

The systematic position of *Cubanthus* and other shrubby endemic species of *Euphorbia* (Euphorbiaceae) in Cuba

by

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Abstract

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Cubanthus (Euphorbiaceae) has traditionally been recognized as a small genus of three similar species restricted to Cuba and Hispaniola. In this study we used DNA sequence data from the nuclear ITS and chloroplast *ndhF* gene regions to investigate its systematic position and the position of four other shrubby *Euphorbia* species endemic to Cuba: *E. cubensis*, *E. helenae*, *E. munizii*, and *E. podocarpifolia*. The results demonstrate that all of these taxa belong to a well-supported Antillean clade nested within *Euphorbia* that also includes *E. punicea* and *E. gymnonota*. For that reason, we treat *Cubanthus* as a section of *Euphorbia* instead of a separate genus. *Euphorbia* sect. *Adenorima* is relegated to a synonym of sect. *Cubanthus*. New names are proposed for *Cubanthus brittonii* and *Cubanthus linearifolius* (*Euphorbia millspaughii* and *E. scutiformis*, respectively), and a new combination is made for *Cubanthus umbelliformis* (*Euphorbia umbelliformis*). Section *Cubanthus* belongs to clade C of *Euphorbia* and is part of a New World assemblage that includes members of sections *Euphorbiastrum*, *Pteroneurae*, *Portulacastrum*, *Stachydium*, and the former genus *Pedilanthus*. Based on both the molecular results and morphological differences, two subsections are proposed: subsect. *Cubanthus* and subsect. *Moa*. The molecular phylogeny supports the hypothesis that section *Cubanthus* radiated entirely within the Antilles and the nearby Bahamian archipelago.

Keywords: Antilles, Cuba, *Cubanthus*, *Euphorbia*, molecular phylogeny.

Cubanthus (Boiss.) Millsp. (Euphorbiaceae) has in recent times been considered a small genus of three

Resumen:

Steinmann, V.W., Van Ee, B., Berry, P.E. & Gutiérrez, J. 2007. La posición sistemática de *Cubanthus* y otras especies arbustivas endémicas de *Euphorbia* (Euphorbiaceae) en Cuba. *Anales Jard. Bot. Madrid* 64(2): 123-133 (en inglés).

Cubanthus (Euphorbiaceae) ha sido tradicionalmente reconocido como un género de tres especies muy similares entre sí y endémicas de las islas de Cuba y La Española. En este estudio se emplearon datos de secuencias de ADN tanto nuclear (ITS) como del cloroplasto (*ndhF*) para investigar la posición sistemática de *Cubanthus* y de cuatro especies arbustivas de *Euphorbia* endémicas de Cuba: *E. cubensis*, *E. helenae*, *E. munizii*, y *E. podocarpifolia*. Los resultados muestran que todas las especies analizadas pertenecen a un clado Antillano anidado en *Euphorbia*, al cual también pertenecen *E. punicea* y *E. gymnonota*. Por tal razón, tratamos a *Cubanthus* como una sección de *Euphorbia* en lugar de un género distinto. *Euphorbia* sección *Adenorima* se relega como sinónimo de la sección *Cubanthus*. Se proponen nuevos nombres para *Cubanthus brittonii* y *C. linearifolius* (*Euphorbia millspaughii* y *E. scutiformis*, respectivamente) y una nueva combinación para *Cubanthus umbelliformis* (*Euphorbia umbelliformis*). La sección *Cubanthus* pertenece al clado C de *Euphorbia* y es parte de un grupo del Nuevo Mundo que incluye miembros de las secciones *Euphorbiastrum*, *Pteroneurae*, *Portulacastrum*, *Stachydium* y del anteriormente reconocido género *Pedilanthus*. Basado en los resultados moleculares y las diferencias morfológicas, se proponen dos subsecciones: subsección *Cubanthus* y subsección *Moa*. La filogenia molecular sustenta la hipótesis de que la sección *Cubanthus* surgió y se diversificó en Las Antillas y el Archipiélago de Las Bahamas.

Palabras clave: Antillas, Cuba, *Cubanthus*, *Euphorbia*, filogenia molecular.

closely related species: *Cubanthus brittonii* Millsp., *C. linearifolius* (Griseb.) Millsp., and *C. umbelliformis*

Urb. & Ekman (Liogier, 1953; Webster, 1994). All three occur on the Caribbean island of Cuba, and *C. umbelliformis* is also found on Hispaniola. The species are infrequent and rarely collected, and the group needs a more detailed systematic study to determine if the species distinctions are clear and should be upheld. According to Webster's 1994 classification, the genus belongs to tribe Euphorbieae subtribe Euphorbiinae, within the subfamily Euphorbioideae. Like all other members of subtribe Euphorbiinae, *Cubanthus* has specialized pseudanthial inflorescences (cyathia) composed of a gland-bearing involucre enclosing a single, central pistillate flower and numerous staminate flowers.

The species of *Cubanthus* are soft-wooded shrubs or small trees with white latex and spirally arranged stem leaves clustered towards the branch tips. The cyathia occur in clusters of dichotomously branched cymes at the ends of the stems. The group is distinguished from other members of Euphorbiinae by the possession of cyathia with a single shield-shaped gland that is situated on the outer wall of the involucre (Fig. 1a). This is in contrast to the typical condition in Euphorbiinae, in which there are usually 4 or 5 involucre glands positioned along the rim of the involucre. One more interesting feature of *Cubanthus* is the presence of a well-developed calyx-like structure at the base of the female flower (Fig. 1b). Members of subtribe Euphorbiinae generally possess pistillate flowers that lack a perianth. As mentioned by Steinmann and Porter (2002), it is still uncertain whether these calyx-like structures, which occur in very few species in the subtribe, represent a true perianth, or are simply perianth-like lobes at the end of the gynophore.

