



The genus *Spigelia*
Linnaeus (1753).
The origin of its
scientific names

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Abstract. Etymology and prosody of known scientific names within the genera *Liesneria* (Fernández Casas) Fernández Casas (2008) and *Spigelia* Linnaeus (1753) –*Loganiaceæ*, *Spigeliaceæ* or *Strychnaceæ*–. Litterature.

Zusammenfassung. Etymologie und Orthoepie der bekannten wissenschaftlichen Namen innerhalb der Gattungen *Liesneria* (Fernández Casas) Fernández Casas (2008) und *Spigelia* Linnaeus (1753) –*Loganiaceæ*, *Spigeliaceæ* oder *Strychnaceæ*–. Bibliographie.

Résumé. Étymologie et prosodie des noms scientifiques connus au sein des genres *Liesneria* (Fernández Casas) Fernández Casas (2008) et *Spigelia* Linnaeus (1753) –*Loganiaceæ*, *Spigeliaceæ* ou *Strychnaceæ*–. Bibliographie.

Resumo. Etimologia e prosódia dos nomes científicos conhecidos dentro dos géneros *Liesneria* (Fernández Casas) Fernández Casas (2008) e *Spigelia* Linnaeus (1753) –*Loganiaceæ*, *Spigeliaceæ* ou *Strychnaceæ*–. Bibliografia.

Resumen. Etimología y prosodia de los nombres científicos conocidos dentro de los géneros *Liesneria* (Fernández Casas) Fernández Casas (2008) y *Spigelia* Linnaeus (1753) –*Loganiaceæ*, *Spigeliaceæ* o *Strychnaceæ*–. Bibliografía.

INTRODUCTION

As the fourth part of the long-pursued monograph about the genera *Liesneria* (Fernández Casas) Fernández Casas (2008) and *Spigelia* Linnaeus (1753), we collect here some explanations needed to understand the origin of each name, and indications about his pronunciation, to know at least where to place the prosodic accent.

Our work it has not been quite completed. Some eponyms remain unassigned firmly; for some names, even more than one generic name, the exact origin is unknown, beyond what has been popularly used in one country or other. Nevertheless, we decided to publish it as it is, leaving its improvement to future amendments or additions.

THE NAMES

As the number of plant names analyzed is not very high, the distribution by different categories of plant names has not been established in a fully satisfactory manner; many names still remain with dubious or double affiliation. In any case, we have followed closely the system used by P. J. LÓPEZ TRABANCO (2009).

Aceifólia. From the Latin adjective *acies*, *-ei*, meaning sharp; and the Latin adjective *folius*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning leaved. The term means sharp-leaved.

Alabaménsis. Latinized adjective *alabamensis*, *-e*, demonym (gentilic adjective) or adjectival form for the North American State of Alabama.

Amambaiénsis. Oronym. Latinized adjective *amambaiensis*, *-e*, demonym (oronym)





for the Brazilian-Paraguayan range of Amambáí (Brazil) or Amambay (Paraguay).

F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (09-x-2004: 204), “Se toma del gentilicio de la brasileña Serra de Amambáí, *amambaiensis*, -e. Tal sierra se extiende por el estado de Mato Grosso do Sul y alcanza Paraguay oriental, donde da nombre al departamento de Amambay.”

“Según nos ha explicado amablemente el Profesor Dr. Wolf Dietrich, catedrático de Lingüística Románica en la universidad alemana de Münster, la transcripción oficial en guaraní ha de ser “Amambáí”, y significa helecho.”

“En Brasil suele escribirse “Amambáí”, grafía que se acepta como brasileña (portugués) en el artículo “*Amambai Mountains*” de la *Encyclopædia Britannica*, en *Encyclopædia Britannica Premium Service*, <<http://www.britannica.com/eb/article?eu=6083>>, [consultado: 02-IX-2004].”

Amazónica. Latinized adjective (hydronym) *amazonicus*, -a, -um, relative to the Amazon river.

F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (07-VII-2004), without explanation about the origin of the name. The Amazon river, according to recent measurements, is the longest and the largest river in the world. It is said to carry a fifth of the fresh water on Earth.

Ambigua. From the Latin adjective *ambiguus*, -a, -um, meaning doubtful, uncertain.

Cf. F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (1999: 346), “Ambigua [ambigua], latín *ambiguus* -a -um, ambiguo, equívoco, como en castellano.”

Amplexicáulis. From the Latin adjective *amplexus*, -a, -um, meaning embracing, clasping; and the Latin noun *caulis* -is, meaning stem. The term means stem-clasping.

Andersónii. Eponym. Named after William “Bill” Rusell ANDERSON (Tucson, 25-IX-1942). U. S. botanist and explorer.

Andína. Oronym. Latinized adjective *andinus*, -a, -um, demonym for Andean.

Angustáta. From the Latin adjective *angustus*, -a, -um, meaning narrowed.

Angustifólia. From the Latin adjective *angustus*, -a, -um, meaning narrow; and the Latin adjective *folius*, -a, -um, meaning leaved. The term means narrow-leaved.

Anthélmia. Derived from the Greek noun ἔλμινς ἰσθός, meaning worm; and the Greek preposition ἀντί, meaning against, anti-. The term means against worms.

