Abstract: We assessed the diversity of vascular plants in the Yaxchilán Natural Monument, a nature protection area located in Chiapas State, southern Mexico. A checklist including 547 species (337 genera, 102 families) was produced by combining information derived from three sources: (1) an initial list derived from an ecological study on forest structure; (2) a systematic survey conducted over an 18-month period; and (3) an extra visit to the site as part of a more ambitious project covering the entire Lacandon rain forest region. February was the month in which the largest number of fertile vouchers was collected in two consecutive years. The families with greatest richness were Fabaceae (47 species), Orchidaceae (34), Rubiaceae (23), and Asteraceae (22). The most speciose genera were *Piper* (13 species), *Psychotria* (9), *Adiantum* and *Peperomia* (8). Trees were the largest growth form group (203 species), followed by terrestrial herbs (129). Most species (459) were encountered in primary, closed forest, but secondary vegetation contributed 125 species. An estimation of the total size of Yaxchilán flora obtained through the Chao 2 algorithm indicated that this protected area may host more than 850 plant species. Despite its relatively small area, the Yaxchilán Natural Monument hosts a considerable biodiversity, representing over 16.2% of the recorded flora in the entire Selva Lacandona region, and over 7.2% of the State flora.

Key words: biodiversity assessment, floristics, Lacandon rain forest, nature preserve, Usumacinta River, tropical rain forest.

Resumen: Se evaluó la diversidad de plantas vasculares presentes en el Monumento Natural Yaxchilán, un área natural protegida del estado de Chiapas, sur de México. La lista florística, que incluye 547 especies (337 géneros y 102 familias) de plantas vasculares, fue elaborada a partir de la compilación de información derivada de tres fuentes: (1) una lista parcial obtenida a partir de un estudio ecológico de la estructura del bosque en una parcela de 1 ha en esta localidad; (2) una exploración sistemática realizada en siete viajes al sitio en un periodo de 18 meses; y (3) una visita extra al sitio como parte de una investigación más ambiciosa que abarca toda la Selva Lacandona. Los mayores números de ejemplares fértilles por visita fueron recolectados en el mes de febrero de dos años consecutivos. Las familias con mayor riqueza de especies fueron Fabaceae (47 especies), Orchidaceae (34), Rubiaceae (23), y Asteraceae (22). Los géneros más ricos en especies fueron *Piper* (13 especies), *Psychotria* (9), *Adiantum* y *Peperomia* (8). La categoría de forma de crecimiento más grande fue la de los árboles (203 especies), seguido por el de las hierbas terrestres (129). La mayoría de las especies (459) fueron halladas en la vegetación de selva primaria, aunque la vegetación secundaria también tuvo una contribución sustancial (125 especies). Se estimó que el tamaño de la flora total en Yaxchilán puede ser de alrededor de 850 especies de plantas, según el procedimiento de Chao 2. A pesar de su tamaño relativamente pequeño, el Monumento Natural Yaxchilán alberga una biodiversidad vegetal considerable, cuyo número representa 16.2% de la flora en toda la Selva Lacandona y alrededor de 7.2% de la flora conocida para el estado.

Palabras clave: área natural protegida, evaluación de la biodiversidad, florística, río Usumacinta, Selva Lacandona.

Since the second half of the 20th century, the national strategy for biodiversity conservation in Mexico has focused largely on the establishment of nature protection areas. Currently, the conservation network of areas under federal protection (known as SINANP, the National System of Protected Areas), which is under the responsibility of the Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), encompasses an archipelago of 161 protected
areas distributed across all ecological zones and in all 31 States plus the Federal District of the country (CONANP, 2008).

Based on the recognition of differences in conservation status, degree of human occupancy, size, and other features of the nature preserves, the SINANP comprises a range of categories, including Biosphere Reserves, National Parks, Special Fauna and Flora Protection Areas, and other kinds of areas enjoying official protection. “Natural Monument” (Monumento Natural) is one of these categories, and is defined in the Mexican Environmental Regulations as any area where protection is justified based on the fact that it contains one or several unique natural components, and a large aesthetic, historic or scientific value. For these reasons they are given the status of absolute protection. Natural Monuments cannot be included in other categories because they lack the variety of ecosystems that usually characterizes them or because they are too small (CONANP, 2008).

Despite the importance and the potential benefits of this strategy for the conservation of the national fauna and flora, a full appreciation of the value, and particularly of the efficacy of nature protection areas in protecting the rich biodiversity of Mexico, cannot be fully achieved without having comprehensive inventories for all biological groups that occur and are able to maintain viable populations within their limits. In addition, implementation of management programs is required by law for all protected areas within SINANP. However, in the case of several nature protection areas the lack of adequate biological inventories has hindered the making of these management plans. Ultimately, the risk is that the lack of a management plan may trigger some disturbing processes that may potentially result in the decline of the biological integrity of the protected area. Considering their small size compared to other nature protection areas included in the SINANP, this is of particular concern in the case of Natural Monuments.

The protected status of Yaxchilán began with a Presidential Ordinance granted to an area of 2,261 ha on August 24, 1994 (SEDESOL, 1992; Anonymous, 1995). In 1997, a collaborative study was undertaken in the Yaxchilán Natural Monument (hereafter YNM), in order to provide a comprehensive assessment of its biological diversity based on

Figure 1. Location and limits of the Yaxchilán Natural Monument, Chiapas State, southern Mexico. Climate diagrams are shown for Yaxchilán as well as for two nearby locations: Bonampak (b) and Agua Azul (c). The middle of the Usumacinta River marks the border between Mexico and Guatemala in this part of the country.
inventory work for several animal groups, as well as for vascular plants (Meave and Luís-Martínez, 1999; Meave, 2008). The ultimate goal of this effort was to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the biological diversity existing in this area, with the hope that this would serve as the basis for a future management plan. In this paper we provide the first account of the vascular plant diversity of the YNM. The floristic checklist presented here adds to those already published for the avifauna (Puebla-Olivares et al., 2002), mammals (Escobedo-Morales et al., 2005), and the herpetofauna (Ferreira-García and Cansecó-Márquez, 2006). The list is not limited to the taxonomic information, but also includes data on growth form and the timing of reproductive phenology.

**Study site**

**Location and physical environment.** The YNM is located in the State of Chiapas (Ocosingo county, southern Mexico; 16°50’29”-16°54’05” N; 90°56’48”-91°00’38” W), in the easternmost portion of the region known as Selva Lacandona (Lacandon Rain Forest). The Natural Monument is located on the left bank of the Usumacinta River, at the point where it marks the Mexico-Guatemala border; part of the YNM territory is encircled by a large bend of the river, known as “Yaxchilán’s omega” (figure 1). Based on discharge volume, the drainage basin of this river ranks no. 1 in Mexico (de Vos, 1994). At Yaxchilán the Usumacinta flows with a SE-NW direction towards the Gulf of Mexico.

Predominant surface geology is limestone of Upper Cretaceous age (SPP, 1981); under the tropical climate a karstic terrain has originated, creating a moderately abrupt landscape dominated by circular hills, short escarpments and dissolution basins (García-Gil and Lugo-Hupb, 1992; Aliphat-Fernández, 1996). In the area surrounded by the river’s omega, elevation ranges between 80 and 260 m a.s.l.; further south, in the portion of the YNM abutting the El Tornillo range, maximum elevation is around 320 m. Prevailing soils are shallow rendzinas with high clay and organic matter contents in the upper layer; shallow lithosols, less than 10 cm deep and having many rock outcrops also occur (SPP, 1981). Some areas located in low topographic positions are poorly drained and often become flooded during the rainy season. This heterogeneity seems to be common in the Selva Lacandona region, where considerable differences in soil depth and associated water retention capacity have been reported between the higher parts of the hills and the intervening lower terrain (Miranda, 1961; Siebe et al., 1996).

The Selva Lacandona is a region of high precipitation; water is mostly brought in by the Easterlies after their passage over the Gulf of Mexico. In late summer and early autumn precipitation peaks due to cyclonic disturbances originated both in the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. Climate in Yaxchilán is of the Amw’ig type, i.e. the least humid of tropical humid climates. Mean annual temperature is ca. 25.5°C and total annual precipitation ranges between 1,560 and 2,380 mm (Herbert-Pesquera, 1995), with a mean of ca. 1,950 mm (SPP, 1981). Winter precipitation accounts for over 10% of total annual rainfall (Cardoso-D., 1979).

**Vegetation.** The Selva Lacandona is the Chiapan portion of a large region, measuring ca. 3 million hectares, that was originally covered by a mosaic of rain and evergreen lowland and montane forests, which is shared between the states of Chiapas and small portions of Campeche and Tabasco in Mexico, and the abutting El Petén department in Guatemala (Martínez et al., 1994; Meave, 1995; Medellín, 1996). The Selva Lacandona is one of the largest rain forest regions in Mexico, and originally it covered nearly one and a half million hectares. Despite being considered as one of the most important centers of biodiversity in Mexico (de la Maza and de la Maza, 1991; Medellín, 1991; de la Maza, 1998) as a result of the extremely high deforestation rates in the past four decades, the extent of the rain forest has been reduced to less than 500,000 ha (Medellín, 1996), of which 331,200 are protected in the large Montes Azules Biosphere Reserve.

Despite a relatively low precipitation for tropical rain forest standards (Whitmore, 1990; Richards, 1996), the impression that vegetation in the YNM gives to first-time visitors is that of a lush, well-developed tropical rain forest. Trees about 50 m in height are common, particularly Ceiba pentandra and Ficus spp. However, after several walking expeditions through the area and a closer inspection of the vegetation, a different perspective is gained, as a considerable heterogeneity in many vegetation characteristics can be appreciated. The taller vegetation is found in ravines and in the many relatively small valleys that occur throughout the YNM. This widespread community may be classified as tropical evergreen forest (Breedlove, 1973; selva alta perennifolia after Miranda and Hernández-X. [1963], or bosque tropical perennifolio after Rzedowski [1978]). Elsewhere, however, the forest is not so tall; on upper slopes and hilltops the trees are shorter and never reach heights of 25 m, apparently as a consequence of the notably drier environment that results from the shallow soils on these slopes. This shorter community is also distinguished by a more open canopy, and may be classified as semi-evergreen medium-height forest (selva mediana subperennifolia after Miranda and Hernández-X. [1963] or bosque tropical subperennifolio after Rzedowski [1978])). It is likely that this shorter community has led some authors to classify the Yaxchilán vegetation in general as a medium-height forest (selva mediana) (Aliphat-Fernández, 1996). However, it is clear that the mature vegetation of the YNM should be better described as an intricate mosaic composed of patches of tall and medium-height forest that respond to topographic and edaphic variation across the landscape. Valle-Doménech (2000) performed a detailed analysis of this variation at the 1-ha level and found that
both forest structure and floristic composition varies greatly between these two communities.

In periodically flooded areas located on the banks of the Usumacinta, a further plant community is present that may be classified as riparian or gallery forest. This community occupies a small area but has a distinctly different appearance, probably as a consequence of periodic disturbances due to the large seasonal fluctuations in water levels. Finally, in the area surrounding the research camp built by the National Institute of Anthropology (INAH) near the archeological zone and around the small landing strip existing there, vegetation displays a varying degree of human alteration, including one old orchard and some abandoned milpas (traditional maize fields).

Martínez et al. (1999) listed 13 vegetation types for the entire Selva Lacandona region including several variants and transitions; at a smaller scale, the vegetation occurring in Yaxchilán closely matches this mosaic pattern. From a phytogeographic perspective, Yaxchilán forms part of the Gulf of Mexico Floristic Province (Rzedowski, 1978); however, Wendt (1993) and Ibarra-Manríquez et al. (2002) consider the areas located in Tabasco, northern Chiapas, and western Campeche as transitional between the Gulf of Mexico and the Yucatan Peninsula floristic provinces.

As in other marginal rain forest regions, leaf phenology is characterized by a large proportion of trees shedding their leaves during the short dry season. In particularly dry years, the leafless period may last until mid June or early July. Again, deciduousness is more conspicuous and of longer duration in those areas where soil is shallower and vegetation is shorter and more open.

**Human occupation.** A remarkable feature of the YNM is the presence of the remains of an ancient city build by the lowland Maya people. Apparently, the first settlement in Yaxchilán took place sometime in the Late Preclassic Period (200 BC-AD 200). By AD 600, Yaxchilán had become a powerful city-state (García-Moll, 1996), probably assisted by its strategic location on the Usumacinta River, which may have been an important route for trade. Yaxchilán architecture is renowned for its fine carved stelae, altars and lintels (Garza and Tommasi, 1987). Like other lowland Maya cities, Yaxchilán was abandoned between 800 and 900 AD, at the time of the Maya classic collapse (García-Moll, 1996).