Cubanthus was first proposed as a section of the genus *Pedilanthus* Neck. ex Poit. (*Pedilanthus* sect. *Cubanthus* Boiss., 1862), but later Millspaugh (1913) pointed out significant differences between these two groups and elevated *Cubanthus* to generic status. In his revision of *Pedilanthus*, Dressler (1958) concurred with Millspaugh's judgment, and since then *Cubanthus* has been considered a distinct genus. However, Webster (1994) mentioned that *Cubanthus* is quite similar to *Euphorbia* sect. *Adenorima* (Raf.) G.L. Webster and that it should perhaps be included within that group.

Recent molecular studies have demonstrated that the genera traditionally treated in subtribe Euphorbiinae, such as *Chamaesyce*, *Monadenium*, *Synadenium*, *Pedilanthus*, and *Poinsettia*, are all nested within a broadly paraphyletic *Euphorbia* (Steinmann and Porter, 2002; Wurdack & al., 2005; Bruyns & al.,

2006). *Cubanthus* was not included in the Steinmann and Porter study, but *C. umbelliformis* was sampled by Wurdack & al. (2005), where it emerged as sister to *Euphorbia gymnonota* Urb. Because the Wurdack & al. (2005) analysis included only 11 of the nearly 2000 species of Euphorbiinae, we undertook this study to include a much broader molecular analysis of the subtribe, with the purpose of better assessing the systematic position of *Cubanthus*, as well as several other previously unsampled species of *Euphorbia* that are endemic to Cuba.

Materials and methods

Cubanthus umbelliformis, *Euphorbia cubensis* Boiss., *E. helena* Urb., *E. munizii* Borhidi, and *E. podocarpifolia* Urb. were sequenced for the nrDNA internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region and the cpDNA coding region *ndhF*. *Euphorbia gymnonota* was newly sequenced for *ndhF*, since it had previously been sequenced only for ITS. Amplification and sequencing protocols followed Steinmann & Porter (2002). The newly generated sequences were added to those originally generated by Steinmann & Porter (2002), and available from GenBank, for a combined ITS and *ndhF* data matrix of 105 taxa. Once it was confirmed that these taxa were all embedded within clade C of Steinmann & Porter (2002) and Bruyns & al. (2006), the taxa from clades A, B, and D were pared down to four to six each, for a total of 47 taxa, which includes two outgroups, 24 members of clade C for which Steinmann and Porter obtained sequences of both ITS and *ndhF*, *E. gymnonota*, and the five species newly sampled in this work (see Fig. 2). The taxon referred to in Steinmann and Porter (2002) as *Euphorbia elata* is now considered to be a synonym of *E. sinclairiana* Benth. (Bernal & al., 2006), so this name is used in place of *E. elata* in Fig. 2.

Maximum parsimony (MP) and maximum likelihood (ML) analyses were conducted on the combined data matrix using PAUP* 4.0b10 (Swofford, 2002). Separate ITS and *ndhF* analyses were also conducted. *Neoguillauminia cleopatra* and *Anthostema madagascariense* were designated as outgroup taxa following the results of Steinmann & Porter (2002). Heuristic MP searches were first performed using simple stepwise taxon addition, tree bisection-reconnection (TBR), and without limiting the maximum number of trees saved. This was followed by a search of the combined data set aimed to cover more "tree space" consisting of 1000 random taxon addition sequence replicates using TBR, and limiting the maximum number of trees saved in each replicate to 100. All characters