Cf. F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (1999: 339), “Del griego ἔλμινς ἰσθός, (fem.), gusano, con elprefijo ἀντί-, anti-, ant-, antihelmíntico, vermífugo.”

Anthelménthia. Derived from the Greek noun ἔλμινς ἰσθός, meaning worm; and the Greek preposition ἀντί, meaning against, anti-. The term means against worms.

Arapabáca. Vernacular name? It is the name of a genus proposed by Michel ADANSON (Aix-en-Provence, 07-IV-1727 – Paris, 03-VIII-1806), French botanist and naturalist, of Scottish descent, homotypic synonym of *Spigelia*, which is pristine. Probably, ADANSON took the name of one of the vernacular names that the plant received in French Guiana, from one of the many languages spoken there, perhaps Guianese Creole or mainland Arawak (Caribbean language group).

Araucariénsis. Latinized adjective *araucariensis*, -e, demonym for Araucária, Brazilian municipality in the State of Paraná.

Asperifólia. From the Latin adjective *asper*, -a, -um, meaning rough; and the Latin adjective *folius*, -a, -um, meaning leaved. The term means rough-leaved.





- Austrális.** Coronym. From the Latin adjective *australis*, *-e*, meaning south, southern.
- Axilláris.** From the Latin adjective *axillaris*, *-e*, meaning axillary.
- Bahiána.** Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *bahianus*, *-a*, *-um*; demonym for the Brazilian State of Bahia.
- Beccabungóides.** From the genus *Beccabunga* Hill, 1756 (*scrophulariaceæ*); and the Greek suffix εἶδος εὐς [ους] τό, meaning aspect, figure. The term means resembling *Beccabunga*.
In turn, the botanical name *Beccabunga* comes from the Dutch becke-bunge, meaning tuber stream.
- Beyrichiána.** Eponym. Named after Heinrich Ernst BEYRICH (Berlin, 31-VIII-1815 – Berlin, 09-VII-1896), a German palaeontologist.
- Bláinii.** Eponym. Named after José BLAIN CERVANTES (La Habana, 15-VII-1808 – Santa Cruz de los Pinos, Los Palacios, Pinar del Río, 04-I-1877), brother in law of Francisco Adolfo SAUVALLE CHANCEAULME (Charleston, South Carolina, 01-VII-1807 – Regla, La Habana, 30-I-1878), and collaborator of Charles WRIGHT.
Cf. C. F. BAKER (1906); F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (1999: 344).
- Blanchetiána.** Eponym. Named after Jacques Samuel BLANCHET (Moudon, Vaud, 08-V-1807 – Vevey, Vaud, 20-III-1875), Swiss entrepreneur, and amateur botanist.
- Botumiriménsis.** Latinized adjective *botumirimensis*, *-e*, demonym for Botumirim, a municipality of Minas Gerais, Brazil.
F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (15-XI-2013: 322), “*Botumirimensis* es el adjetivo latinizado por la brava del nombre del municipio de *Botumirim*. Se trata de una voz llana, bo-tu-mi-ri-mén-sis.”
“*Botumirim* es una pequeña población del norte del estado de Minas Gerais que se incluye en la región denominada *Grão Mogol*. Su nombre procede de yuxtaponer dos voces de origen *tupí*; la primera parte viene transformada de *ybitu*, voz aguda que significa labradío. La segunda deriva de *mi'rim*, que vale por pequeño y es una partícula compositiva muy frecuente en topónimos. *Botumirim* significa pues pequeña senara.”
“La lengua *tupí*, también conocida como *yeral* o *geral*, es una lengua amerindia de la familia ecuatorial, próxima del *guaraní*; el nombre se aplicó a varias lenguas distintas, pero con el tiempo se reservó para designar el habla de la tribu tupinambá. Durante los siglos XVII y XVIII llegó a ser lengua vehicular hablada en todo Brasil. La lengua heredera del *tupí* es el moderno *nengatu*, con apenas 5000 hablantes que se distribuyen entre Brasil y Venezuela.”
- Brachystácha.** Derived from the Greek adjective βραχύς εἶα ὄ, meaning short, brief, exiguous; and the Greek noun σπάχους ὄ, meaning spike. The term means short-spiked.
- Breviflóra.** From the Latin adjective *brevis*, *-e*, meaning short, brief; and the Latin adjective *florus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning flowered. The term means short-flowered.
- Caaguazuénsis.** Latinized adjective *caaguazuënsis*, *-e*, demonym for the Paraguayan State of Caaguazú.
- Calophánes.** The genus name *Calophanes* D. Don in Sweet, 1833 (*acanthaceæ*). From the Greek noun καλός ἡ ὄν, meaning beautiful; and the Greek verb φαίνω (aor.), meaning to show, to indicate.
- Canála.** Eponym. Named after Josephus Comes MALABAILA DE CANAL.





J. E. POHL (1831: 63); F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (11-VIII-2016: 3), “Excellentissimus illustrissimusque Josephus Comes Malabaila de Canal, Cæs. Reg. intimus Consiliarius et Camerarius, Regii Sardinici Ordinis S. S. Mauritii et Lazari Eques, Cæs. Reg. Patrioticæ et Æconomicæ Societatis in Bohemia Præses, plurium Societatum litterariarum Socius, qui 1826; summis in promovenda re botanica meritis inclaruit; –et quidem instructo imprimis Pragæ horto, instituto Collegio, et Cathedra botanica extraordinaria, quæ Francisco Willibaldo Schmidt, Dre. Joanne Christiano Mikan, Dre. Joanne Nowodworsky, me ipso, et denique a Tausch occupata fuerit”.