An interesting implication of human occupation of the site is the impact that the expansion of a major urban center such as Yaxchilán may have had on the natural environment. Many scholars have suggested that the abandonment of the classic Maya cities (see Challenger, 1998 for a review) resulted from extensive land degradation due to soil erosion from agricultural practices. In contrast, Gómez-Pompa (1993) claims that the productive systems used at that time did not affect soils irreversibly, and that deforestation cannot have been total, as the fast forest recovery could not have taken place without a multitude of natural or managed vegetation islands containing the necessary germplasm. The land around Yaxchilán was used for subsistence agriculture, likely based on corn, beans and squash polyculture, or for cash or other important crops, such as cotton, cacao and copal (an incense-like resin; Challenger, 1998). After abandonment, the vegetation recovered such that by the 20th Century, the forest structure described in the nearby archaeological zone in Bonampak was indistinguishable from that of in primary tropical forest found elsewhere in the Americas (Meave-del Castillo, 1990).

At the time of the European contact between the Americas and Europe, the Selva Lacandona was inhabited by a few chol children that were exterminated by the Spanish conquerors during the late 17th Century (de Vos, 1991, 1996). Thereafter, the region remained almost completely uninhabited except for a few Yucatec-Maya speaking groups who had little impact on the natural environment (Nations, 1988).

After the discovery of the ancient city of Yaxchilán in the early 19th Century (García-Moll and Juárez-Cossío, 1986), a massive exploitation of precious woods began in the Selva Lacandona during the second half of that century. The fluvial network of the Usumacinta and its tributaries served for transporting large pieces of mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) and red cedar (*Cedrela odorata*) to the ports in the Gulf of Mexico. Several logging camps developed along the Usumacinta and its tributaries; Yaxchilán formed part of the territories leased to timber enterprises until the beginning of the 20th Century (de Vos, 1994), and must have suffered the impact of this activity, although this is uncertain (SEMARNAT, 2003).

At present, the community of Frontera Corozal, inhabited by people of the chol ethnic group and located 20 km upstream, has the largest influence on the YNM. The town was founded in 1976, at a time when an aggressive campaign by the Federal Government was taking place to colonize the rain forest border regions of southern Mexico (Diechtl, 1987). Currently, surveillance of the archeological zone and of the entire YNM is carried out by inspectors from Frontera Corozal.

**Methods**

Three sources of information were combined to prepare the checklist of vascular plants for the YNM. First, a modest set of specimens were collected as part of an ecological study in which heterogeneity of forest structure and composition were assessed in a 1-ha plot located in a central portion of Yaxchilán’s “omega” (Valle-Doménech, 2000), relatively distant from the archeological site. These specimens were collected between October 1996 and June 1997. Second, as part of a large collaborative project, a systematic survey was conducted bimonthly over a 15-month period from December 1997 to February 1999. During this time, a minimum of
three persons visited the site seven times for periods ranging between 8 and 12 days; they systematically walked through most of the territory of the YNM to collect samples. On one occasion, locations that were difficult to access in the western end of the preserve were reached by boat. Finally, an additional trip to the site was made in March 2005, as part of a more ambitious floristic project covering the entire Lacandon rain forest region.

Plant specimens were preserved by soaking them in a 50:50 alcohol/water solution and transported to the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) in Mexico City. Species determinations were done by some of the authors, but many specialists in several plant groups (listed in table 1) took part in this process. The first voucher collection was deposited at MEXU, the National Herbarium of Mexico hosted at the Institute of Biology (UNAM). Additional sets will be distributed to other herbaria shortly.

The species in the checklist are organized according to the Cronquist System (with the modifications presented in Brummit, 1992) because of its wide use and comparability. Recent taxonomic revisions were used as authorities for the delimitation of species in some groups (e.g., Pteridophytes: Moran and Riba, 1995; Mickel and Smith, 2004; Lauraceae: Lorea-Hernández, 2002; Orchidaceae: Hágsater et al., 2005; Rubiaceae: Borhidi, 2006). When possible, genera nomenclature was standardized according to Brummit (1992). Species author names follow Brummit and Powell (1992) and Villaseñor (2001); species names of others groups were verified in the Tropicos.org (2008) and IPNI (2008) web sites.

A smoothed species accumulation curve was constructed through randomization of the numbers of species collected on each trip with the Mao Tau procedure. This analysis used the data from the seven trips forming part of the systematic survey only, and was done with The EstimateS software Ver. 8.0 (Colwell, 2006). The potential total size of the flora was obtained with the Chao 2 algorithm, which is based on species incidence (frequency) among samples. The seven collecting dates of the systematic survey were used as samples for this procedure. Incidence-based functions used to estimate total species richness usually require larger numbers of samples to guarantee unbiased results; therefore, the estimated total size of Yaxchilán flora should be viewed cautiously.

An initial evaluation of the conservation status of the flora of the YNM was obtained by identifying those species listed in the Mexican Official Norm of endangered species (SEMAR-NAT, 2002). Three categories are recognized in this Norm: threatened, endangered, and subjected to special protection.

Table 1. List of persons who contributed with plant determinations, arranged by institution. Acronyms: ACH = Academy of Sciences of Hungary, IE = Instituto de Ecología, A.C., IPN = Instituto Politécnico Nacional, MBG = Missouri Botanical Garden, NAU = North Arizona University, UAM-I = Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Iztapalapa, UNAM = Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit, UNAM = Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, and UNO = University of New Orleans.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Institution and name</th>
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<td>Martha Gual Díaz</td>
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<td>Francisco Gerardo Lorea Hernández</td>
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<td>Salvador Acosta Castellanos</td>
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<td>Beatriz González Hidalgo</td>
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Results

A total of 1,152 plant specimens were collected. Additionally, 29 species were sighted but it was not possible to obtain voucher specimens for them; their names are included in the checklist because their taxonomic identities were cer-
almost identical. In contrast, October yielded the smallest number of fertile specimens with 57 species. Fabaceae was the richest family, both by number of genera (28) and species (39) (table 2). Even so, this family only accounted for a relatively small percentage of the total recorded flora (7.6%). The family Orchidaceae was the second-richest family, both by genera (22) and species (34). While the Rubiaceae and the Asteraceae provided comparable species richness (23 and 22 species respectively), the Asteraceae had greater richness at the genus level (19) than the Rubiaceae (13). Other notable families contributing to species richness were Piperaceae (19, but only 2 genera), Euphorbiaceae (18 species, 13 genera), Sapindaceae (15 species, 7 genera), and Poaceae (15 species, 12 genera). On average, each family in the flora of the YNM is represented by 5.18 species and each genus by 1.56 species. Among the three most species-rich genera there were two belonging to the Piperaceae family (Piper, 11 species, and Peperomia, 8 species), and Psychotria (Rubiaceae) with 9 species. Table 3 lists all genera with five species or more in the flora of the YNM.

We classified all species collected in seven growth-form categories (figure 3). With 203 species, the category of trees was the best represented, but even this group accounted for a mere 37.1% of the total recorded flora. Ceiba pentandra is by far the most remarkable species due to its enormous heights (up to 50 m) and its abundance on the river banks, but other common canopy tree species are Ampelocereus hotellei, Brosimum alicastrum, Manilkara zapota, Pouteria sapota and Terminalia amazonia. Beneath these trees, a large group of subcanopy tree species include Guarea glabra, Quararibea funebris, Sebastiania longicuspis, Stemmadenia donnell-smithii and Trichilia erythrocarpa. Finally, a well-represented group of short trees includes Rinorea hummelii, which is present in high density, but Chionanthus oblanceolatus, Garcinia macrophylla, Mouriri myrtilloides and Trichilia pallida are also common.

The group of terrestrial herbs was the second largest growth-form category, with 129 species (23.6%). These plants are poorly represented in the forest but common in places where vegetation has been disturbed. Common examples are several ferns (Adiantum spp., Asplenium spp., Ctenitis melanosticta, Hemionitis subcordata and Tectaria heracleifolia), as well as other forbs such as Aeschynomene

Table 2. Families with the largest species richness in the flora of the Yaxchilán Natural Monument. The number of genera is also shown for these families.

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<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>No. of species</th>
<th>No. of genera</th>
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<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poaceae</td>
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<td>Bignoniaceae</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tiliaceae</td>
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Euphorbiaceae (18 species, 13 genera), Sapindaceae (15 species, 7 genera), and Poaceae (15 species, 12 genera). On average, each family in the flora of the YNM is represented by 5.18 species and each genus by 1.56 species. Among the three most species-rich genera there were two belonging to the Piperaceae family (Piper, 11 species, and Peperomia, 8 species), and Psychotria (Rubiaceae) with 9 species. Table 3 lists all genera with five species or more in the flora of the YNM.

Figure 2. Number of specimens with flowers or fruits collected in the Yaxchilán Natural Monument (Chiapas, Mexico) in seven trips from December 1997 to February 1999.

Table 3. The genera with the largest species richness in the flora of the Yaxchilán Natural Monument (Chiapas, Mexico). Shown are all genera having five species or more in this flora.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus</th>
<th>No. of species</th>
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<tr>
<td>Piper</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Psychotria</td>
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<td>Solanum</td>
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</table>
americana, Costus pictus, Cyperus spp., Lasiacis divaricata, Opilomenus compositus, Porophyllum punctatum, Renealmia mexicana and Tradescantia zanonia.

Epiphytic herbs were represented by an intermediate number of species (72, 13.2%: figure 3). Among them, species of the Orchidaceae and Bromeliaceae were the most common, but there are also noteworthy ferns, Araceae and Piperaceae, particularly of the genera Aechmea, Anthurium, Epidendrum, Maxillaria, Oncidium, Peperomia, Polypodium, Scaphyglottis and Tillandsia.

The remaining groups of growth-forms combined, namely climbing herbs, shrubs, and lianas made a smaller and similar contribution to total richness. Examples of the herbs (45 species, 8.2%) include Dalechampia cissifolia, Matelea gentlei and Merremia umbellata; among the most conspicuous shrubs (45 species, 8.2%) are the following: Acalypha diversifolia, Critonia belizeana, Deherainia smaragdina, Justicia breviflora, Piper spp. and Psychotria limonensis. Common lianas (44 species, 8%) include Arrabidaea podopogon, Combretum fruticosum, Mascagnia vaccinifolia, Mikania leiochactya, Piptocarpa chontalensis and Tetracera volubilis.

The group of palms was represented by nine species only (1.7%), but they are worth mentioning because of their abundance. Particularly conspicuous palms belong to the Chamaedorea genus (C. elegans, C. ernesti-augusti, C. oblongata and C. tepejilote), although Attalea cohune, Cryosophila staurocantha and Geonoma interrupta are also common (A. cohune, a tall arborescent palm, is locally known as ‘corozo’, giving the name to the nearby community Frontera Corozal).

Many of the components of the flora of Yaxchilán show clear habitat preferences. The tall tropical rain forest located in deep soils was the vegetation type where the majority of specimens (896) were collected, and in which the largest number of species (459) occurred. This species subset includes, among other common species, the following: Alibertia edulis, Ampelocera hottlei, Bactris mexicana, Chionanthus oblaneolatus, Cryosophila staurocantha, Cymbopetalum penduliflorum, Duendranax arbores, Dialium guianense, Dieffenbachia oerstedii, Dracaena americana, Erythrina chiapasana, Faramea occidentalis, Garcinia macrophylla, Geonoma interrupta, Heliconia vaginalis, Licania platypus, Luehea seemannii, Mabaea occidentalis, Mesadenella petenensis, Miconia impetolaris, Mouriry myrtilloides, Nectandra martincensic, N. salicifolia, Neea psychotrioides, Neomarica variegata, Pouteria durandii, P. sapota, Pseudolmedia spuria, Psychotria chiapensis, P. limonensis, Pterocarpus rohrii, Rinorea hummelii, Simira lancifolia, Strychnos tabascana, Swartzia cubensis, Terminalia amazonia, Trichilia pallida, Tropidia polystachya, Vatairea lunellii and Vriesea helicoinoides. In contrast, a smaller group of species tended to occur on the hilltops with shallower soils, where the environment is generally drier: Aspidosperma megalocarpum, Chamaedorea elegans, Epidendrum ciliare, Manilkara zapota, Maxillaria acianth, Mornolyca ringens, Ouratea lucens, Pimenta dioica, Randia aculeata, Trichilia minutiflora, Vitex gaumeri, Voyria parastica and V. tenella.