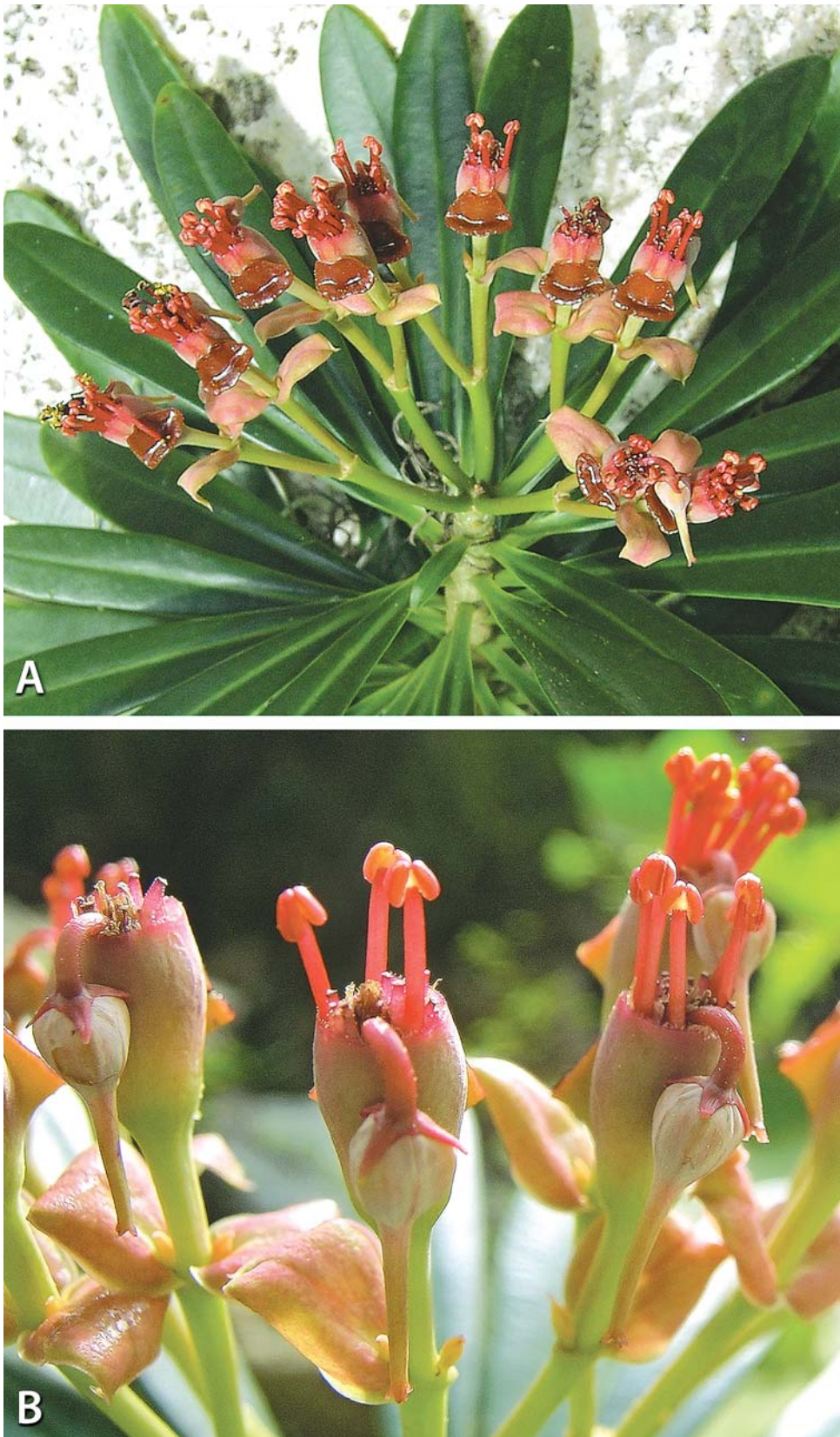


Fig. 1. *Euphorbia umbelliformis*: **A**, spirally arranged stem leaves clustered towards the branch tips; terminal, dichotomously branched cymes of cyathia; and cyathia with a single shield-shaped gland on the outer wall of the involucre; **B**, cyathia with a recurved pedicel in fruit, a well-developed calyx-like structure at the base of the pistillate flower, and elongate, connate styles. Photographies by P.E. Berry in Guantánamo Province, Cuba, same plant as *HAB* 81901.

were weighted equally. Bootstrap percentages were obtained from 1000 bootstrap replicates of 100 random addition sequence replicates each, simple taxon addition (holding one tree at each step), TBR branch swapping, and the optimality criterion set to parsimony.

The best fitting likelihood model was selected from among the 56 models evaluated in Modeltest ver. 3.07 (Posada & Crandall, 1998). The maximum likelihood heuristic searches were done starting with one of the most parsimonious trees and TBR branch swapping.

Incongruence between the ITS and *ndbF* gene regions was evaluated using the incongruence length difference (ILD) test (Farris & al., 1994), implemented as the partition homogeneity test in PAUP* ver. 4.0b10 (Swofford, 2002) using 100 partition homogeneity replicates of 10 random addition sequence heuristic parsimony searches with TBR branch-swapping.

Results

The ITS and *ndbF* portions of the data set have aligned lengths of 739 and 1590 bases, and 446 (60%) and 499 (31%) parsimony-informative sites respectively. The incongruence length difference (ILD) test on the 47 taxon data set failed to reject ($P = 0.13$) the hypothesis of no meaningful conflict between the partitions indicating that the nuclear and chloroplast markers are not incongruent.

The initial MP analysis of the combined ITS and *ndbF* data set produced 57 most parsimonious trees of 6525 steps each, with a consistency index (CI) of 0.335 and a retention index (RI) of 0.659. The subsequent search employing 100 random addition sequence replicates did not recover any shorter trees, nor any with a novel topology. Both the hierarchical likelihood ratio tests (hLRTs) ($\alpha = 0.01$) and Aikaike Information Criterion (AIC), as implemented in Modeltest ver. 3.07 (Posada & Crandall, 1998), found GTR+G+I to be the best-fitting model for the combined data. An ML search of the combined ITS and *ndbF* data set, using this model, recovered a single tree (Fig. 2). The MP analyses did not recover any well-supported alternative topologies compared to the single ML tree, which is compatible with the strict consensus tree of the 57 MP trees. Therefore, the single ML tree with MP bootstrap percentages illustrated (Fig. 2) represents our preferred phylogenetic hypothesis, and the MP trees are not shown given that none of them vary substantially from the ML tree. Separate ML and MP analyses of ITS and *ndbF* confirmed the results of the combined analyses and did

not result in any alternative topologies; likewise, they are not presented here.

All five newly sampled taxa belong to a well-supported group together with the Caribbean endemic *E. punicea* (100% bootstrap). *Euphorbia gymnonota*, a species endemic to the Bahamas, is recovered sister to *Cubanthus umbelliformis*. This monophyletic clade of endemic Antillean *Euphorbia* forms part of clade C in Steinmann and Porter (2002), and part of a New World assemblage that includes members of sections *Adenorima* (Raf.) G.L. Webster, *Euphorbiastrum* (Klotzsch & Garcke) Boiss., *Pteroneuræ* A. Berger, *Portulacastrum* Boiss., *Stachydium* Boiss., and the former genus *Pedilanthus*. Within this Antillean clade, there are two strongly supported subclades. The first contains the Cuban endemic species *E. helenae*, *E. munizii*, and *E. podocarpifolia*. The second subclade consists of *E. cubensis*, *E. punicea*, *E. gymnonota*, and *Cubanthus umbelliformis*.