Capibarénsis. From the Latinized (hardly) adjective *capibarensis*, *-e*, demonym for Capibary, district of San Pedro department, Paraguay.

Carnósa. From the Latin adjective *carosus*, *-a, -um*, meaning fleshy, succulent, soft but firm.

Cascaténsis. From the Latinized adjective *cascatensis*, *-e*, demonym for Cascata, place-name (portuguese, *waterfall*), near Patos de Minas, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Catarinénsis. Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *catarinensis*, *-e*, demonym for the Brazilian State of Santa Catarina.

Chiapénsis. Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *chiapensis*, *-e*, demonym for the Mexican State of Chiapas.

Chamædryoídes. Named from the genus name *Chamædrydys* P. Miller, 1754 (*lamiaceæ*); and the Greek suffix εἶδος εὐς [ους] τό, meaning aspect, figure. The epithet means resembling *Chamædrydys*.

Chocoénsis. Coronym. Latinized adjective *chocoënsis*, *-e*, demonym for the Colombian department of Chocó.

F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (20-x-2008b: 536), “The specific name is formed with the name of the Colombian department of Chocó, adding a Latin adjectival suffix “-ensis” indicating origin; it means therefore “from Chocó”. The name is proparoxytone, stressed on the antepenultimate syllable, cho-co-én-sis. Chocó has a uncertain origin; it is documented from 1540 that the Spaniards called thus the Emberá ethnic groups living on the upper San Juan river.”

Cipoénsis. Oronym or demonym. Latinized adjective *cipoënsis*, *-e*, for Cipó, Brazilian municipality and range in the State of Bahia.

Cælostyloídes. From the genus name *Cælostylis* Torrey & A. Gray, 1839 (*loganiaceæ*). Ending with the Greek suffix εἶδος εὐς [ους] τό, meaning aspect, figure. The epithet means resembling *Cælostylis*.

Cælostýlis. From the Greek adjective κοῖλος η ὄν, meaning holed, and the Greek noun στῦλος οὐ ὄ, column, support. The term means holed column.

Coliménsis. Coronym. Latinized adjective *colimensis*, *-e*, demonym for the Mexican State of Colima.

F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (20-x-2008: 527a), “El restrictivo específico corresponde al gentilicio latinizado del estado mexicano de Colima; significa pues “perteneciente a Colima”. Es voz llana, carga el acento en la penúltima sílaba, se pronuncia co-li-mén-sis. Colima procede del náhuatl Colliman, nombra en tal lengua a la tierra conquistada por el rey Colliman.”

Colubrína. From the Latin adjective *colubrinus*, *-a, -um*, meaning serpent-like.

Cóncolor. From the Latin adjective *concolor*, *-oris*, meaning of the same colour, uni-





- form in colour.
- Coriácea.** From the Latin adjective *coriaceus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning leathery, coriaceous.
- Coulteriána.** Eponym. Named after Thomas COULTER (near Dundalk, Ireland, 28-IX-1793 – Dundalk, 1843), Irish physician, botanist and explorer.
- Cremnóphila.** Lithonym. From the Greek noun χρημνός οὐός, meaning precipice, cliff, steep rock, etc.; and the Greek adjective φίλος ἡ ον, meaning loving. This is a rupicolous plant which lives in very steep cliffs.
- Decliéuxia.** Eponym. Named after Gabriel-Mathieu Francois D'CEUS DE CLIEU (region of Dieppe, [1] France, ca. 1687 – Paris, 29-XI-1774), naval officer, governor of Guadeloupe.
- Díscolor.** From the Latin adjective *discolor*, *-oris*, meaning of another colour, not of the same colour.
- Dolichostáchya.** From the Greek adjective δολιχός ἡ ὄν, meaning long; and the Greek noun σπᾶχυς υοός ὄ, meaning spike. So named because of its very long spikes.
Cf. F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (10-ii-2004: 133).
- Dominguénsis.** Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *dominguensis*, *-e*, demonym for Santo Domingo, the Spanish name for Dominican Republic.
F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (1999: 339).
- Dusénii.** Eponym. Named after Per Karl Hjalmar DUSÉN (Vimmerby, 04-VIII-1855 – Tranås, 22-I-1926), Swedish civil engineer, botanist and explorer.
- Ebúrnea.** From the Latin adjective *eburneus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning of ivory.
- Elongáta.** From the Latin adjective *elongatus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning elongated.
- Elsieána.** Eponym. Named after the Brazilian botanist Elsie FRANKLIN GUIMARÃES (born 1935). She works at the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden and wrote, with Jorge FONTELLA PEREIRA, very important papers on Brazilian *Spigelia*.
- Epilobioídes.** Named from the genus name *Epilobium* Linnaeus, 1753 (*onagraceae*); and the Greek suffix εἶδος εος [ους] τό, meaning aspect, figure. The epithet means resembling *Epilobium*.
- Faveoláta.** From the Latin adjective *Faveolatus*, *-a*, *-um*, diminutive of *favosus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning honeycombed, i. e., covered with regular angled depressions. Named after its outer seed coat, finely honeycombed.
Cf. F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (10-ii-2004: 129), “El restrictivo específico se forma con el adjetivo diminutivo *faveolatus*, *-a*, *-um*, derivado de *favus*, *-i*, bresca; se impone por la semejanza del dibujo del episperma con las celdillas de un panal de miel.”
- Fílipes.** From the Latin noun *filum*, *-i*, meaning thread or filament; and the Latin noun *pes*, *-edis*, meaning foot. The term means with threadlike foot.
- Fláva.** From the Latin adjective *flavus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning yellow. Its beautiful flowers are yellow.
- Flemmingiána.** Eponym. Named after Mr. Flemming, member of the Romanzoff expedition. Nikolai Petrovich ROMANZOFF [Nikolay Rummyantsev; Rummyantsev,