Despite the relatively small area occupied by secondary vegetation in the YNM, 171 specimens representing 125 species were collected in this habitat. Many of these taxa live in fallows left by very limited agricultural activities in the recent past. Common species typical of the secondary vegetation include Acalypha diversifolia, Alchornea latifolia, Artocarpus altilis*, Attalea cohune, Bixa orellana, Bursera simaruba, Carica papaya, Cecropia peltata, Celtis iguanacea, Cnidoscolus multilobus, Costus pictus, Croton nitens, Dalechampia cissifolia, Delonix regia*, Desmoncus orthancos, Dioscorea bartlettii, Hamelia rovirosae, Heliocarpus americanus, H. mexicanus, Inga pavoniana, Iresine arbuscula, Mangifera indica*, Mikania leiochactya, Mucuna argyrophylla, Muntingia calabara, Piper yzabalanum, Plumeria rubra, Sapium lateriflorum, Schizolobium parahyba, Stemmadenia donnell-smithii, Terminalia catappa*, Tetracera volubilis, Thevetia atowai, Trichospermum gregii, T. mexicanus, Trophis ramosea and Zuelania guidonia. (This group includes several introduced species, marked with an asterisk on this list.) Similarly, those areas of highly-disturbed vegetation, namely the INAH camp and the small landing strip, contain a large group of species that thrive in these habitats, most notably Adelia barbinervis, Canna indica, Coix lacryma-jobi, Corchorus siliculosus, Desmodium scoparius, Heliotropium procumbens, Ipomoea quamoclit, Merremia umbellata, Muntingia calabara, Notylia aff. barkeri, Opilomenus compositus, Paspalum conjugatum, P. paniculatum, Piper fraguanum, Rhynchosia precatoria, Rivina humilis, Sinclairia deamii, Solanum americanum and Vigna vexillata.

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![Figure 3](image-url) Distribution of species collected in the Yaxchilán Natural Monument (Chiapas, Mexico) among growth form categories. Abbreviations: T = tree; H = terrestrial herb; EH = epiphytic herb; CH = climbing herb; L = liana; S = shrub; P = palm.
The archeological zone, where the ancient buildings of the Mayan city are located, hosts an interesting combination of primary species as well as others typical of habitats with human disturbance. Among the most common ones, all likely to be encountered during a short visit to the zone, are Aechmea bracteata, Alchornea latifolia, Alseis yucatanensis, Aphelandra scabra, Asplenium cristatum, Brosimum alicastrum, Bursera simaruba, Castilla elastica, Cecropia pelata, Cedrela odorata, Ceiba pentandra, Chamissoa altissima, Coussapoa oligocephala, Dioscorea composita, Dorstenia contrajerva, Erythrina chiapasana, Hamelia rovirosae, Inga belizensis, Iresine arbuscula, Koanophyllum pittieri, Lasiacis divaricata, Leochilus scriptus, Maxillaria hedwigiae, Nidema boothii, Peperomia nigropunctata, P. obtusifolia, Piper auritum, Protium copal, Pseudobombax ellipticum, Quinaridea fanebris, Rhipsalis bacifferea, Ruellia pereducta, Spondias mombin, Stemmadenia donnell-smithii, Tillandsia schiedeana and Trichilia erythrocarpa.

The banks of the Usumacinta River provide habitats for plant species that are normally absent from forest vegetation with a closed canopy. These areas are particularly heterogeneous because some portions are regularly flooded during the rainy season, whereas others are only inundated infrequently, although all are subjected to disturbance by the river. Despite this heterogeneity, the narrow gallery forest contributed little to the flora of the YNM (four species, compared to the 19 species that were collected on the beaches that form during the low water period of the dry season along the Usumacinta River). Some conspicuous species of these environments are Amphitecna apiculata, Ceiba pentandra, Cpeerus odoratus, Eragrostis hypnoides, Euphorbia hyssopifolia, Ficus glabrata, Guadua longifolia, Inga vera, Ludvigia leptocarpa, Mimosa pigra and Muntingia calabura.

While many species occurred in two vegetation types, only two species (Malvaviscus arboresus var. mexicanus and Cissus verticillata subsp. verticillata) occurred in three habitats (primary rain forest, secondary vegetation, and riparian habitats along the Usumacinta).

For Yaxchilán, as for any other protected area, the magnitude of biodiversity is an important question. Based on species collected during the systematic survey (figure 4), neither the observed nor the estimated cumulative species/area curve (based on the Mau Tao procedure) showed a clear stabilization, suggesting that they would have continued to increase with additional collecting effort. The Chao 2 estimator, which is calculated based on information on species occurrence in the samples (the collecting trips), produced an estimated mean richness of 855.8 species (95% C.I. = 760.0 to 985.2). The mean value exceeds the observed richness by more than 56%.

According to the Mexican Norm of endangered taxa (Semarnat, 2002), two species occurring in the YNM are classified as requiring special protection (Pr): Tillandsia festucoides (Bromeliaceae), and Hamelia rovirosae (Rubiacae). In turn, nine species are classified as threatened: two understory palms (Chamaedorea ernesti-augusti and Cryosophila stauracanata), two Aracaceae (Dieffenbachia oerstedii and Monstera tuberculata), one Euphorbiaceae (Tetrorhachidium rotundatum), one Clusiaceae (Calophyllum brasiliense), one Anacardiaceae (Astronium graveolens), one Acanthaceae (Bravaisia integerrima), and one Aspleniaceae (Asplenium serratum). Finally, one canopy tree species (Vatairea lundelii, Fabaceae) is considered to be in danger of becoming extinct. The number of taxa in this set (12 species) implies that only 2.2% of the flora of the YNM has received a protection status according to Mexican legislation.

Discussion

In agreement with its definition of Natural Monument, the protected area of Yaxchilán is very small (just over 2,600 ha) in comparison to other protected areas included in the Sinanp in Mexico, but also in comparison to many protected areas worldwide. Therefore, it is remarkable that this small protected area harbors a considerable plant diversity that encompasses almost 550 species of vascular plants. This figure is equivalent to 16.2% of the known flora (3,400 species) for the Selva Lacandona region (Martínez et al., 1994), and 7.2% of the more than 7,600 species enlisted by Breedlove (1986) for the entire State of Chiapas, one of the most diverse states in the country (Breedlove, 1973). The botanical information provided by this study agrees with the high levels of diversity recorded for other biological groups (235 bird species; Puebla-Olivares et al., 2002; 70 mammals species; Escobedo-Morales, 2005; 14 amphibian and 41 reptilian species; Ferreira-García and Canseco-Márquez, 2006).

The magnitude of the flora of YNM is equivalent to that recorded in Bonampak, one of the two other Natural Monu-

**Figure 4.** Species accumulation curves in the seven field trips to the Yaxchilán Natural Monument (Chiapas, Mexico). The observed curve follows the temporal sequence of the field trips. The smoothed cumulative curve is based on the calculated numbers of species with the Mao Tau procedure (see text for details). Error bars = 95% C.I.
ments forming part of Sinanp in Mexico. Meave-del Castillo (1990) reported 470 plant species for Bonampak, an area located less than 15 km from Yaxchilán, separated by the low elevation Cojolita range that divides the basins of the Lacanjá and Usumacinta rivers. The taxonomic information for Bonampak may be out of date, and a revision of the flora may be warranted to assess the degree of overlap and complementarity between these two well-preserved rain forest areas.

At present it is impossible to make a precise comparison of the size of the flora of the YNM with that of its enormous neighboring Montes Azules Biosphere Reserve, which covers an area larger than 330,000 ha (i.e. more than 127 times the size of the YNM); however, some data are available that allow an initial comparison. Castillo-Campos and Narave-Flores (1992) published a checklist including 984 species (distributed in 116 families) of vascular plants that were collected in eight localities spread over a large area of the Montes Azules Biosphere Reserve, all located along the Lacantún River and some of its major tributaries, or adjacent to lakes occurring in the reserve. Although these authors do not provide any indication of collecting effort, it is interesting that the known number of species for Yaxchilán is equivalent to 55.6% of the figure reported by them.

It must be acknowledged, however, that the YNM is by no means the richest tropical rain forest protected area in Mexico of equivalent size. In the Los Tuxtlas Biological Reserve (ca. 600 ha), located in Veracruz State, updated botanical information confirms the occurrence of 860 species of Magnoliophytes distributed in 506 genera and 119 families (Ibarra-Manríquez and Sinaca-Colín, 1997), plus 80 species of Pteridophytes sensu lato (Ribé and Pérez-García, 1997), totaling 940 species of vascular plants. The difference in species richness between Yaxchilán and Los Tuxtlas likely also results from a much longer period of botanical exploration at the latter location (covering at least a couple of decades). Nonetheless, the difference may also be accounted for by the disparity in precipitation between the two regions: the Los Tuxtlas reserve receives an average precipitation of over 4,500 mm yearly, approximately 2.3 times that of the YNM. With a mean annual precipitation less than 2,000 mm, the climate of Yaxchilán is classified as wet seasonal (Walsh, 1996), which suggests that species with very high humidity requirements may be excluded from the forest, and in turn that many species present are more drought tolerant than most typical rain forest plants. These possibilities remain to be investigated.

It is also clear that the number of plants species in the YNM has not been fully tallied. The first indication of a larger flora for this site is the Chao 2 algorithm, which produced an estimated mean richness of 855.8 species, a figure similar to the known flora of Los Tuxtlas. Second, most of the field work was conducted in 1998 when a severe drought caused by a particularly strong El Niño event affected the southern part of Mexico, including the Yaxchilán region. In that year, a reduction in flowering intensity in Chajul was observed (S. Sinaca, com. pers.), a locality further south in Chiapas with a much larger annual precipitation than Yaxchilán. It is likely that this climatic event had a considerable negative impact; by causing a more intense water stress than usual during the period in which the flowering peak in this region takes place (February to May). In fact, the differences in number of flowering and fruiting species between February 1998 and February 1999 could be a further indication that 1998 was particularly dry. In regions marginal for rain forest development, as is the case of Yaxchilán, occasional very dry years may strongly limit the occurrence of species with very high water requirements (Jacobs, 1988); therefore, keeping adequate climatic records in the future may be very important to gain a better insight on the richness and floristic composition of the YNM.

Moreover, it cannot be denied that there was some bias in collecting plant specimens. A considerable effort was devoted to the collection of tree specimens; however, this bias may not have compensated for the very low densities of some tree species that are typical in rain forests, and, in fact, for many tree species only a single individual was encountered. However, the figure corresponding to trees in the YNM (203) is comparable to the 194 species reported by Ochoa-Gaona and Domínguez-Vázquez (2000) for Chajul, also in the Lacandon region. In Yaxchilán, terrestrial herbs richness ranked second, probably because they are easy to collect. In Chajul, however, shrubs (126 species) ranked second, greatly outnumbering the figure observed in the YNM; therefore, future botanical exploration in this reserve should pay more attention to this growth form. Also, more specimens were obtained both in areas of primary and disturbed vegetation in the vicinity of the archeology camp and much less time was allocated for the exploration of the most distant areas of the YNM, which are further away from the river. Additionally, limited access to the forest canopy (even though climbing gear was used to reach many canopy trees) may have concealed a considerable proportion of the epiphytic plants occurring in the area. A similar situation may be true for lianas, as derived from the contrast between the figure obtained for the YNM (45) and those reported by Ochoa-Gaona and Domínguez-Vázquez (2000) and Solórzano et al. (2002) for Chajul (72 and 128, respectively). In contrast, palms are very conspicuous elements of the flora and are likely very well represented in the checklist. These considerations highlight the need to continue the botanical exploration in Yaxchilán, paying particular attention to the canopy and the least accessible parts of the protected area.