The ML analysis recovered the Mexican *Euphorbia tanquabuete* Sessé & Moc., as sister to the “Cubanthus” clade, but this relationship has an extremely short branch length, and it was not recovered in our parsimony bootstrap analysis of the combined data, nor was it recovered in the MP analysis of Steinmann and Porter (2002). The *Pedilanthus* clade, which is represented in our study by two species, emerges on an unusually long branch in the same New World portion of Clade C as *Cubanthus*, but nested within other Central and South American taxa, rather than being directly sister to *Cubanthus* (see Fig. 2).

Discussion

Given that *Cubanthus* represents a small clade nested well within *Euphorbia*, we conclude that it deserves the same fate as *Euphorbia*'s other satellite genera, namely, a reduction to synonymy. In a morphological-based phylogenetic analysis of New World members of Euphorbiaceae subtribe Euphorbiinae (Park, 1996), *Cubanthus* was recovered as the earliest diverging lineage, sister to the remaining species of the subtribe. However, both the results presented here and those of Wurdack & al. (2005), strongly contradict that analysis. No evidence of a close relationship with *Pedilanthus* was suggested by the morphological analysis, and morphological similarities between these groups, such as bilaterally symmetric cyathia and elongated united styles, appear to have arisen independently. These results are supported by the molecular analysis presented here (Fig. 2).

Although a thorough and uniform classification of *Euphorbia* remains to be achieved, Webster (1994)

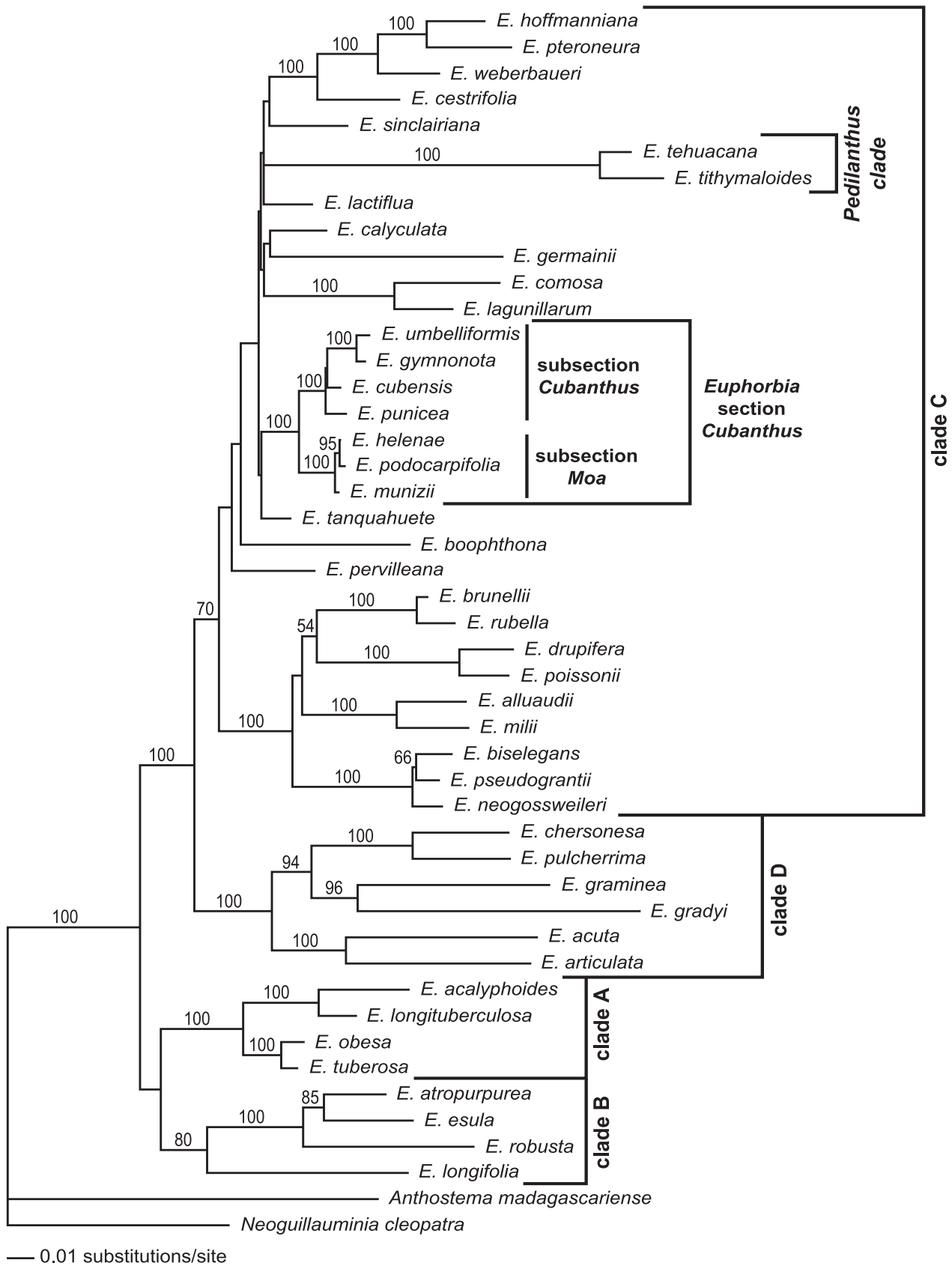


Fig. 2. Maximum likelihood phylogram of the combined ITS and *ndhF* analysis. MP bootstrap percentages of 50% or more are shown above the branches. Clades A through D follow Steinmann and Porter (2002).