Rumiántsev; Никола́й Петро́вич Румя́нцев] (Saint Petersburg, 03-IV-1754 – Saint Petersburg, 03-I-1826) was a Russian Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs who sponsored several long exploratory voyages including a voyage to the coast of California, Bering Sea, and explorations looking for a north-east passage.

L. K. A. VON CHAMISSO & D. F. K. VON SCHLECHTENDAL (1826: 203), «in Brasilia tropica legit *Sellow* favente comite de *Flemming* Borussorum apud Brasiliensis legato».

Fontéllæ. Eponym. Named after the Brazilian botanist Jorge FONTELLA PEREIRA (born Rio de Janeiro, 17-XII-1936). He works at the Herbarium Bradeanum of Rio de Janeiro and wrote, with Elsie FRANKLIN GUIMARÃES, very important papers on *Spigelia*.

Fruticulósa. From the Latin adjective *fruticulosus*, *-a*, *-um*, diminutive of *fruticosus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning shrubby, bushy.
Cf. F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (1999: 339).

Gentianoídes. From the genus name *Gentiana* Linnaeus, 1753 (*gentianaceæ*); and the Greek suffix εἶδος εὐς [ους] τό, meaning aspect, figure. The epithet means resembling *Gentiana*.

In turn, the genus *Gentiana* was named after GENTIUS, an Illyrian king who may have been the discoverer of tonic properties in gentians.

Genufléxa. From the Latin adjective *genuflexus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning bent like a knee.
Composed by the Latin noun *genu*, *-us*, meaning knee; and the Latin adjective (participle) *flexus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning to bend.

Despite its name this plant has no geniculate organ, but the stem is later arcuate reflexed.

Gílgii. Eponym. Named after Ernest Friedrich GILG (Obereggenen, Schliengen, Baden-Württemberg, 12-I-1867 – Berlin, 11-X-1933), German botanist.

Glabráta. From the Latin adjective *glabratus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning nearly glabrous.

Glazióvii. Eponym. Named after Auguste François Marie GLAZIOU (Lannion, Brittany, 30-VIII-1828 – 30-III-1906), French landscape architect and botanist.

Grácilis. From the Latin adjective *gracilis*, *-e*, meaning thin, slender.

Guaranítica. Ethnonym. From the Latinized adjective *guaraniticus*, *-a*, *-um*, used to name the native population of Paraguay and surrounding countries.

Guerrérénsis. Coronym. Latinized adjective *guerrerenensis*, *-e*, demonym for the Mexican State of Guerrero.

Guianénsis. Coronym. Latinized adjective *guianensis*, *-e*, demonym for Guyana, Guyanese.

Hamelioídes. From the genus name *Hamelia* N. J. Jacquin, 1760 (*rubiaceæ*); and the Greek suffix εἶδος εὐς [ους] τό, meaning aspect, figure. The epithet means resembling *Hamelia*.

Hassleriána. Eponym. Named after Émile HASSLER (Aarau, Switzerland, 20-VI-1864 – Asunción, Paraguay, 04-XI-1937). Swiss physician and botanist well known for his collections and contributions to the description of the flora of Paraguay.

About the biography of Émile HASSLER see B. P. G. HOCHREUTINER (1939).

Hatschbáchii. Eponym. Named after the Brazilian botanist of German descent, Gerdt