An important criterion in assessing the protecting efficacy of the YNM for threatened plant species is the number of taxa included in the Mexican Norm. The small number of species (12) of the flora of the YNM that is listed in this environmental legal instrument may actually under-rep-
resent the risk situation in the flora of Yaxchilán; for example, there are many typical primary forest species that are practically absent from the large areas of the Lacandon Forest where vegetation has been altered or removed for agriculture and livestock, which are threatened by habitat destruction but not mentioned in the Official Norm. That is the case, among others, of *Cojoba arborea* (Mimosaceae), *Dracaena americana* (Agavaceae), *Myroxylon balsamum* (Fabaceae), *Terminalia amazonia* (Combretaceae), as well as several orchid species. In addition, there is at least one species (*Swietenia macrophylla*) that deserves special protection, given the need to maintain a diverse germplasm for an economically important tree species that for a long time was important in the economy of the tropical humid regions of Mexico (González-Pacheco, 1983; de Vos, 1991, 1994), and that is slowly gaining a new impulse through the establishment of plantations.

The evaluation of the potential for biological conservation in the YNM should not be constrained to its role in protecting different groups of species, but should also consider its capability to preserve particular habitats or whole ecological systems. González-Espinosa et al. (2005) provided a classification for the entire State of Chiapas in which 10 environmental groups were distinguished. Yaxchilán is located in the area corresponding to Environmental Group V, which is mostly distributed in the Lacandon Forest region, particularly within the Usumacinta River basin. Large areas of this region are presently deforested, especially in the Marqués de Comillas sector, and therefore the YNM provides an excellent opportunity to maintain at least a minimum representation of this environmental group.

The floristic survey reported here for the YNM confirms the large biological diversity that is being protected in this conservation unit. The present assessment, however, is insufficient, as the challenge is to maintain such large biodiversity in the future. By comparing land use/land cover changes within Mexican biological reserves and equivalent areas around them, Figueroa and Sánchez-Cordero (2008) found that the YNM has been an effective protection area since its creation, in contrast to many other areas of the SINANP. In the Lacandon Forest region this is particularly important, as it has been demonstrated that the intensification of the slash-and-burn agriculture system, still practiced in this region, results in a continuous impoverishment of the local biological systems (Ochoa-Gaona et al., 2007). Every effort must be made to maintain the high effectiveness. In this context, it is critical that a legal management plan for the YNM is developed soon that will provide a legal framework to regulate human activities in Yaxchilán.

**Acknowledgements**

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### Plant Diversity in Yaxchilán, Chiapas, Mexico

Appendix 1: Checklist of vascular plants of the Yaxchilán Natural Monument, Chiapas (Mexico). For each species the name(s) of the collector(s) and collecting number(s) of vouchers deposited at the National Herbarium of Mexico (MEXU) are given. Abbreviations and keys: AV = Andrés Valle-Doménech, AR = Armando Rincón-Gutiérrez, EM = Esteban Martínez-Salas, LO = Liliana I. López-Olmedo, JM = Jorge A. Meave, MR = Marco A. Romero-Romero, Obs = species that were observed, easily recognizable to species but that could not be collected. Within brackets the following information is included: growth form, vegetation type [t = tropical rain forest, s = secondary vegetation, r = riparian vegetation, b = beach vegetation on the Usumacinta river]. Finally, the months in which specimens were collected are indicated; ft = fertile fronds (for ferns); fl = flower, fr = fruit. Lack of this information indicates that the specimen was collected in sterile condition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lycopodiopsida</th>
<th>Selaginellaceae</th>
<th>Selaginella mickelii</th>
<th>Valdespino</th>
<th>AR-840, MR-3302 (herb; t)</th>
<th>Selaginella umbrosa</th>
<th>Lem. ex Hieron.</th>
<th>MR-3444 (herb; t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lycopodiopsida</td>
<td>Aspleniaceae</td>
<td>Asplenium abscissum</td>
<td>Willd.</td>
<td>LO-001 (herb; t; ft: Oct)</td>
<td>Asplenium barbaense</td>
<td>Hieron.</td>
<td>JM-2096 (herb; t; ft: Feb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Asplenium cristatum</td>
<td>Lam.</td>
<td>MR-3341, 3547 (herb; t; ft: Feb)</td>
<td>Asplenium hoffmannii</td>
<td>Hieron.</td>
<td>JM-2180 (herb; t; ft: Feb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Asplenium monodon</td>
<td>Liebm.</td>
<td>MR-3311 (epiphytic herb; t; ft: Dec)</td>
<td>Asplenium serratum</td>
<td>L.</td>
<td>MR-3545 (herb; t; ft: Feb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Davalliaceae</td>
<td>Davallia pendula</td>
<td>(Raddi) J.Sm.</td>
<td>MR-3350 (epiphytic herb; t; ft: Feb)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lomariopsidaceae</td>
<td>Bolbitis portoricensis</td>
<td>(Spreng.) Hennipman</td>
<td>MR-3316 (herb; t; ft: Apr)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lomaria recurvata</td>
<td>Fée</td>
<td>MR-3471 (epiphytic herb; t; ft: Aug)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polypodiaceae</td>
<td>Campylopus xalapense</td>
<td>Fée</td>
<td>MR-3471 (epiphytic herb; t; ft: Aug)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lygodium venustum</td>
<td>Sw.</td>
<td>MR-3307, 3335 (climbing herb; t; ft: Feb)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Schizaeaceae</td>
<td>Ananthacorus angustifolius</td>
<td>(Sw.) Underw. et Maxon</td>
<td>MR-3326 (epiphytic herb; t; ft: Dec)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Appendix 1 (continued)

**LILIOPSIDA**

**Agavaceae**

| Dracaena americana | Donn.Sm. | AR-956, AV-034, MR-3344 (tree; t; fr: Feb, Nov) |

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Araceae

Anthurium crassinervium (Jacq.) Schott
JM-2083 (epiphytic herb; s; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)

Anthurium pentaphyllum (Aubl.) G.Don var. bombacifolium (Schott) Madison
MR-3316 (epiphytic herb; s; fl: Dec)

Anthurium schlechtendalii Kunth
AR-1034 (epiphytic herb; t; fr: Aug)

Anthurium sp.
AR-877 (herb; t; fr: Dec)

Dieffenbachia oerstedii Schott
AR-1027 (herb; t; fr: Aug)

Monstera acuminata K.Koch
Obs-EM-01 (epiphytic herb; t)

Monstera tuberculata Lundell
AR-923, AV-191, MR-3448 (epiphytic herb; s; fl: Feb; fr: Feb, Jun, Aug)

Philodendron warszewiczii K.Koch et C.D.Bouché
AV-288 (epiphytic herb; s; fl: Feb)

Syngonium macrophyllum Engl.
AV-251, MR-3318, 3319 (epiphytic herb; s; fl: Dec; fr: Aug, Dec)

Syngonium podophyllum Scholt
AV-289 (epiphytic herb; s; fl: Feb)

Syngonium schottianum Wendl. ex Schott
JM-2212 (climbing herb; t; fl: Feb)

Arecaceae

Attalea cohune Mart.
JM-2211 (palm; t)

Bactris mexicana Mart.
AV-110 (palm; t; fl: May; fr: May)

Cryosophila stauracantha (Heynh.) R.Evans
AR-979, AV-075, 261 (palm; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb, Apr)

Chamaedorea elegans Mart.
AR-1054, AV-024, 037, 113, EM-37476, MR-3467 (palm; t; fl: Mar, Oct, Nov; fr: May, Aug, Oct)

Chamaedorea ernesti-augusti H.Wendl.
AR-890, 896, AV-011, 011bis, 036, MR-3381, 3492, 3493 (palm; t; fl: Feb, Apr; fr: Feb, Oct)

Chamaedorea oblongata Mart.
AR-895, AV-006, 027, 088, MR-3380, 3412, 3468 (palm; t; fl: Apr; fr: Feb, Apr, Aug, Oct)

Chamaedorea tepejilote Liebm. ex Mart.

Desmoncus orthacanthos Mart.
MR-3430 (climbing palm; t; fr: Jun)

Geonoma interrupta Mart.
AV-093, 312 (palm; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)

Bromeliaceae

Aechmea bracteata (Sw.) Griseb.
AR-880, 976, (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Apr, Dec; fr: Dec)

Aechmea tillandsioides (Mart. ex Schult. et Schult.f.) Baker AR-846 (epiphytic herb; t)

Androlepis skinneri Brong. ex Houlet
Obs-EM-02 (epiphytic herb; t)

Catopsis nutans Baker
AR-965 (epiphytic herb; t; fr: Apr)

Tillandsia caput-medusae E.Morren
AR-858 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Dec)

Tillandsia festucaoides Brongn. ex Mez
MR-3348 (epiphytic herb; t)

Tillandsia filifolia Schltdl. et Cham.
MR-3352 (epiphytic herb; t; fr: Feb)

Tillandsia juncea (Ruiz et Pav.) Poir.
AR-863 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Dec)

Tillandsia polyactidios (L.) L.
EM-37455 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Mar)

Cannaceae

Canna indica L.
AR-844, EM-37436 (herb; t; fl: Dec; fr: Mar, Dec)

Commelinaceae

Gibasis geniculata (Jacq.) Rohw.
AV-166 (climbing herb; t; fl: Feb)

Tradescantia huehueteca (Standl. et Steyer.) D.R.Hunt
MR-3541 (herb; t; fl: Feb)

Tradescantia zanonia Var. aviculata Schlechter
EM-37455 (climbing herb; t; fl: Aug; fr: Feb)

Costaceae

Costus pictus D.Don
AR-1036, JM-2264 (herb; t; fr: Aug)

Costus scaber Ruiz et Pav.
JM-2220 (herb; t; fr: Feb)

Cyperaceae

Cyperus imbricatus Retz.
AV-219 (herb; b; fl: Jun)

Cyperus ligularis L.
AR-220 (herb; b; fl: Jun)

Dioscoreaceae

Dioscorea bartlettii C.V.Morton
MR-3327, 3549 (climbing herb; t; fr: Feb)

Dioscorea composita Hemsl.
JM-2224, 2271 (climbing herb; t; fr: Feb)

Dioscorea densiflora Hemsl.
MR-3481, 3542, 3564, 3566 (climbing herb; t; fl: Oct, Feb)

Heliconiaceae

Heliconia adlata Var. mexicana Mart.
AV-038, 141 (herb; t; fl: Nov)
Heliconia aurantiaca Ghesb.  
AV-307 (herb; s; fl: Feb)

Heliconia latispata Benth.  
AR-845 (herb; t; fr: Dec)

Heliconia psittacorum L.f.  
AV-090 (herb; t; fl: Feb)

Heliconia spissa Griggs  
EM-3744 (herb; t; fl: May)

Heliconia vaginalis Benth.  
AR-876 (herb; t; fl: Dec)

Iridaceae

Eleutherine bulbosa (Mill.) Urb.  
LO-016 (herb; t; fl: Jul)

Eleutherine latifolia (Standl. et L.O.Williams) Ravenna  
AV-066 (herb; t)

Neomarica variegata (M.Martens et Galeotti) Henrich et Goldblatt  
AV-015, 111 (herb; t; fl: May; fr: Oct)

Liliaceae

Hymenocallis littoralis (Jacq.) Salisb.  
AR-888, MR-3572 (herb; b; fl: Feb)

Sprekelia formosissima (L.) Herb.  
MR-3700 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Dec)

Marantaceae

Calathea macrosepala K.Schum.  
MR-3474 (herb; s; fl: Oct)

Orchidaceae

Anathallis sertularioides (Sw.) Pridgeon et M.W.Chase  
JM-2260 (climbing herb; t)

Anathallis yucatanensis (Ames et C.Schweinf.) R.Solano et Soto Arenas  
AR-850 (epiphytic herb; t)

Brassia caudata (L.) Lindl.  
AR-885bis AV-067 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Feb, Dec)

Encyclia alata (Batem) Schltr.  
JM-2261 (epiphytic herb; t)

Epipedium callithamnium Schltr.  
AR-853, 1026, 1055, AV-130, JM-2272, MR-3454, 3497 (epiphytic herb; t; s; fl: Aug, Nov, Dec; fr: Feb)

Epipedium ciliare L.  
JM-2256 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Feb)

Epipedium flexuosum G.Mey.  
AR-1006 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Jun; fr: Jun)

Epipedium nocturnum Jacq.  
AR-1052 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Oct)

Erycina pusilla (L.) N.H.Williams et M.W.Chase  
AV-203, JM-2252, MR-3310, 3322 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Dec; fr: Feb, Jun)

Gonoroides unicolor Schltr.  
AV-053, JM-2204 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Feb)

Leochilus scriptus (Scheidw.) Rchb.f.  
AR-885 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Dec)

Maxillaria aciantha Rchb.f.  
AR-825, 884, JM-2258 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Feb, Dec)