appears to have been correct that *Cubanthus* is best combined with his section *Adenorima*. The type of sect. *Adenorima* is *Euphorbia punicea*, a species demonstrated here to be closely related to *Cubanthus umbelliformis*. Thus, we propose treating *Cubanthus* as a section of *Euphorbia* and expanding it to include *Euphorbia cubensis*, *E. gymnonota*, *E. punicea*, *E. helena*, *E. munizii*, and *E. podocarpifolia*. Given that *Cubanthus* was first proposed as a section of *Pedilanthus* in 1862, it has priority over Webster's sect. *Adenorima*, and we consequently relegate the latter to synonymy below. Following the modifications in classification proposed by Bruyns & al. (2006), sect. *Cubanthus* belongs to the expanded subgenus *Euphorbia*. The section is characterized as follows: shrubs or small trees, monoecious, latex white, branches soft-wooded, flexible and somewhat fleshy; leaves spirally arranged, often clustered towards the end of the branches, stipules minute and glanduliform or apparently absent, caducous; lamina pinnately veined, membranaceous to slightly coriaceous, lacking a well-defined petiole, entire; cyathia in terminal dichasia, relatively large; cyathophylls generally red; glands one to eight, situated on the rim of the involucre or on its outer wall, green, yellow or reddish, appendages lacking; ovaries and fruits smooth, glabrous, sometimes subtended by a three-lobed, calyx-like structure, styles united at least at the base, sometimes nearly their whole length, undivided or bifid; seeds ecarunculate.

We treat the two highly supported clades of sect. *Cubanthus* as subsections: subsect. *Moa*, comprising the entirely Cuban *helena*-*munizii*-*podocarpifolia* clade, and subsect. *Cubanthus*, including the more widespread assemblage of *E. punicea*, *E. cubensis*, *E. gymnonota*, *E. umbelliformis*, and presumably the other two former members of *Cubanthus* (*E. millspaughii* and *E. scutiformis* – see below). Subsection *Moa* is entirely restricted to serpentine soils in and around Moa in Holguín Province of eastern Cuba, and the species are small trees or shrubs with small to medium sized, elliptic to oval leaves that are usually spaced regularly along the stems. In contrast to subsect. *Cubanthus*, the reproductive stems are terminated by a whorl of conspicuously bright red leaves that subtend the dichasia, and these are considerably different in shape from the lower stem leaves. Furthermore, all three species have showy red bracts subtending the cyathia, and the involucre itself is red in these species, as are the ovary, the stamens, and the pedicels (Fig. 3). The five cyathial glands are yellow and are situated on the rim of the involucre, as is common in the genus. The styles are relatively short in this

clade and are fused for about a third to half their length.

Subsection *Cubanthus* is similar to subsect. *Moa* in that all members are shrubs or small trees. However, they differ from subsect. *Moa* in having much larger, narrowly spatulate leaves that are more closely grouped towards the branch apices, and those subtending the dichasia are not conspicuously different from the lower leaves. Three of the four species sampled here in subsect. *Cubanthus* are unusual in having their involucre glands situated on the outer wall of the involucre, with the glands varying in number from one to eight. These same three species also have reddish bracts subtending the cyathia, although the coloring is less intense than that of subsect. *Moa*, and the ovaries themselves remain green. The Jamaican *E. punicea* has up to eight glands on the outer involucre wall (Fig. 4 a), the Bahamian *E. gymnonota* typically has five but sometimes as few as three (Fig. 4 c, d), and the Cuban and Hispaniolan *E. umbelliformis* and the other two former members of *Cubanthus* from Cuba all have one large shield-shaped gland on the outer involucre wall (Fig. 1 a). These species also share elongate styles (as long as the ovary) that are connate for nearly their whole length. *Euphorbia umbelliformis* has remarkably well developed calyx-like lobes subtending the ovary, but this condition is not diagnostic of the entire subsection, and other species, such as *E. gymnonota*, lack this feature. The “odd man out” in this group is *E. cubensis*, which has rather nondescript, entirely green cyathia, with no subtending colored bracts, and with five glands situated on the rim of the involucre (Fig. 4 b). It does share, however, the typical apically grouped, spatulate leaves present in the other members of this subsection. Although not included in this study, *E. dussii* Krug & Urb., an endemic to the islands of Martinique and St. Lucia, probably also belongs in this subsection.

The molecular phylogeny presented here supports the hypothesis that section *Cubanthus* radiated entirely within the Antilles and the nearby Bahamian archipelago. A radiation out of mainland Central America or North or South America would have required multiple independent dispersals to the islands, along with extinction of related taxa on the mainland, in order to obtain the observed distribution of these closely related taxa. The main issue now to resolve in section *Cubanthus* is to better define its closest sister group, but this may be problematical given that the basal structure in the New World members of clade C is not well resolved or supported. In the ML analysis, *Euphorbia tanquabuete* is sister to sect. *Cubanthus*, but there is no bootstrap support for this. *Euphorbia tan-*