- Günther HATSCHBACH (Curitiba, 22-VIII-1923 – Curitiba, 16-IV-2013).
- Hedyotídea.** The botanical Latin adjective *hedyotideus*, *-a*, *-um*, is formed adding the Latin suffix *-eus*, *-a*, *-um*, which indicates resemblance in quality, to the generic name *Hedyotis* Linnaeus, 1753 (*rubiaceae*).
The genus name *Hedyotis* is composed of two Greek nouns, ἡδος εος [ους] τό meaning benefit, advantage, and οὖς ὠτός τό meaning ear.
- Heinzelmánia.** Eponym. A generic name, synonymous with *Montira*, proposed by Noël Martin Joseph DE NECKER (Lille, 25-XII-1730 – Mannheim, 30-XII-1793), Belgian physician, and botanist.
- Heliotropoídes.** Named from the genus name *Heliotropium* Linnaeus, 1753 (*boraginaceae*); and the Greek suffix εἶδος εος [ους] τό, meaning aspect, figure. The term means resembling *Heliotropium*.
- Herzogiána.** Eponym. Named after Theodor Carl (Karl) Julius HERZOG (Freiburg im Breisgau, 07-VII-1880 – Jena, 06-V-1961). German bryologist and phytogeographer.
- Hirtula.** From the Latin adjective *hirtulus*, *-a*, *-um*, diminutive of *hirtus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning hirsute, covered with fairly coarse and stiff, erect or ascending, straight hairs.
- Humboldtiana.** Eponym. Named after Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Alexander Freiherr VON HUMBOLDT (Potsdam, 14-IX-1769 – Tegel, Berlin, 06-V-1859), Prussian geographer, naturalist and explorer.
- Húmilis.** From the Latin adjective *humilis*, *-e*, meaning low, low-growing.
F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (1999: 346), “Humilis [húmilis], latín *humilis -e*, humilde, bajo.”
- Hurléyii.** Eponym. Named after Homer Howard HURLEY, disciple of Lyman Bradford SMITH (Winchester, Massachusetts, 11-IX-1904 – Manhattan, Kansas, 04-V-1997), author of the first comprehensive monograph of the genus *Spigelia*.
- Incána.** From the Latin adjective *incanus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning hoary, white.
- Insígnis.** From the Latin adjective *insignis*, *-e*, meaning remarkable, distinguished.
- Insuláris.** From the Latin adjective *insularis*, *-e*, meaning pertaining to islands, insular.
- Intermédia.** From the Latin adjective *intermedius*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning intermediate.
- Interrúpta.** From the Latin adjective *interruptus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning interrupted, not continuous.
- Japónica.** Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *Japonicus*, *-a*, *-um*, demonym for Japan.
- Killípii.** Eponym. Named after Ellsworth Paine KILLIP (Rochester, New York, 02-IX-1890 – Redlands, California, 21-XI-1968). U.S. botanist.
- Kléinii.** Eponym. Named after Roberto Miguel KLEIN (Montenegro, State of Rio Grande do Sul, 31-X-1923 – Itajaí, State of Santa Catarina, 13-XI-1992), Brazilian plant ecologist.
- Kuhlmánii.** Eponym. Named after João Geraldo (Johann Gerhard) KUHLMANN (Blumenau, Santa Catarina, 02-XII-1882 – Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, 13-III-





1958), Brazilian botanist and collector.

Lævigáta. From the Latin adjective *lævigatus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning smooth and polished.

Latifólia. From the Latin adjective *latus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning broad, wide; and the Latin adjective *folius*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning leaved. The term means broad-leaved.

Laurína. From the Latin adjective *laurinus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning with the consistency or appearance of laurel (*Laurus nobilis*).

Liesnéria. Eponym. Genus named after Ronald L. LIESNER (1944-), Curatorial Assistant, Herbarium MO.

Cf. F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (26-IV-2008: 460), “Honra a mi colega Ronald L. LIESNER, maestro de tropicalistas, condecorador acabado del mundo tropical fanerogámico. El Dr. LIESNER trabaja desde hace muchos años en el herbario MO, en Saint Louis (Missouri, USA), dedicándose en cuerpo y alma una labor que de entrada cualquiera juzgaría imposible: revisar el herbario. Dicho así parece un simple juego de palabras, pero lo cierto es que ¡El lo va consiguiendo!”

Leiocárpa. From the Greek adjective *λεῖος α ov*, meaning smooth, polished, hairless; and the Greek noun *καρπός οὗ ό*, meaning fruit. The term means with smooth fruit.

Linarioídes. Named from the genus name *Linaria* P. Miller, 1754 (*scrophulariaceæ*); and the Greek suffix *εἶδος εος [ους] τό*, meaning aspect, figure. The epithet means resembling *Linaria*.

Lindhéimeri. Eponym. Named after Ferdinand Jacob LINDHEIMER (21-V-1801 – 02-XII-1879), German-Texan botanist who spent his working life on the American frontier. Lindheimer, the Father of Texas Botany, is credited with the discovery of several hundred plant species.

Loganioídes. Named from the genus name *Logania* R. Brown, 1810 (*loganiaceæ*); and the Greek suffix *εἶδος εος [ους] τό*, meaning aspect, figure. The epithet means resembling *Logania*.

Longiflóra. From the Latin adjective *longus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning long; and the Latin adjective *florus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning flowered. The term means long-flowered.

Lonícera. Eponym. Named after Adam LONITZER (Marburg, 10-X-1528 – Frankfurt am Main, 29-V-1586), German mathematician, physician and botanist; Latinized Adamus LONICERUS.

Luciatlántica. From the Latin noun *lucus*, *-i*, meaning sacred wood; and the Latin adjective *atlanticus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning Atlantic. The restrictive attempts to translate the Portuguese expression “mata atlântica” (English: Atlantic forest).

F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (06-IX-2002: 66), “Aunque los datos disponibles sean escasos –apenas dos etiquetas de sendas colecciones– parece que la nueva especie se cría en la formación que se conoce con el nombre portugués de *mata atlântica*. Al formar el adjetivo elegimos la voz latina *lucus -i* (bosque sagrado) para traducir –de modo libérrimo, claro está– la voz portuguesa *mata* (selva, bosque), con la intención de imprimir cierto carácter sacro en el restrictivo específico; tal carácter venerable tiene para muchos de nosotros lo poco que resta virgen de tan singular formación vegetal, exclusiva (endemismo) de Brasil.”