Maxillaria crassifolia (Lindl.) Rchb.f.  
JM-2091 (epiphytic herb; t; fr: Feb)

Maxillaria hedwigae Hamer et Dodson  
AR-824, 831, 862, AV-052, MR-3552 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Feb; Dec; fr: Dec)

Maxillaria macleei Bateman ex Lindl.  
AR-833 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Dec)

Maxillaria tenuifolia Lindl.  
AR-981, MR-3443 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Jun)

Maxillaria variabilis Bateman ex Lindl.  
AR-832, 859, JM-2262, MR-3309 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Feb, Dec)

Mesadenella petenensis (L.O.Williams) Garay  
AR-921, AV-050, EM-37423, 3553 (herb; t; fl: Feb, Mar)

Mormolyca rings (Lindl.) Schltr.  
AV-161, JM-2251, 2237, 2257 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Feb)

Nidema boothii (Lindl.) Schltr.  
AV-239, JM-2186, 2237, 2244 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Aug; fr: Feb)

Notylia aff. barkeri Lindl.  
MR-3500 (epiphytic herb; s; fl: Feb)

Notylia trisepala Lindl. et Paxton  
AV-2273 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Feb)

Oncidium sphaecatum Lindl.  
AR-861, 958, JM-2255 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Feb, Apr; fr: Dec)

Platystele menziesii Lindl. et Paxton  
AR-850bis, AV-051, 122, 154, MR-3354 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Dec, Feb)

Polystachya cerea Lindl.  
AR-836, 1051, 1064, 1065, JM-2191 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Oct, Nov; fr: Dec, Feb)

Sarcoglottis sceptrodes (Rchb.f.) Schltr.  
AV-171, MR-3584 (herb; t; fl: Feb)

Scaphyglottis fasciculata Hook.  
JM-2254 (epiphytic herb; t; fr: Feb)

Specklinia marginata (Lindl.) Pridgeon et M.W.Chase  
AR-988, MR-3441 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Jun)

Specklinia pisinna (Luer) R.Solano et Soto Arenas  
AR-989, 1031, MR-3405 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Jun, Aug)

Specmenia tribuloides (Sw.) Pridgeon et M.W.Chase  
AR-1030, AV-054 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Aug; fr: Feb)

Stelis aff. rubens Schltr.  
AR-862bis (epiphytic herb; t)

Trichocentrum ascopedens (Lindl.) M.W.Chase et N.H.Williams  
MR-3494 (epiphytic herb; t)

Trichosalpinx ciliaris (Lindl.) Luer  
AR-055, 1071 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Nov, Feb)

Tropidia polystachya Ames  
JM-2184, LO-013 (herb; t; fl: Nov; fr: Feb)

Poaceae

Coix lacryma-jobi L.  
AV-003, JM-2089, MR-3338 (herb; t; fr: Feb)

Eragrostis hypnoides (Lam.) Britton, Sterns et Poggenb.  
AV-183 (herb; t)

Guadua longifolia (E.Fourn.) R.W.Pohl  
JM-2178 (herb; b)
Gynerium sagittatum (Aubl.) P.Beauv.
JM-2214 (herb; b; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Lasiacis divaricata (L.) Hitchc.
AV-132 (herb; t; fr: Dec)
Lasiacis rusciolata Hitchc. var. rusciolata
JM-2167 (climbing herb; s; fr: Feb)
Opilussum compositum (L.) P.Beauv.
AR-922, AV-074, 273 (herb; t; fl: Feb)
Orthocladula laxa Beauved
AR-1059 (herb; t)
Paspalum conjugatum Bergius
MR-3379 (herb)
Paspalum paniculatum L.
MR-3380bis (herb; t; fl: Feb)
Oplismenus compositus (L.) P.Beauv.
AR-922, AV-074, 273 (herb; t; fl: Feb)
Pharus latifolius L.
LO-002, MR-3456 (herb; t, s; fl: Aug, Oct; fr: Oct)
Pharus mezi Prodan
MR-3339 (herb; t)
Rhipidocladula bartlettii (McClure) McClure
AV-269 (climbing herb; t; fr: Feb)
Setaria parviflora (Poir.) Kerguen
MR-3377 (herb; t; fl: Apr)
Streptochaeta spicata Schrad. ex Nees
LO-005 (herb; s)
Zingiberaceae
Renealmia mexicana Klotzch ex Petersen
LO-008, MR-3330, 3458 (herb; t, s; fl: Aug; fr: Feb, Aug, Oct)

MAGNOLIOPSIDA

Acanthaceae
Aphelandra scabra (Vahl) Sm.
AR-897, AV-126, 156, EM-37438 (tree; t; fl: Feb, Apr, May; fr: Apr)
Barleria oenotheroides Dum.Cours.
AR-912, AV-063, JM-2181, MR-3371 (herb; t, s; fl: Feb, Apr)
Blechum pyramidatum (Lam.) Urb.
JM-2175, MR-3374 (herb; s; fl: Feb, Apr; fr: Feb)
Bravaisia integrergima (Spreng.) Standl.
EM-37460 (tree; t; fl: Mar)
Justicia breviflora (Nees) Rusby
EM-37442, MR-3372, 3401 (shrub; t; fl: Feb, Mar, Apr)
Justicia chol T.F.Daniell
AV-290 (herb; s; fl: Feb)
Odontonema tubaeforme (Bertol.) Kuntze
EM-37456, MR-3422bis (herb; t; fl: Mar, Jun)
Pseuderanthemum praecox (Benth.) Leonard
MR-3378, 3442 (herb; t, s; fl: Apr, Jun)
Ruellia nudiflora (Engelm. et A.Gray) Urb.
JM-2176, MR-3321, 3398 (herb; s; fl: Dec, Feb, Apr)
Ruellia perecutta Standl. ex Lundell
AR-953, JM-2229, MR-3351 (herb; t, s; fl: Feb, Apr)

Actinidiaceae
Saurauia yasicae Loes.
AR-1012, AV-231, 256 (tree; t; fl: Aug)

Amaranthaceae
Amaranthus spinosus L.
AV-176 (herb; b; fl: Apr)
Chamissoa altissima (Jacq.) Kunth
AR-977, AV-280, 282, EM-37431, MR-3360, 3403 (shrub; t, s; fl: Feb, Apr; fr: Mar, Apr)
Iresine arbuscula Uline et W.L.Bray
AR-933, AV-199, EM-37452 (tree; t; fl: Mar, Apr; fr: Jun)
Iresine diffusa Humb. et Bonpl. ex Willd.
AV-267, 302, MR-3400, 3540 (herb; s; fl: Feb, Apr; fr: Apr)

Anacardiaceae
Astronium graveolens Jacq.
AR-938, 943, EM-37438 (tree; t; fl: Apr; fr: Mar)
Mangifera indica L.
AR-931, AV-140 (tree; fl: Feb; fr: Apr)
Spondias mombin L.
AR-940, 1060, AV-112 (tree; t; fl: Apr, May; fr: Nov)
Toxicodendron striatum (Ruiz et Pavón) Kuntze
AV-095, 157, MR-3395 (tree; t; fl: Feb)

Annonaceae
Annona muricata L.
MR-3498 (tree; t; fr: Feb)
Annona primigenia Standl. et Steyerm.
AR-1018, AV-101 (tree; t; fl: Aug)
Annona reticulata L.
AR-930, AV-042, 296, EM-37450 (tree; t; fl: Feb, Mar, Apr, Nov)
Cymbopetalum mayanum Lundell
MR-3347 (tree; t; fl: Feb)
Cymbopetalum penduliflorum (Dunal) Baill.
AV-100, EM-37475 (tree; t; fr: Mar)
Malmea depressa (Baill.) R.E.Fr.
AV-103, MR-3356 (tree; t; fr: Feb, Mar)
Oxandra guatemalensis Lundell
AV-190, 206 (tree; t; fl: Apr)

Apocynaceae
Aspidosperma megalocarpon Mart.
AR-1005 (tree; t; fl: Jun; fr: Jun)
Aspidosperma spruecanum Benth. ex Müll. Arg.
AR-962 (tree; t; fl: Apr; fr: Apr)
Plumeria rubra L.
MR-3396 (tree; t; fl: Apr)
Stemmadenia donnell-smithii (Rose) Woodson
AR-871, 889, AV-198, 200, 291, MR-33450 (tree; t; fl: Jun; fr: Feb, Jun, Aug, Dec)
Tabernaemontana alba Mill.
AV-222 (tree; t; fl: Jun)
Thevetia ahouai (L.) A.DC.
AR-1011, MR-3440 (tree; t; fr: Jun, Aug)

Araucariaeae
Dendropanax arboreus (L.) Decne. et Planch.
Obs-JM-02 (tree; t)
Dendropanax sp.
AV-229, 233 (tree; t, s; fl: Aug; fr: Aug)
Oreopanax obtusifolius L.O.Williams
AR-855, 917, EM-37466 (epiphytic tree; t; fr: Dec, Feb, Mar)

Asclepiadaceae
Matelea gentlei (Lundell et Standl.) Woodson
MR-3478 (climbing herb; t; fl: Oct; fr: Oct)
Matelea velutina (Schltdl.) Woodson
AV-321 (climbing herb; t; fl: Feb)

Asteraceae
Bidens alba DC. var. radiata (Sch.Bip.) R.E.Ballard
AR-920, AV-300, MR-3399 (herb; s; fl: Feb, Apr)
Bidens squarrosa Kunth
JM-2172 (herb; s; fl: Feb)
Calea jamaicensis (L.) L.
AV-240 (climbing herb; s; fl: Aug)
Critonia belizeana B.L.Turner
AR-891, AV-049, JM-2075 (shrub; t; fl: Feb)
Critonia morifolia (Mill.) R.M.King et H.Rob.
EM-37415 (tree; t; fl: Mar)
Cyanthillum cinereum (L.) H.Rob.
AV-304, JM-2166 (herb; s; fl: Feb)
Chromolaena odorata (L.) R.M.King et H.Rob.
AV-299, 310.3 (herb; s; fl: Feb)
Egletes liebmannii Sch.Bip. var. yucatana Shinners
AV-186 (herb; t; fl: Apr)
Hebeclinium macrophyllum (L.) DC.
AV-310.1 (herb; t; fl: Feb)
Koanophyllon galeottii (B.L.Rob.) R.M.King et H.Rob.
EM-37458 (tree; t; fl: Mar)
Koanophyllon pittieri (Klatt) R.M.King et H.Rob.
AR-908, AV-094, JM-2243, MR-3367, 3389 (tree; t; fl: Feb; fr: Apr)
Lasianthaea fruticosa (L.) K.M.Becker
MR-3578 (herb; s; fl: Feb)
Mikania leiostachya Benth.
AV-309, 048, JM-2202, MR-3334, 3386 (liana; t; fl: Nov, Feb, Apr)
Montanoa atriplicifolia Sch.Bip.
AR-887, AV-274 (shrub; s; fl: Feb)
Otopappus scaber S.F.Blake
AR-1053, AV-160, MR-3317 (climbing herb; t; s; fl: Oct; fr: Apr, Oct, Feb)
Parthenium hysterophorus L.
MR-3316bis (herb; t; fl: Apr)
Piptocarpha chontalensis Baker
MR-3385 (liana; t; fr: Apr)
Porophyllum punctatum S.F.Blake
AV-247 (herb; t; fl: Aug; fr: Aug)
Pseudolephantopus spicatus (B.Juss. ex Aubl.) C.F.Baker
AV-264 (herb; s; fl: Feb)
Sinclairia deamii Rydb.
AR-936, 947, EM-37418, MR-3363, 3410 (shrub; t, s; fl: Feb, Mar, Apr, fr: Apr)
Sphagneticola trilobata (L.) Pruski
JM-2166 (herb; s; fl: Feb)
Synedrella nodiflora (L.) Gaertn.
JM-2174 (herb; s; fl: Feb)

Begoniaceae
Begonia heracleifolia Schltdl. et Cham.
AR-967, AV-308, JM-2081 (herb; s; fl: Feb, Apr; fr: Apr)