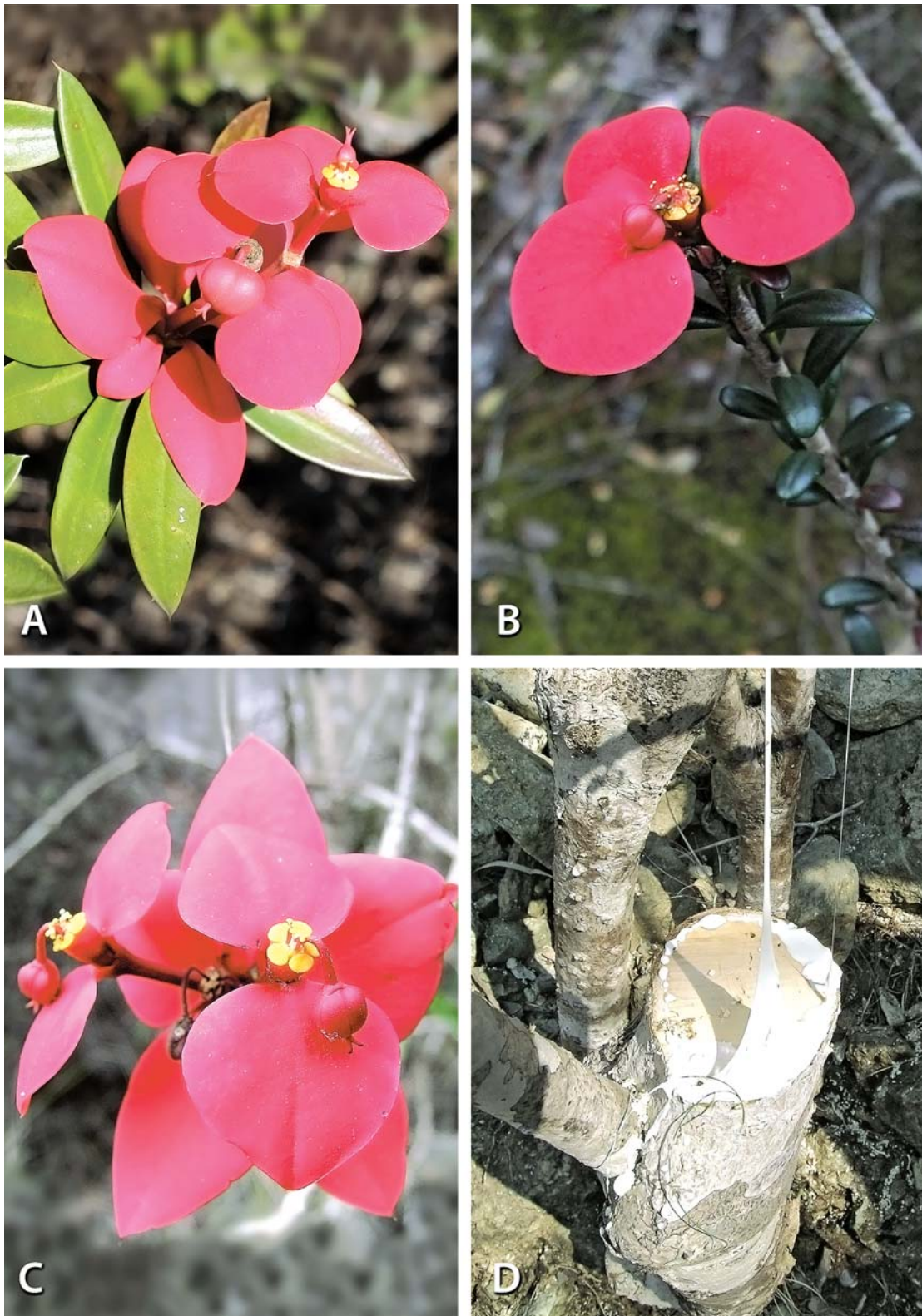


Fig. 3. **A**, *Euphorbia helenae*: Flowering branch showing the bright red bracteate leaves, the red cyathial involucre and gynoe-cium, and the short, partly fused styles. Photography by P.E. Berry in Holguín Province, Cuba, same plant as *HABJ* 81741. **B**, *E. munizii*: Flowering branch, showing close similarities in the inflorescence to *E. helenae*, but note marked difference in the leaves. Photography by P.E. Berry in Holguín Province, Cuba, same plant as *HABJ* 81796. **C, D**, *E. podocarpifolia*: **C**, flowering structures very similar to *E. helenae* and *E. munizii*. Leaves in this species are linear, however. Note the small calyx-like structure at the base of the ovary; **D**, sawed trunk of tree showing considerable girth (25 cm diam.) and copious white latex. Photographies by P.E. Berry in Holguín Province, Cuba, same plant as *HABJ* 81712.

