth

The name *Mammillaria* has been variously spelled with one or two *m*’s by well known authors. While it is true, as pointed out by Schumann, that *mamilla* is the correct classical form, nomenclatural botany is not primarily concerned with Latin or Greek amenities. Haworth coined the name *Mammillaria*, which did not exist in Roman times, and gave this name to a genus of Cacti. It may be argued that Haworth should have preferred the form *Mamillaria*, but it is clear that in spelling *Mammillaria* he followed the precedent set by Linnaeus who published *Cactus mammillaris*. Haworth, consequently, was not the victim of a “clear unintentional orthographic error” which
could be corrected under the Rules of Nomenclature (Art. 70). Since
generic names can be altered only in case of absolute necessity, and
even patent errors are tolerated when changes modify the first syll-
able and letter (see case of Lespedeza and Cespedeza commented
upon in the Amsterdam edition of the Rules, 1935), Mammillaria
stands, for this is the way Haworth wrote it being followed by nume-
rous later authors. The issue in conclusion is not so much one of
phylogeny and classical use as one of nomenclature, and can be finally
solved only as nomenclature. For further comments on the proper
spelling of Mammillaria see Croizat in Desert Plant Life 15: 75-76.
July 8, 1943.

About a century ago, Salm-Dyck published Mammillaria colum-
biana (Cact. Hort. Dyck. 99. 1850) of which he gives the following
description: "M. caule cylindraceo simplice axillis lanatis, mamillis
confertis subovato-conicis albido-punctatis, pulvillis junioribus lani-
geris senioribus brunneo-tomentosis, aculeis exterioribus 18-20 seta-
ceis radiantis albidis, centralibus 4-5 subaequalibus erecto-paten-
tibus rigidis aureis, ima basi noduloso-incrassatis. (Nob.). Praeter
patriam diversam recedit haec species a M. eriacantha caule gra-
chore, mamillis crassioribus, aculeis exterioribus valdioribus, centra-
libus 4 vel 5 glabris, nec sub lente pubescentibus”. On the assumption
— now disproved — that Mammillaria could not be collected in Co-
lombia, Britton & Rose (Cact. 4: 127. 1923) and other authors have
treated M. columbiana as a synonym of M. eriacantha Link & Otto of
Mexico. Further study will decide what is to be done with Salm-
Dyck’s binomial, but it cannot now be treated as it was by Britton
& Rose.

1. M. bogotensis Werd. in Backeb. Neue Kakt. 98. 1931 and (as “sp.
   nov.”) Fedde Repert. 30: 65. 1932 (figured in Monatsschr. Deutsch.
   Kakteengesell. 4:5. 1932); BK 393. Type-locality: southern East
   Cordillera, mountains of the Rio Meta at ca. 2700 m. alt.

   the genus. This, not colombiana, is the correct spelling. In this
   list, the original names and epithets are maintained even when
   they happen to be erroneously written.

   1932; BK 393. Type-locality: North-Western Venezuela, ca. 500
   m. alt.
4. *M. mammillaris* (L.) Karst. Deutsch. Fl. 888; BR 4: 70; BK 397. Type-locality: Tropical America, reported from Venezuela.

**Epiphyllum** Haworth

5. *E. macropterum* (Lem.) BR 4: 193; BK 162. Type-locality: not stated, known from Costa Rica.

**Eccremocactus** Britton & Rose


**Nopalxochia** Britton & Rose

1. *N. phyllanthoides* (DC.) BR 4: 205; BK 161. Type-locality: “Mexico or Colombia” (*fide* BR).

**Wittia** Schumann

1. *W. amazonica* Schum. Monatsschr. Kakteenk. 13: 117. 1903; BR 4: 206; BK 160. Type-locality: near Leticia and Tarapoto, Loreto, Perú (*). (*) The town of Leticia on the Amazon River, in territory formerly disputed between Colombia and Peru, is now under the full sovereignty of Colombia.
2. *W. panamensis* Britt. & Rose Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 16: 241. 1913; BR 4: 207; BK 160. Type-locality: Chepo, Panama, ranging into Venezuela and therefore occurring probably also in Colombia.

**Pseudorhipsalis** Britton & Rose


**Rhipsalis** Gaertn.