Bignoniaceae
Amphitecna apiculata A.H.Gentry
EM-37432, JM-2085, MR-3561 (tree; t, s; fl: Feb, Mar)
Amphitecna steyermarkii (A.H.Gentry) A.H.Gentry
JM-2241 (tree; t; fl: Feb)
Arrabidaea patellifera (Schltdl.) Sandwith
AR-848 (liana; t; fl: Dec)
Arrabidaea podopogon (DC.) A.H.Gentry
AR-987 (liana; t; fl: Jun)
Arrabidaeae verrucosa (Standl.) A.H.Gentry
MR-3469 (liana; t; fl: Aug)
Ceratophyllum tetragonolobum Sprague et Sandwith
AR-973 (liana; t; fl: Apr)
Cyclista diversifolia (Kunth) Miers
MR-3557 (liana; t)
Cyclista potosina (K.Schum. et Loes.) Loes.
AV-224 (liana; r; fl: Jun)
Paragonia pyramidata Bureau
AR-900, MR-3558 (liana; t; fr: Feb)
Parmentiera aculeata (Kunth) Seem.
AV-213, EM-37477, MR-3513 (tree; t, s; fl: Mar, Jun; fr: Feb, Mar)
Tynanthus guatemalensis Donn.Sm.
AR-992, 215 (liana; t; fl: Jun)

Bixaceae
Bixa orellana L.
AV-144 (tree; t; fr: Feb)

Bombacaceae
Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn.
AR-879 (tree; t; fl: Dec; fr: Dec)
Ceiba schottii Britten et Baker f.
AV-241 (tree; t; fl: Aug)
Pachira aquatica Aubl.
AR-1048, 1048bis (tree; t; fr: Oct)
Pseudobombax ellipticum (Kunth) Dugand
AR-924, AR-972, AV-096, 174m, EM-37469 (tree; t; fl: Feb, Mar, Apr)
Quararibea funebris (La Llave) Vischer
Quararibea lacandonensis Alverson (sp. nov. ined.)
AR-1001 (tree; t; fl: Jun)
Quararibea sp.
AV-194, 204, 205, JM-2270 (tree; s; fl: Jun)

Boraginaceae
Bourreria andrieuxii (DC.) Hemsl.
AR-1017 (tree; s; fl: Aug; fr: Aug)
Cordia diversifolia DC.
AR-997 (tree; t; fl: Jun)
Cordia stellifera L.M.Johnst.
AR-944, EM-37444 (tree; t, s; fl: Mar; fr: Apr)
Heliotropium procumbens Mill.
  AV-177 (herb; t; fl: Apr)
Tournefortia umbellata Kunth
  AV-214 (liana; t; fl: Jun)

Burseraceae
Bursera simaruba (L.) Sarg.
  AR-870, 925, 937, AV-091, LO-010 (tree; t; fl: Apr; fr: Nov, Dec, Feb)
Protium cocal (Schltdl. et Cham.) Engl.
  AV-102, EM-37470, MR-3358, 3406, 3424 (tree; t; fl: Feb, Mar; fr: Mar, Jun)
Protium correae D.M.Porter
  MR-3345 (tree; t)
Protium multimororum Lundell
  AR-1063, AV-026, 115, 147, MR-3346 (tree; t, s; fl: Feb, Mar; fr: Mar, Jun)

Cactaceae
Epiphyllum hookeri Haw.
  AV-252, MR-3496 (epiphytic herb; s; fl: Aug, Nov)
Pseudorhipsalis ramulosa (Salm-Dyck) Barthlott
  EM-37454 (epiphytic herb; t; fr: Mar)
Rhipsalis baccifera (J.Miller) Stearn
  AR-866 (epiphytic herb; t; fr: Dec)
Selenicereus testudo (Karw. ex Zucc.) Buxb.
  Obs-EM-03 (epiphytic herb; t)

Campanulaceae
Lobelia berlandieri A.DC.
  AV-189 (herb; b; fl: Apr)
Lobelia xalapensis Kunth
  JM-2177 (herb; s; fl: Feb)

Capparaceae
Capparis quiriguensis Standl.
  AR-903, 926, 927, 1000, AV-058, 069, 228, EM-37433, MR-3419 (tree; t; fl: Feb, Mar, Apr; fr: Feb, Apr, Jun, Aug)
Forchhammeria triolophata Radlk. var. triolophata
  AV-143, EM-37451 (tree; t; fr: Feb, Mar)

Caricaceae
Carica papaya L.
  AV-248, MR-3370 (tree; t; fl: Aug; fr: Feb)

Cecropiaceae
Cecropia obtusifolia Bertol.
  Obs-EM-04 (tree; s)
Cecropia peltata L.
  AV-047, MR-3324 (tree; t, v)
Coussapoa oligocephala Donn.Sm.
  AV-216, MR-3455 (epiphytic tree; t; fl: Jun, Aug)

Clusiaceae
Calophyllum brasiliense Cambess.
  AV-168, EM-37417 (tree; t; fr: Feb, Mar)
Clusia chanekiana Lundell
  AR-869, AV-192, JM-2082 (epiphytic tree; t; s; fl: Dec, Feb; fr: Feb, Jun, Dec)

Garcinia macrophylla Mart.
  AR-928, 1067, AV-262, JM-2095 (tree; t, s; fr: Feb, Apr, Nov)

Combretaceae
Combretum fruticosum Kunth
  AV-271 (liana; t; fl: Feb)
Combretum laxum Jacq.
  AR-843 (liana; t; fr: Dec)
Terminalia amazonia (Gmel.) Exell
  Obs-JM-03 (tree; t)
Terminalia catappa L.
  MR-3525 (tree; t)

Connaraceae
Cnestidium rufescens Planch.
  AV-323, JM-2235 (liana; t)

Convolvulaceae
Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth
  EM-37434 (climbing herb; t; fl: Mar)
Ipomoea quamoclit L.
  JM-2159 (climbing herb; s; fl: Feb)
Ipomoea sepacuitensis Donn.Sm.
  AV-318 (climbing herb; t; fr: Feb)
Ipomoea variabilis (Schltdl. et Cham.) Choisy
  AR-945, JM-2173 (climbing herb; s; fl: Feb, Mar)
Merremia umbellata (L.) Hallier
  EM-37435, JM-2158, 2171, MR-3510 (climbing herb; t, s; fl: Feb, Mar)

Cucurbitaceae
Cionosicyos excisus (Griseb.) C.Jeffrey
  AV-059 (climbing herb; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Melothria scabra Naudin
  AV-284, MR-3563 (climbing herb; s; fl: Feb, fr: Feb)
Rytidostylis gracilis Hook. et Arn.
  JM-2225 (climbing herb; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Sicydium tamnifolium (Kunth) Cong.
  MR-3362, 3369, 3408, 3533 (climbing herb; t, s; fl: Feb, Apr; fr: Feb, Apr)

Chrysobalanaceae
Hirtella americana L.
  AR-955, 964 (tree; t; fl: Apr)
Licania platypus Fritsch
  AR-1023 (tree; t; fl: Aug)

Dilleniaceae
Davilla kunthii A.St.-Hil.
  AV-314, MR-3424bis (liana; t; fr: Feb)
Tetracera volubilis L. ssp. volubilis
  AR-1070, MR-3487, 3524 (liana; t, s; fl: Oct, Nov)

Ebenaceae
Diospyros yatesiana Standl.
  MR-3583 (tree; t; fr: Feb)

Elaeocarpaceae
Muntingia calabura L.
  MR-3425, 3457 (tree; t; fl: Jun, Aug; fr: Aug)
Euphorbiaceae
Acalypha diversifolia Jacq.
AR-946, AV-114, EM-37446, LO-004 (shrub; t, s; fl: Mar, Apr; fr: May)
Acalypha setosa A.Rich.
AV-327 (herb; t)
Adelia barbinervis Schltr. et Cham.
AV-028, 266, EM-37453 (tree; t; fl: Oct; fr: Feb, Mar)
Alchornea latifolia Sw.
AR-939, 941, AV-295, EM-37472 (tree; t; fl: Feb, Mar, Apr)
Cnidoscolus multilobus (Pax) I.M.Johnst.
AV-097 (shrub; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Croton nitens Sw.
AV-277 (tree; t; fr: Feb)
Croton schiedeanus Schltdl.
AV-107, EM-37416 (tree; t; fl: Jun)
Dalechampia cissifolia Poepp. et Endl.
MR-3565 (climbing herb; s; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Dalechampia tiliifolia Lam.
AV-268 (climbing herb; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Drypetes brownii Standl.
Obs-EM-05 (tree; t)
Drypetes lateriflora (Sw.) Krug et Urb.
AV-117, EM-37420 (tree; t; fr: Jun)
Euphorbia heterophylla L.
JM-2169, MR-3328 (herb; t, s; fl: Feb)
Euphorbia hyssopifolia L.
AV-179, MR-3329 (herb; t, s; fl: Apr; fr: Apr)
Euphorbia lasiocarpa G.Klotz.
AV-303 (herb; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Jatropha curcas L.
AV-226 (tree; t; fr: Aug)
Mabea occidentalis Benth.
AV-001, 001bis, JM-2208 (tree; t; fl: Feb, Oct; fr: Feb, Oct)
Sapium lateriforum Hemsl.
AR-1015, AV-253 (tree; t; fr: Aug)
Sebastiania longicuspis Standl.
AR-984, (tree; t; fr: Jun)
Tetrorchidium rotundatum Standl.
JM-2226 (tree; t; fr: Feb)

Fabaceae
Caesalpinioideae
Bauhinia macrostachya Benth.
JM-2219 (liana; t)
Cassia fistula L.
AR-929 (tree; t; fr: Apr)
Delonix regia (Bojer ex Hook.) Raf.
AR-994 (tree; t; fl: Jun)
Diablum guianense (Aubl.) Sandwith
Obs-JM-01 (tree; t)
Schizolobium paralyba (Vell.) S.F.Blake
AR-978, AV-078 (tree; t; fl: Feb; fr: Apr)
Senna haysiana (Britton et Rose) H.S.Irwin et Barneby
AV-276, EM-37449, MR-3562 (shrub; t, s; fl: Feb; fr: Feb, Mar)
Senna spectabilis (DC.) H.S.Irwin et Barneby
Obs-EM-13 (tree; s)

Faboideae
Aeschynomene americana L.
MR-3535 (herb; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Dalbergia glabra Standl.
AV-324 (shrub; t)
Dalbergia stevensonii Standl.
Obs-EM-08 (tree; t)
Desmodium distortum J.F.Macbr.
JM-2170, 2267 (herb; t; fl: Feb)
Desmodium incanum DC.
AR-918, JM-2194 (herb; t; fl: Feb)
Desmodium scorpiurus (Sw.) Desv.
EM-37437, JM-2164, MR-3376 (climbing herb; t; fl: Feb; Mar; fr: Mar)
Diphyis americana (Mill.) M.Sousa
Obs-EM-09 (tree; t)
Erythrina chiapasana Krukoff
AV-297 (tree; t; fr: Feb)
Erythrina folkersii Krukoff et Moldenke
AV-021, 149 (tree; s; fl: Feb)
Lonchocarpus guatemalensis Bentham.
Obs-EM-11 (tree; t)
Lonchocarpus pungentus Kunth
AR-854 (tree; t; fr: Dec)
Lonchocarpus rugosus Bentham.
AR-1072 (tree; t; fl: Nov)
Machaerium kegelii Meisn.
JM-2249 (liana; t; fr: Feb)
Machaerium seemanni Bentham. ex Seem.
Obs-EM-12 (liana; t)
Mucuna argyrophylla Standl.
AV-045, MR-3519, 3554, 3574 (liana; t, s; fl: Feb, Nov, Feb)
Mucuna sloanei Fawc. et Rendle
AV-137 (liana; t; fl: Feb)
Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Harms
AR-860 (tree; t; fr: Dec)
Phaseolus lunatus L.
AV-283 (climbing herb; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Platymiscium sp.
EM-37471 (tree; t; fr: Mar)
Pterocarpus rohrii Vahl
MR-3418 (tree; t; fl: Apr)
Rhyynosia precatoria (Kunth) DC.
MR-3567 (climbing herb; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Rhyynosia pyramidalis Urb.
EM-37429 (climbing herb; t; fr: Mar)
Swartzia cubensis (Britton et P.Wilson) Standl.
AV-065, EM-37457 (tree; t; fr: Mar)
Teramnus labialis (L.) Spreng.
AR-957, MR-3508 (climbing herb; t, s; fl: Feb; fr: Feb, Apr)
Vatairea lundellii (Standl.) Killip
EM-37461, (tree; t; fl: Mar; fr: Mar)
Vigna vexillata (L.) A.Rich.
MR-3373 (climbing herb; t; fl: Apr)