Lundiána. Eponym. Named after Peter Wilhelm LUND (København, 05-V-1800 – Lagoa Santa, Brasilien, 25-V-1880), Danish paleontologist, zoologist and archeologist who spent most of his life working and living in Brazil.





- Macróphylla.** From the Greek adjective μακρός ἄ όν, meaning big; and the Greek noun φύλλον ου τό, meaning leaf. The term means large-leaved.
- Májor.** From the Latin comparative adjective of *magnus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning greater.
- Marilándica.** Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *marilandicus*, *-a*, *-um*, used as demonym for the North American State of Maryland.
- Martiána.** Eponym. Named after Karl Friedrich Philipp VON MARTIUS (Erlangen, 17-IV-1794 – München, 13-XII-1868).
- Megapotámica.** From the Greek adjective μέγας μεγάλη μέγα, meaning spacious, large, extensive; and the Greek noun ποταμός οὗ ό, meaning river, stream. The term means from the large rivers.
F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (20-x-2008b: 546).
- Mexicána.** Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *mexicanus*, *-a*, *-um*, demonym for Mexico.
- Meziána.** Eponym. Named after Carl Christian MEZ (Fribourg, 26-III-1866 – Fribourg, 08-I-1944). German professor and botanist.
- Mínor.** From the Latin adjective, comparative of *parvus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning smaller, lesser.
- Monántha.** From the Greek adjective μόνος η όν, meaning only one, single, solitary; and the Greek noun άνθος εος [ους] τό, meaning flower. The term means single-flowered.
- Montíra.** A generic name, synonymous with *Spigelia*, proposed by Jean Baptiste Christian FUSÉE-AUBLET (Salon-de-Provence, 04-XI-1720 – Paris, 06-V-1778), French pharmacist, botanist and explorer.
- Multispíca.** From the Latin noun *spica*, *-ae*, meaning spike; and the Latin adjective *multus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning many, much, great. The term means many spiked.
- Nána.** From the Latin adjective of Greek origin *nanus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning dwarf, pigmy. Cf. F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (1999: 348).
- Nervósa.** From the Latin adjective *nervosus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning nerved.
Cf. F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (1999: 339).
- Nicotianæflóra.** From *Nicotiana*, *-ae*, the botanical name of the tobacco genus; and the Latin adjective *florus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning flowered. The term means with tobacco flowers.
In turn, *Nicotiana* is taken from Jean NICOT DE VILLAMAIN (Nîmes, 1530 – Paris, 04-V-1600), diplomat and lexicographer, who in 1560 introduced snuff to the French court.
- Novogranaténsis.** Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *novogranatensis*, *-e*, demonym for Colombia.
- Obliquinérvia.** From the Latin adjective *obliquus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning oblique; and the Latin noun *nervus*, *-i*, meaning nerve. The term means oblique-nerved.
- Obtusifólia.** From the Latin adjective *obtusus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning blunt, obtuse; and the Latin adjective *folius*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning leaved. The term means obtuse-leaved.





Olfersiána. *Olfersianus*, -a, -um. Eponym. Named after Ignaz Franz Werner Maria VON OLFERS (Münster, Westfalen, 30-VIII-1793 – Berlin, 23-IV-1871), German naturalist, historian and diplomat who travelled to Brazil as a diplomat.

Ophiorrhíza. From the Greek nouns ὄφις εως ὁ, meaning snake, and ῥίζα ης ἥ, meaning root. Its roots have been used as an antidote against snakes.

Oppositifólia. From the Latin adjective *oppositus*, -a, -um, meaning opposite; and the Latin adjective *folius*, -a, -um, meaning leaved. The term means opposite-leaved.

Pálmeri. Eponym. Named after Edward PALMER (Brandon, Suffolk, England, 22-II-1829 – Washington, 10-IV-1911), self-taught American botanist and early archaeologist of British origin.

Paraguariénsis. Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *paraguariensis*, -e, demonym for Paraguay.

Paranaénsis. Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *paranaënsis*, -e, demonym for the Brazilian State of Paraná.

Pauciflóra. From the Latin adjective *paucus*, -a, -um, meaning few; and the Latin adjective *florus*, -a, -um, meaning flowered. The term means few-flowered.

Pedunculáris. From the botanical Latin *peduncularis*, -e, an adjective meaning pedunculate.

Pedunculáta. From the botanical Latin *pedunculatus*, -a, -um, an adjective meaning pedunculate.

Pernambucénsis. Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *pernambucensis*, -e, demonym for the Brazilian Sate of Pernambuco.

F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (14-xi-2013: 318), “Proviene del gentilicio latinizado del nombre del estado en el cual se cría, Pernambuco, sito en el centro de la región nordestina de Brasil.”

“A su vez, Pernambuco proviene según algunos estudiosos del nombre que en alguna lengua indígena recibía el palo brasil, *Cæsalpinia echinata* Lamark (1785). Pero la mayoría de los filólogos concuerdan en que es una transformación de la voz tupí-guaraní “paraná-pucá” que viene a decir “donde el mar revienta”; su costa es generalmente muy abrupta, llena de cantiles a pique y arrecifes coralinos que con frecuencia forman bajíos.”

Persicarioídes. Named from the genus name *Persicaria* (Linnaeus) P. Miller, 1754 (*polygonaceæ*); and the Greek suffix εἶδος εως [ους] τό, meaning aspect, figure. The epithet means resembling *Persicaria*.