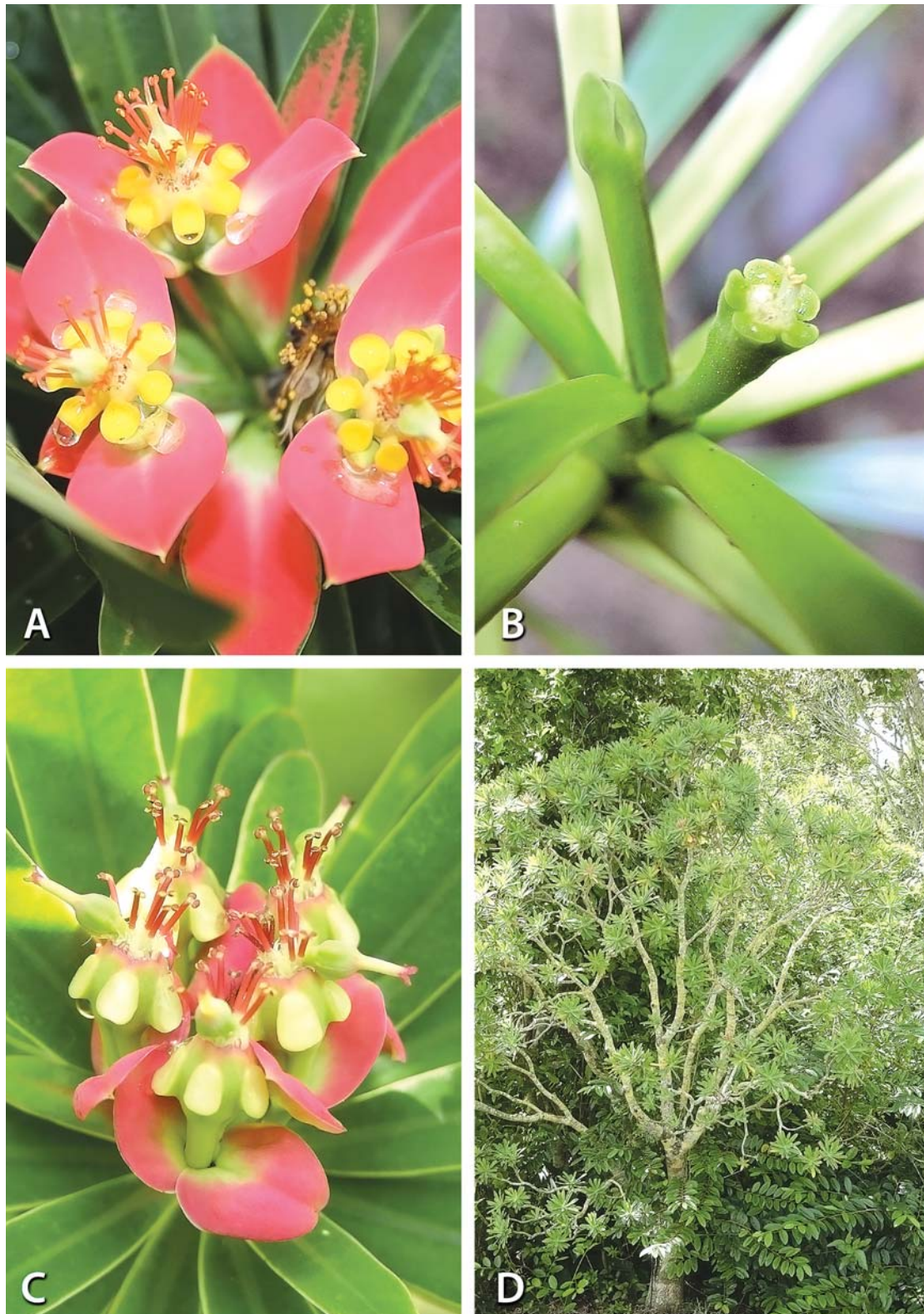


Fig. 4. **A**, *Euphorbia punicea*: Flowering stems showing red cyathophylls, greenish ovary and involucre, and seven to eight involucre glands. Photography by P.E. Berry at Paul Ecke Poinsettia Ranch, Encinitas, California, same plant as *Berry & Riina 7848* (MICH). **B**, *E. cubensis*: Rather nondescript terminal cyathium showing green, normally positioned cyathial glands and complete lack of any reddish coloration. Leaves are narrowly spatulate and clustered near the shoot apices. Photography by P.E. Berry in Pinar del Rio Province, Cuba, same plant as *HABJ 81971*. **C**, **D**, *E. gymnonota*: **C**, note slight red coloration of cyatophylls, greenish involucre and ovary, and five nectaries on the outer involucre wall; **D**, branched arborescent habit showing spatulate leaves grouped at branch tips characteristic of section *Cubanthus*. Photographies by L. Raz at Fairchild Tropical Botanical Garden, same plant as *Raz 882*.