Mimosoideae
Acacia centralis (Britton et Rose) Lundell
Obs-EM-06 (tree; t)
Acacia gentlei Standl.
Obs-EM-07 (tree; t)

Acacia polypylla DC.
EM-37468 (tree; t; fr: Mar)

Acacia usumacintensis Lundell
AR-823, 881 (tree; t; fr: Dec)

Calliandra emarginata (Kunth) Benth.
AV-153 (shrub; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)

Calliandra tergemina (L.) Benth.
AR-1040, JM-2239, MR-3422 (tree; t; fl: Feb, Jun, Aug; fr: Jun)

Cojoba arborea (L.) Britton et Rose
AV-092, 254, EM-37428 (tree; t; fl: Mar; fr: Feb, Aug)

Inga belizensis Standl.
AR-942, 1019 (tree; t; fl: Feb; fr: Jun)

Inga pavoniana G.Don
JM-2269 (tree; t)

Inga vera Willd.
MR-3391, 3517 (tree; t)

Mimosa ervendbergii A.Gray
AV-163 (liana; t; fr: Feb)

Zapoteca portoricensis (Jacq.) H.M.Hern.
JM-2227 (shrub; t; fr: Feb)

Flacourtiaceae

Casearia nitida (L.) Jacq.
AR-893 (tree; t; fr: Feb)

Casearia sylvestris Sw.
JM-2217 (tree; t; fl: Feb)

Laetia thamnia L.
AR-954, 1039, MR-3465 (tree; t; fl: Apr; fr: Aug)

Zuelania guidonia Britton et Millsp.
AR-970 (tree; t; fl: Apr)

Gentianaceae

Voyria parasitica (Schldtt. et Cham.) Ruyters et Maas
AV-123, MR-3483 (herb; t; fl: Oct, Dec)

Voyria tenella Hook.
AV-128 (herb; t; fl: Dec)

Gesneriaceae

Drymonia serrulata (Jacq.) Mart.
AR-1032 (climbing herb; s; fl: Aug)

Kohleria spicata (Kunth) Oerst.
JM-2265 (herb; s; fl: Feb)

Lamiaceae

Salvia occidentalis Sw.
JM-2160 (herb; s; fl: Feb)

Lauraceae

Cinnamomum trinerve (Lundell) Kosterm.
AR-830, AV-242 (tree; t; fl: Aug; fr: Dec)

Licaria caudata (Lundell) Kosterm.
AR-1058, AV-320 (tree; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb, Nov)

Licaria peckii (L.M.Johnst.) Kosterm.
AV-210, EM-37459 (tree; t; fr: Mar)

Nectandra martinicensis Mez
AR-996, 1022, 1061, 1062, AV-196, MR-3485 (tree; t; fl: Jun, Aug; fr: Aug, Oct, Nov)

Nectandra reticulata (Ruiz et Pav.) Mez
AV-142, JM-2195 (tree; t; fl: Feb)

Nectandra salicifolia (Kunth) Nees
AR-986, 991 (tree; t; fl: Jun)

Ocotea cernua (Nees) Mez
AR-951 (tree; t; fl: Apr)

Persea aff. schiedeana Nees
AV-139 (tree; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)

Persea americana Mill.
AR-934, 999 (tree; t; fl: Apr; fr: Jun)

Loganiaceae

Strychnos tabascana Sprague et Sandwith
JM-2234 (liana; t)

Loranthaceae

Oryctanthus cordifolius (C.Presl) Urb.
AV-158, MR-3393 (epiphytic shrub; t; fl: Feb, Apr; fr: Feb)

Malpighiaceae

Bunchosia guatemalensis Nied.
MR-3431 (tree; t; fl: Jun)

Bunchosia lindenianensis A.Juss.
AR-990, 1009, JM-2192, LO-017, MR-3451, 3486 (tree; t; fl: Aug; fr: Feb, Jun, Aug, Oct, Nov)

Bunchosia swartziana Griseb.
AR-982 (tree; t; fl: Jun)

Malpigia glabra L.
AV-225, JM-2079, MR-3551 (tree; t; s; fl: Feb; fr: Feb, Jun)

Mascagnia hiraea Fawc. et Rendle
AR-980 (liana; t)

Mascagnia vacciniifolia Nied.
EM-37473 (liana; t; fl: Mar)

Stigmaphyllon lindenianum A.Juss.
MR-3522, 3577 (liana; t; s; fl: Feb)

Tetrapterys discolor (G.Mey.) DC.
EM-37463 (liana; t; fl: Mar)

Tetrapterys glabrifolia Small
AV-270 (liana; s; fr: Feb)

Malvaceae

Hampea rovirosae Standl.
AV-136, MR-3518, 3554bis (tree; t; s; fr: Feb)

Malvaviscus arboreus Cav. var. mexicanus Schltdl.
AR-904, MR-3511, 3580 (tree; t, s, b; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)

Malvaviscus penduliflorus DC.
AR-866, AV-188 (shrub; b; fl: Feb, Apr)

Sida acuta Burm.f.
AR-822 (herb; s; fl: Dec)

Sida haenkeana C.Presl
JM-2161, MR-3375 (herb; s; fl: Feb, Apr)

Sida rhombifolia L.
AV-265 (herb; s)
### Melastomataceae

*Clidemia dentata* D.Don  
AV-151, JM-2207, 2242, MR-3495 (shrub; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)  
*Miconia cf. laevigata* (L.) D.Don  
AV-084, JM-2076, MR-3355, 3459 (shrub; t; fl: Feb, Aug, Dec)  
*Mouriri myrtilloides* (Sw.) Poir.  
AV-104, MR-3337 (tree; t; fr: Feb, Mar)

### Meliaceae

*Cedrela odorata* L.  
AR-867, 911, 1014, 1045, 1046, AV-193, MR-3438 (tree; t; fl: Feb, Aug; fr: Jun, Aug, Dec)  
*Guarea excelsa* Kunth  
MR-3390bis, 3429 (tree; t, s; fl: Apr; fr: Jun)  
*Guarea glabra* Vahl  
AV-089 (tree; t; fl: Feb)  
*Swietenia macrophylla* King  
AR-963, 1029, 1045, 1046, AV-193, MR-3438 (tree; t; fl: Feb, Aug; fr: Jun, Aug, Dec)  
*Trichilia erythrocarpa* Lundell  
*Trichilia minuti flora* Standl.  
AR-913, AV-167, 316, MR-3422 (tree; t; fl: Feb; fr: Jun)  
*Trichilia pallida* Sw.  
AR-1013, 1024, AV-197, EM-37448, 37474, MR- 3476 (tree; t; fl: Mar, Jun; fr: Aug, Oct)  

### Menispermaceae

*Abuta chiapasensis* Krukoff et Barneby  
MR-3550 (liana; t)

### Moraceae

*Artocarpus altulis* (Parkinson) Fosberg  
MR-3530, 3560 (tree; t; fr: Feb)  
*Brosimum alicastrum* Sw.  
AR-872, AV-070, MR-3543 (tree; t; fl: Feb; fr: Dec)  
*Brosimum lactescens* (S.Moore) C.C.Berg  
AR-1069 (tree; t)  
*Brosimum guianense* (Aubl.) Huber  
Obs-EM-14 (tree; t)  
*Castilla elastica* Sessé  
AR-948, 998 (tree; t; fr: Jun)  
*Dorstenia contrajerva* Kunth  
AV-235, 243 (herb; t; fl: Aug)  
*Ficus glabrata* Kunth  
AR-974, AV-217, 301 (tree; t; fl: Apr, Jun; fr: Feb, Apr)  
*Ficus insipida* Willd.  
AR-899, MR-3308 (tree; t; fr: Feb)  
*Ficus isophlebia* Standl.  
AR-868 (tree; t; fr: Dec)  
*Ficus trigonata* L.  
AR-910 (tree; t; fr: Feb)  
*Maclura tinctoria* (L.) D.Don ex Steud.  
AV-207 (tree; t; fr: Jun)  
*Pseudolmedia oxyphyllaria* Donn.Sm.  
Obs-EM-15 (tree; t)

### Myristacaceae

*Compsoneura sprucei* (A.DC.) Warb.  
Obs-JM-05 (tree; t)

### Myrsinaceae

*Ardisia paschalis* Donn.Sm.  
*Parathesis chiapensis* Fernald  
JM-2218 (shrub; t; fr: Feb)

### Nyctaginaceae

*Guapira linearibracteata* (Heimerl) Lundell  
EM-37467 (tree; t)  
*Mirabilis jalapa* L.  
AR-1049, AV-202, 275, MR-3449 (herb; t; fr: Feb, Jun, Aug, Oct)  
*Neea psychotriaoides* Donn.Sm.  
MR-3464 (shrub; t; fr: Aug)  
*Pisonia aculeata* L. var. *aculeata*  
JM-2206, MR-3555 (liana; t; fr: Feb)

### Ochnaceae

*Ouratea lucens* (Kunth) Engl.  
AV-106 (tree; t; fr: Mar)  
*Ouratea nitida* Kuntze  
AR-959, JM-2074, 2238 (tree; t; fr: Feb; fr: Apr)

### Oleaceae

*Chionanthus oblanceolatus* (B.L.Rob.) P.S.Green  
AV-014, 071, 087, EM-37464, JM-2088, 2090, MR-3503 (tree; t; fr: Feb; fr: Feb, Mar, Oct)

### Onagraceae

*Ludwigia leptocarpa* (Nutt.) H.Hara  
AV-180 (herb; b; fr: Apr; fr: Apr)  
*Ludwigia octovalvis* (Jacq.) P.H.Raven  
AV-211 (herb; b; fr: Jun)

### Oxalidaceae

*Oxalis frutescens* L.  
MR-3576 (herb; t; fr: Feb)

### Passifloraceae

*Passiflora coriacea* Juss.  
MR-3527, 3569 (climbing herb; t; fr: Feb)
Passiflora foetida L. var. nicaraguensis Killp
MR-3581 (climbing herb; t; fl: Feb)
Passiflora hahnii (E.Fourn.) Mast.
JM-2216 (climbing herb; s)
Passiflora sexflora A.Juss.
JM-2236 (climbing herb; s)

Phytolaccaceae
Petiveria alliacea L.
AR-1004, AV-237 (herb; t; fl: Jun, Aug)
Rivina humilis L.
AV-079, MR-3368, 3397, 3447, 3475, 3534 (herb; t, s; fl: Feb, Apr, Aug, Oct; fr: Feb, Apr, Oct)

Piperaceae
Peperomia aff. cobana C.DC.
AR-883, 894 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Dec; fr: Dec, Feb)
Peperomia collocata Trel. ex Yunck.
AR-834, 864 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Dec)
Peperomia flagitans Trel. ex Yunck.
AV-129, 152 (herb; t; fl: Feb)
Peperomia glandulosa C.DC.
AV-133 (epiphytic herb; t)
Peperomia nigropunctata Miq.
AR-826, 842, 851, 852, 865, JM-2201, MR-3366 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Dec, Feb)
Peperomia obtusifolia (L.) A.Dietr.
AR-828, 1056 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Nov, Dec)
Peperomia pseudopereskiifolia C.DC.
AV-173, JM-2200, LO-007, MR-3383 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Peperomia quadrifolia (L.) Kunth
AR-835, 919, AV-131, 155, LO-006, MR-3387 (epiphytic herb; t; fl: Dec, Feb)
Piper amalago L.
Obs-EM-16 (shrub; t)
Piper auritum Kunth
AV-033 (shrub; t; fl: Nov)
Piper fragarum Trel. Nol.
AV-020, JM-2072, 2163, MR-3333, 3509 (shrub; t; fl: Oct, Feb)
Piper patulum Bertol.
MR-3539 (herb; t; fl: Feb)
Piper peltatum L.
AV-032, 305 (shrub; t; fl: Nov, Feb; fr: Feb)
Piper psilorhachis C.DC.
AV-008 (shrub; t; fr: Oct)
Piper sanctum (Miq.) Schlttl. ex C.DC.
Obs-EM-17 (shrub; t)
Piper aff. subeburneum Trel. et Standl.
AV-013, 017, 019, 025, MR-3359, 3439, 3544 (shrub; t; fl: Oct, Feb, Jun)
Piper tuberculatum Jacq.
AV-022, 278, MR-3420 (shrub; t, s; fl: Oct, Feb, Apr)
Piper tuerckheimii C.DC. ex Donn.Sm.
AV-018, 068, 127, JM-2197, 2313, LO-003, MR-3336 (shrub; t; fl: Oct, Feb; fr: Dec, Feb)
Piper variabile C.DC.
AV-309, MR-3411, 3417 (shrub; t; fl: Apr; fr: Feb, Apr)
Piper yucatanense C.DC.
AV-005, 236, 238, MR-3426 (shrub; t; fl: Jun; fr: Aug, Oct)
Piper yzabalanum C.DC. ex Donn.Sm.
AV-138, MR-3514 (shrub; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)