Peruviána. Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *peruvianus*, -a, -um, demonym for Perú.

Petioláta. From the botanical Latin *Petiolatus*, -a, -um, adjetive meaning provided with a petiole.

Políta. From the Latin adjective *politus*, -a, -um, meaning polished.

Polystáchya. From the Greek adjective πολὺς πολλή πολύ, meaning many, numerous; and the Greek noun σπάχης υος ὁ, meaning spike. The term means many-spiked.

Pseudospigélia. From the Greek prefix ψεῦδο- (ψεῦδος εως [εως] τὸ) qualifying als false the genus name *Spigelia*. See that term below.





- Pubérula.** From the Latin adjective *puberulus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning minutely pubescent; diminutive of *puber*, *-es*, meaning downy.
- Pubéscens.** From the Latin adjective (participle) *pubescens*, *-ntis*, meaning hairy (as opposed to glabrous), downy.
- Pulchélla.** From the Latin adjective *pulchellus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning beautiful and little.
- Pulverulénta.** From the Latin adjective *pulverulentus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning powdered, dusty.
- Pusílla.** From the Latin adjective *pusillus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning very small.
- Pygmáea.** From the Latin adjective (of Greek origin) *pygmæus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning dwarf, pigmy.
- Quadrifólia.** From the Latin numeral adjective *quattuor*, meaning four; and the also Latin adjective *folius*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning leaved. The term means four-leaved.
Cf. F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (1999: 339).
- Quadriphýlla.** From the Latin numeral adjective *Quattuor*, meaning four; and the Greek noun φύλλον ου τό, meaning leaf. The term means four-leaved; but it is a hybrid term, combining a Latin numeral with a Greek noun. The terms *quadrifolia*, with two Latin roots, or *tetraphylla*, with two Greek roots, would be more correct.
- Quaternáta.** From the Latin adjective *quaternatus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning placed in groups of four; in this case it refers to leaves.
All leaves are opposite, but two dimerous close and decussate whorls appear to be a tetramerous whorl.
- Queretarénsis.** Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *queretarensis*, *-e*, demonym for the Mexican State of Querétaro de Arteaga.
F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (20-x-2008: 530a), “El restrictivo específico corresponde al gentilicio latinizado del estado mejicano Querétaro de Arteaga, una de las 32 entidades federativas de Méjico, significa pues “nativa de Querétaro”. Es voz llana, carga su acento prosódico en la penúltima sílaba, se pronuncia que-re-ta-rén-sis. A su vez, Querétaro es la castellanización de la voz purépecha K'erhíretarhu o K'erendarhu, que significa “lugar de peñascos”; que era el nombre de la capital y pasó a nombrar por extensión al estado.”
- Ramósa.** From the Latin adjective *ramosus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning branched, bearing branches.
- Reflexicályx.** From the Latin adjective *reflexus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning reflexed, bent backwards abruptly; and the Latin noun *calyx*, *-icis*, meaning calyx. The term means witt reflexed calyx.
- Réitzii.** Eponym. Named after Raulino REITZ (Antônio Carlos, Santa Catarina, 19-IX-1919 – Itapema, Santa Catarina, 19-XI-1990), who was a Brazilian priest, botanist and historian of German descent. He was Director of the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden.
- Riedeliána.** Eponym. Named after Ludwig RIEDEL (Berlin, Germany, 02-III-1790 – Rio de Janeiro, 06-VIII-1861), German botanist who came to Brazil in 1821, invited to the expedition organized by the German-Russian physician, naturalist, ethnographer and explorer Baron VON LANGSDORFF.
- Ripária.** Hydronym. From the Latin adjective *riparius*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning living in river





banks or riversides.

Rojasiána. Eponym. Named after Teodoro ROJAS VERA (Asunción, 23-IX-1877 – Asunción, 03-IX-1954). Paraguayan botanist, disciple of Émile HASSLER.

About the biography of Teodoro ROJAS, see the publications L. R. PARODI (1955); M. A. ORTELLADO ROJAS, de FOSSATI (1962); A. SCHININI CACACE (2005: 101-149); C. ZUBIZARRETA (2011).

Rondoniënsis. Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *rondonensis*, *-e*, demonym for the Brazilian State of Rondônia.

Marshal Cândido Mariano DA SILVA RONDON (Mimoso, Mato Grosso, 05-V-1865 – Rio de Janeiro, 19-I-1958), Brazilian military officer who is most famous for his exploration of Mato Grosso and the Western Amazon Basin. He was appointed Marshal, the highest military rank in Brazil.

F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (02-XII-2006: 338), “*Rondoniensis* is paroxytone [rondoniënsis]: it refers to the Latinized name of the people and things of the State of Rondônia. It means “native of Rondônia”; in Brazilian Portuguese it would indicate that *rondoniensis* is “adjetivo pátrio rondoniano”, cf. C. FERREIRA DA CUNHA & L. F. LINDLEY CINTRA (2003: 248-249). In turn, the State of Rondônia, established on the old Federal Territory of the Guaporé River, takes its name from Marshal Cândido RONDON (1865-1958), who established the telegraphic network in its territory.”

