

The members of *Passiflora* subgenus *Decaloba* supersection *Cieca* are revised. The 19 species recognized here are primarily distributed in the Americas, with two species naturalized in various regions of the Old World. Phylogenetic relationships within supersection *Cieca* are investigated by means of phenetic and cladistic analyses of morphological and molecular (ITS 1 & 2) characters. All analyses confirm the monophyly of the supersection. The species of the supersection are recognized by their small, apetalous, usually greenish flowers with the filaments of the corona mostly in two series. The supersection contains two problematic species complexes, *P. suberosa* and *P. coriacea*. Analyses show that the *P. suberosa* complex is a non-monophyletic group of cryptic species, and inter-taxic hybridization and polyploidy have contributed to the confusing and complex pattern of variation evident within the group. Four taxa in this complex are recognized: *P. pallida*, *P. suberosa* subsp. *suberosa*, *P. suberosa* subsp. *litoralis*, and *P. tridactylites*. Three species from the *P. coriacea* complex are recognized: *P. coriacea*, *P. sexocellata*, and *P. megacoriacea*. A key, detailed descriptions, distribution maps, and illustrations are included in this revision. Pollination, dispersal, and herbivory of the group are reviewed. The distribution and ecology of the species are also discussed.

A REVISION OF *PASSIFLORA* L. SUBGENUS *DECALOBA* (DC.) RCHB. SUPERSECTION *CIECA* (MEDIK.) J. M. MACDOUGAL & FEUILLET (PASSIFLORACEAE)
by Kristen Porter-Utley

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BY KRISTEN PORTER-UTLEY



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Passiflora megacoriacea K. Porter-Utley, sp. nov.

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