Polygonaceae
Coccoloba acapulcensis Standl.
AR-1042 (tree; t; fr: Aug)
Coccoloba belizensis Standl.
AV-195 (tree; t; fl: Jun)

Portulacaceae
Portulaca oleracea L.
AV-175 (herb; b; fl: Apr)
Portulaca rubricaulis Kunth
AV-221 (herb; b; fl: Jun)

Rhamnaceae
Gouania polygama Urb.
AV-162 (liana; s; fr: Feb)

Rubieaeae
Alibertia edulis (Rich.) A.Rich. ex DC.
AV-257m, JM-2203, MR-3460, 3507 (tree; t; fr: Feb, Aug)
Alseis yucatanensis Standl.
AR-1003, AV-120, MR-3365 (tree; t, s; fl: Jun; fr: Feb)
Coffea arabica L.
JM-2190 (shrub; t; fr: Feb)
Chiococca alba (L.) Hitchc.
AR-1041 (liana; t; fl: Aug; fr: Aug)
Faramea occidentalis (L.) A.Rich.
AV-260, JM-2210, 2221 (tree; t; fr: Feb, Aug)
Geophila cordifolia Miq.
AV-072, LO-015 (herb; t, s; fl: Nov, Dec)
Geophila repens (L.) I.M.Johnst.
AV-010, 255 (herb; t, s; fl: Aug; fr: Oct)
Guettarda combsii Urb.
AR-1043, AV-209, 259 (tree; t; fl: Jun; fr: Aug)
Guettarda tikalana Lundell
JM-2250 (tree; t)
Hamelia rovirosae Wernham
AR-906, 995, 1037, AV-212, 250, 293 (tree; t, s; fl: Jun, Aug; fr: Feb, Aug)
Psychotria carthagenensis Jacq.
AV-294 (tree; s; fr: Feb)
Psychotria costivenia Griseb.
MR-3452 (tree; t; fr: Aug)
Psychotria chiapensis Standl.
JM-2230, MR-3470, 3505 (tree; t; fl: Aug; fr: Feb)
Psychotria domingensis Jacq.
AR-009, 118, JM-2205, LO-009, MR-3461 (shrub; t, s; fl: Jun, Aug; fr: Oct, Nov, Feb)
Psychotria horizontalis Sw.
AR-983, AV-012, 023, 029, 030, 109, JM-2093, 2183, LO-012, MR-3313, 3428 (shrub; t, s; fl: May, Jun; fr: Oct, Nov, Feb)
Psychotria limonensis K.Krause
AV-016, 073 (shrub; t; fr: Feb)
Psychotria microdon (DC.) Urb.
MR-3556 (liana; t)
Psychotria papanitensis (Oerst.) Hemsl.
MR-3463 (shrub; t; fl: Aug)
Psychotria pubescens Sw.
AR-1008, AV-311, JM-2077, MR-3482 (shrub; t, s; fl: Feb, Aug, Oct; fr: Oct, Feb)
Randia aculeata L.
AV-315 (shrub; t; fr: Feb)
Simira lancifolia (Lundell) E.Martínez et Borhidi
AR-1007, MR-3490 (tree; t; fl: Aug; fr: Nov)
Solanandra mexicana (A.Gray) Borhidi
AR-1025 (tree; t; fl: Feb)
Spermacoce tenuior L.
JM-2162 (herb; s; fl: Feb)
Rutaceae
Casimiroa microcarpa Lundell
AV-031, JM-2185, 2228 (tree; t, s; fl: Oct; fr: Feb)
Casimiroa tetrameria Millsp.
Obs-EM-18 (tree; t)
Zanthoxylum acuminatum Macfad.
AV-325, EM-37424 (tree; t)
Salicaceae
Salix humboldtiana Willd.
AR-905 (tree; r; fl: Feb)
Sapindaceae
Allophylus cominia (L.) Sw.
AV-098 (tree; t; fl: Feb)
Blomia prisca (Standl.) Lundell
AR-966.5, AV-208 (tree; s; fr: Jun)
Cardiospermum granuliferum Sw.
JM-2223 (herb; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Cupania belizensis Standl.
JM-2233, 2268 (tree; t; fr: Feb)
Cupania dentata Glaz.
AR-909 (tree; t; fr: Feb)
Cupania glabra Sw.
AR-971 (tree; t; fr: Apr)
Exothea paniculata Radlk. in Durand
AR-914, MR-3353 (tree; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Paullinia cururu L.
AV-249 (liana; s; fr: Aug)
Paullinia pinnata L.
MR-3571 (liana; s; fr: Feb)
Serjania atrolineata C.Wright
MR-3325 (climbing herb; s)
Serjania depauperata Radlk.
MR-3364 (climbing herb; s; fl: Feb)
Serjania goniocarpa Radlk.
AV-159 (liana; s; fr: Feb)
Serjania macrocarpa Standl. et Steyerm.
AV-077, JM-2182, MR-3342 (liana; t; s; fl: Feb)
Serjania mexicana (L.) Willd.
AV-046, JM-2179 (tree; t, s; fr: Nov, Feb; fr: Nov, Feb)
Serjania yucatanensis Standl.
AV-169 (liana; s; fl: Feb)
Sapotaceae
Chrysophyllum mexicanum Brandegee ex Standl.
JM-2274 (tree; t)
Chrysophyllum venezuelanense (Pierre) T.D.Penn.
AR-849, 1068 (tree; t; fr: Nov, Dec)
Manilkara chicle (Pittier) Gilly
AR-985, AV-105, MR-3462 (tree; t; fl: Jun, Aug)
Manilkara zapota (L.) P.Royen
AR-829, 829bis (tree; t; fr: Dec)
Pouteria amygdalina (Standl.) Baehni
AR-969 (tree; t; fl: Apr)
Pouteria campechiana (Kunth) Baehni
AR-949, 975, AV-201, 234, MR-3415 (tree; t; fl: Apr; fr: Apr, Jun, Aug)
Pouteria durlandii (Standl.) Baehni
Obs-JM-08 (tree; t)
Pouteria reticulata (Engl.) Eyma
Obs-JM-07 (tree; t)
Pouteria sapota (Jacq.) H.E.Moore et Steam
AR-1026 (tree; t; fl: Aug)
Sideroxylon floribundum Cordem.
AR-1038, MR-3407 (tree; t; fl: Apr; fr: Aug)
Sideroxylon foetidissimum Jacq.
Obs-EM-19 (tree; t)
Simaroubaceae
Picramnia teapensis Tul.
AV-124 (tree; t; fr: Dec)
Simarouba glauca DC.
MR-3413 (tree)
Solanaceae
Cestrum nocturnum L.
MR-3515, 3538 (tree; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Cestrum racemosum Ruiz et Pav.
AR-1033, AV-082 116, MR-3409 (tree; t; fl: Feb, Aug; fr: Apr, Jun)
Lycianthes heteroclitia Bitter
JM-2215 (herb; t; fl: Feb)
Physalis angulata L.
AV-178 (herb; b; fl: Apr; fr: Apr)
Physalis hirsuta M.Martens et Galeotti
AV-181 (herb; b; fl: Apr; fr: Apr)
Physalis philadelphica Linn.
AV-285 (herb; s; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Solanum adhaerens Willd. ex Roem. et Schult.
AV-292, EM-37430 (shrub; t, s; fl: Feb; fr: Mar)
Solanum americanum Mill.
AV-185, 272 (herb; t; b; fl: Feb, Apr; fr: Apr)
Solanum campechianum D.Don
AV-187 (herb; b; fl: Apr)
Solanum erianthum D.Don
AV-046, JM-2179 (tree; t; s; fl: Nov, Feb; fr: Nov, Feb)
Solanum sp.
MR-3559 (shrub; s)
Sterculiaceae
Byttneria aculeata (Jacq.) Jacq.
AR-902, MR-3521 (liana; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Byttneria catalpaefolia Jacq.
AV-286, EM-37445, JM-2084 (liana; t; fr: Feb, Mar)
Theobroma cacao L.
AR-099, 950 (tree; t; fr: Feb, Apr)

Theophrastaceae
Deherainia smaragdina (Planch. ex Linden) Decne.
AV-056, 125 (shrub; t; fl: Dec; fr: Dec, Feb)

Jacquinia macrocarpa Cav.
AV-172 (tree; s; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)

Tiliaceae
Corchorus siliquosus L.
MR-3421 (herb; t; fr: Apr)
Heliocarpus americanus E.Watson
MR-3512 (tree; t)

Heliocarpus donnell-smithii Rose
Obs-EM-20 (tree; s)
Heliocarpus mexicanus (Turcz.) Sprague
AV-080, 086 (tree; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)
Luehea seemannii Triana et Planch.
AV-076 (tree; t; fl: Feb)
Mortoniodendron sulcatum Lundell
EM-37419 (tree; t; fr: Mar)
Mortoniodendron vestitum Lundell
AR-1016, 1020, 1021, JM-2222 (tree; t; fl: Aug; fr: Feb)

Trichospermum grewiifolium (A. Rich) Kosterm.
AV-064, JM-2073 (tree; t; fr: Feb)

Trichospermum mexicanum (DC.) Baill.
AV-083, 134 (tree; t; fl: Dec, Feb; fr: Feb)
Triumfetta galeottiana Turcz.
JM-2263 (herb; t; fl: Feb; fr: Feb)

Turneraceae
Erblichia odorata Seem.
Obs-EM-21 (tree; t)

Ulmaceae
Ampelocera hottlei Standl.
Obs-JM-06 (tree; t)
Celtis iguanaea (Jacq.) Sarg.
JM-2232 (liana; t)

Urticaceae
Myriocarpa heterostachya Donn.Sm.
AV-060, 150, EM-37425, 37426, MR-3361, 3531 (tree; t, s; fl: Feb, Mar)
Myriocarpa obovata Donn.Sm.
MR-3504 (tree; t; fl: Feb)

Phenax mexicanus Wedd.
AV-061 (herb; t)
Pilea microphylla (L.) Liebm.
AV-246 (herb; s; fl: Aug; fr: Aug)
Pilea pubescens Liebm.
LO-014 (herb; s; fl: Nov)
Urera caracasana (Jacq.) Gaudich. ex Griseb.
AV-245 (shrub; t; fl: Aug; fr: Aug)
Urera elata (Sw.) Griseb.
AR-819 (tree; t; fl: Dec; fr: Dec)

Valerianaceae
Valeriana scandens Loefl. ex L.
AV-306, EM-37427, JM-2092 (climbing herb; t, s; fl: Feb, Mar; fr: Feb)

Verbenaceae
Aegiphila deppeana Steud.
MR-3520, 3523 (liana; t; fr: Feb)
Callicarpa acuminata Kunth
Obs-EM-22 (shrub; t)
Lantana hirta Graham
AV-184, MR-3579 (herb; b, s; fl: Feb, Apr)
Petrea volubilis L.
EM-37447 (liana; t; fl: Mar)
Vitex gaumeri Greenm.
AR-961, MR-3382 (tree; t; fl: Apr)

Violaceae
Rinorea hummelii Sprague
AR-952, AV-004, JM-2078, MR-3390, 3427, 3432 (tree; t; fl: Apr, Jun; fr: Feb, Jun, Oct)

Vitaceae
Phoradendron crassifolium Trel.
AR-820 (epiphytic shrub; s; fr: Dec)

Cissus biformifolia Standl.
AV-258, 319, MR-3491, 3529 (liana; t; fl: Feb, Aug, Nov)
Cissus gossypiifolia Standl.
AR-847, AV-057 (liana; t; s; fr: Dec, Feb)
Cissus verticillata (L.) Nicolson et C.E.Jarvis ssp. verticillata
AR-878, 901, AV-281, JM-2213, MR-3548, 3570 (climbing herb; t, b, s; fl: Feb; fr: Dec, Feb)
Vitis popenoei J.L.Fennell
JM-2165 (liana; s; fl: Feb)
Vitis tiliifolia Humb. et Bonpl.
MR-3586 (liana; s; fl: Feb)