Roseiflóra. From the Latin adjective *roseus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning pink or rosy; and the Latin adjective *florus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning flowered. The term means rosy-flowered.

Rubelliána. From the Latin adjective *rubellus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning reddish.

Rubiæfólia. From the name of the genus *Rubia* Linnaeus, 1753 (*rubiceæ*); and the Latin adjective *folius*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning leaved. The term means with leaves similar to those of the genus *Rubia*.

Scábra. From the Latin adjective *scaber*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning scabrous, rough or gritty to the touch.

Scabrélla. From the Latin adjective *scabrellus*, *-a*, *-um*, diminutive meaning minutely scabrous, slightly rough to the touch.

Schlechtendaliána. Eponym. Named after Diederich Franz Leonhard VON SCHLECHTENDAL (Xanten, 27-XI-1794 – Halle, 12-X-1866). German botanist.

Schomburgkiána. Eponym. Named after Robert Hermann SCHOMBURGK (Freyburg, Prussian Saxony, 05-VI-1804 – Schöneberg, 11-III-1865), German-born explorer for Great Britain who carried out geographical, ethnological and botanical studies in South America.

Schultésii. Eponym. Named after Richard Evans SCHULTES (Boston, 12-I-1915 – Boston, 10-IV-2001), US-American biologist. He may be considered the father of modern Ethnobotany.

Cf. F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (20-x-2008: 541b).

Sellói. Eponym. Named after Friedrich SELLOW [alternative, SELLO] (12-III-1789 – X-1831), German botanist and naturalist. He was one of the earliest European scientific explorers of Brazil, and a major collector of Brazilian flora.

Sellowiána. Eponym. Named after Friedrich SELLOW [alternative, SELLO] (12-III-1789 – X-1831). German botanist and naturalist. He was one of the earliest European scien-





- tific explorers of Brazil, and a major collector of Brazilian flora.
- Sesilifolia.** From the Latin adjective *sessilis*, *-e*, meaning sessile; and the Latin adjective *folius*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning leaved. The term means sessile-leaved.
- Sórdida.** From the Latin adjective *sordidus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning dirty-looking.
- Spartioídes.** From the Greek noun σπάρτος ου ό, meaning esparto grass; and the Greek suffix εἶδος εος [ους] τό, meaning aspect, figure. The term means resembling esparto grass.
F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (1999: 344), “De *Spartium*, con el sufijo griego εἶδος εος [ους] τό, que entraña la idea de semejanza.”
- Speciósá** From the Latin adjective *speciosus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning showy, splendid.
- Sphagnícola.** From *Sphagnum*, *-i*, a genus of mosses; and the adjectival termination *-cola*, meaning dweller. The term means living among such mosses.
F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (1999: 344), “De *Sphagnum* (*Musci*) con el sufijo latino *-cola*, que vive, esto es que vive con, en, o entre los esfagnos.”
- Spigélia.** Named after the Dutch [Flemish] physician and botanist Adriaan VAN DER SPIEGEL [or SPIEGHEL] (Brussels, 1578 – Padua, 07-IV-1625), Latinized *Adrianus Spigelius*.
- Spléndens.** From the Latin adjective *spendens*, *-tis*, meaning shining, gleaming.
- Spruceána.** Eponym. Named after Richard SPRUCE (Ganthorpe, Yorkshire, 10-IX-1817 – Castle Howard, Yorkshire, 28-XII-1893). English physician, naturalist and Amazonian explorer.
- Stenocárdia.** From the Greek adjective στενός ή όν, meaning narrow, tight; and the Greek noun καρδία ας, heart. The term means narrow heart, in all likelihood, for the shape of its fruits.
- Stenophýlla.** From the Greek adjective στενός ή όν, meaning narrow, tight; and the Greek noun φύλλον ου τό, meaning leaf. The term means narrow-leaved.
- Stipuláris.** *Stipularis*, *-e*. From the botanical Latin adjective meaning stipulaceous, with stipules.
Cf. F. J. FERNÁNDEZ CASAS (1999: 339).
- Tetráptera.** From the Greek cardinal numeral adjective τετρά άδος ή, meaning four; and the Greek noun περόν ου τό, meaning wing. The term means four-winged.
- Texána.** Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *texanus*, *-a*, *-um*, demonym for the North American State of Texas.
- Tiaridióides.** From the genus name *Tiaridium* Lehmann, 1818 (*boraginaceæ*); and the Greek suffix εἶδος εος [ους] τό, meaning aspect, figure. The term means resembling *Tiaridium*.
- Trispicáta.** From the Latin prefix *tri-*, meaning three; and the botanical Latin adjective *spicatus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning spicate, bearing a spike. The term means three-spiked.
- Uleána.** *Uleanus*, *-a*, *-um*. Eponym. Named after Ernst Heinrich Georg ULE (Halle, Sajonia-Anhalt, 12-III-1854 – Berlin, 15-VII-1915). German explorer and botanist.





Uruguáya. Coronym. From the Latinized adjective *uruguayus*, *-a*, *-um*, demonym for Uruguay.

Valenzuelæ. From the Latinized name (genitive) employed as a demonym for Valenzuela, a Paraguayan village in the Cordillera department.

Vestíta. From the Latin adjective *vestitus*, *-a*, *-um*, meaning clothed. All vegetative parts are clothed with shaggy hairs.

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