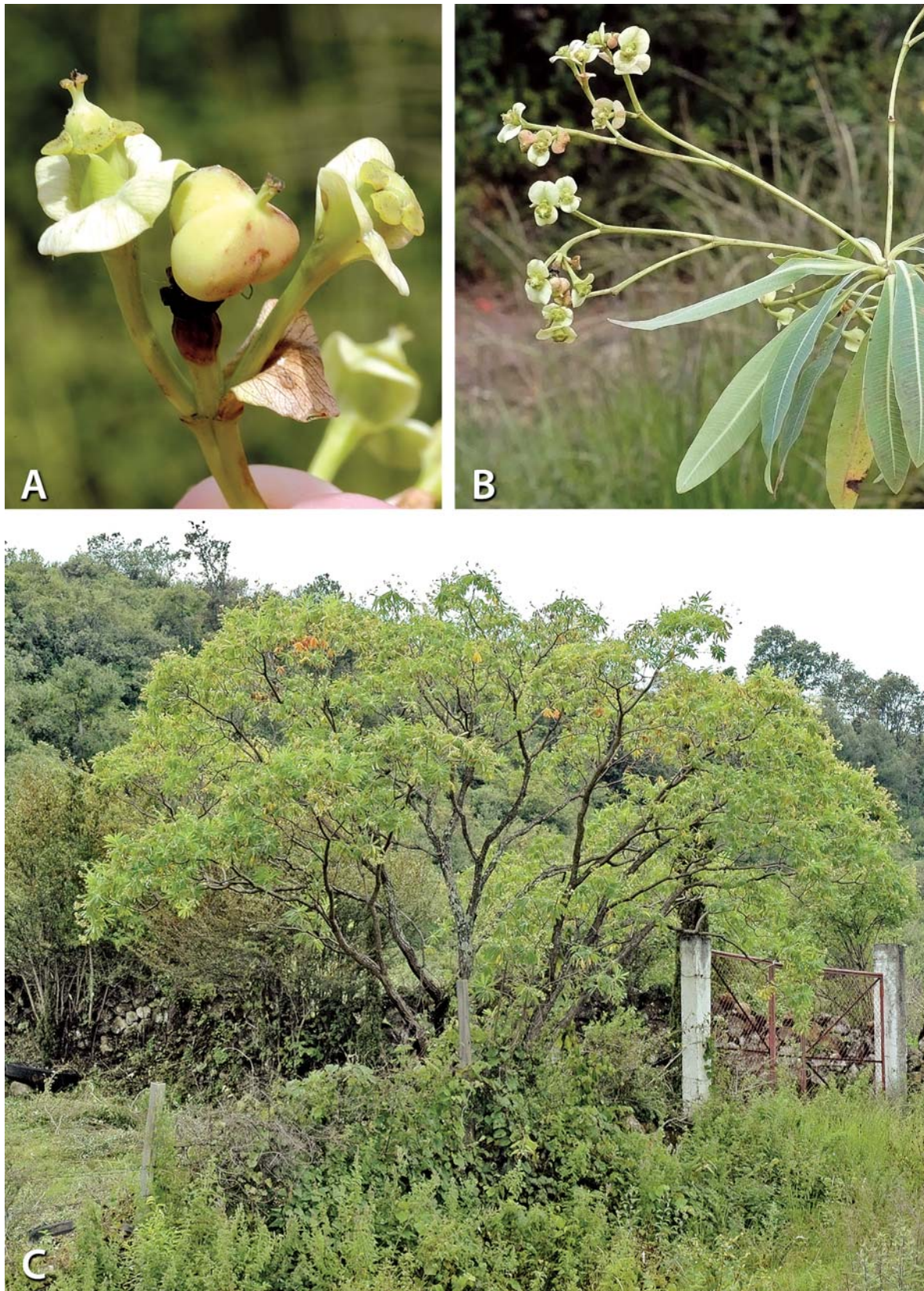


Fig. 5. *Euphorbia calyculata*: **A**, dichasium of cyathia showing the five involucral glands at the rim of the involucre, the whitish cyathophylls, and a young fruit; **B**, terminal, dichasial arrangement of cyathia and spatulate leaves grouped at the stem apex, both characters found in members of section *Cubanthus*; **C**, well-branched arborescent habit. Photographies by V.W. Steinmann in Michoacán, Mexico, same plant as *Steinmann & Ramírez-Amezcu* 5490 (IEB).

quabuete differs from species of sect. *Cubanthus* by possessing exfoliating bark and bearing cyathia in short axillary dichasia. Morphologically, the species of sect. *Cubanthus* are most similar to the Mexican *Euphorbia calyculata* Kunth, a soft-wooded tree that similarly has the cyathia in dichotomously branched cymes at the ends of the stems and like members of subsection *Cubanthus* has relatively large leaves that are closely grouped towards the branch apices (Fig. 5). *Euphorbia calyculata* also has a calyx-like structure at the base of the female flower, a feature shared with some members of sect. *Cubanthus*, but very rare in *Euphorbia* as a whole.

Taxonomic changes

The names for *Cubanthus* when treated as *Euphorbia* are as follows:

Euphorbia sect. *Cubanthus* (Boiss.) V.W. Steinm. & P.E. Berry, comb. nov. [*Pedilanthus* sect. *Cubanthus* Boiss. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 7. 1862; *Cubanthus* (Boiss.) Millsp., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 2: 371. 1913]. Type: *Pedilanthus linearifolius* Griseb. (= *Euphorbia scutiformis* V.W. Steinm. & P.E. Berry).

Adenorima Raf., Fl. Tell. 4: 112. 1838 ('1836'); *Euphorbia* sect. *Adenorima* (Raf.) G.L. Webster, J. Arnold Arbor. 48: 407. 1967. Type: *Adenorima punicea* (Sw.) Raf. (= *Euphorbia punicea* Sw.).

Euphorbia sect. *Cubanthus* subsect. *Moa* V.W. Steinm. & P.E. Berry, subsect. nov. Type: *Euphorbia helenae* Urb.

Arbores vel frutices. Folia ordinate disposita, parva vel media, elliptica vel ovalia. Bractee atque involucra rubra. Glandulae 5, flavae, exappendiculatae.

This subsection also includes the closely related *E. munizii* and *E. podocarpifolia*.

Subsection *Cubanthus* includes *E. cubensis*, *E. punicea*, and *E. gymnonota* in addition to the following three former species of *Cubanthus*:

Euphorbia millspaughii V.W. Steinm. & P.E. Berry, nom. nov. (*Cubanthus brittonii* [as *brittoni*] Millsp., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 2: 372. 1913). A new name is required because of the prior existence of *Euphorbia brittonii* Millsp., Publ. Field Columbian Mus., Bot. Ser. 2: 159. 1906. The new specific epithet pays homage to Charles Frederick Millspaugh (1854-1923), plant collector and research botanist at the Field Museum in Chicago.

Euphorbia scutiformis V.W. Steinm. & P.E. Berry, nom. nov. (*Pedilanthus linearifolius* Griseb., Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts ser. 2, 8: 161. 1861; *Cubanthus linearifolius* (Griseb.) Millsp., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 2: 371. 1913). A new name is required because of the prior existence of *Euphorbia linearifolia* Roth, Nov. Sp. Pl. 224. 1821. The specific epithet *scutiformis* (shield-shaped) is given in reference to the unusual configuration of the two united involucre glands.

Euphorbia umbelliformis (Urb. & Ekman) V.W. Steinm. & P.E. Berry, comb. nov. [*Cubanthus umbelliformis* Urb. & Ekman, Ark. Bot. 20A(15): 68. 1926].

Table 1. Voucher information and GenBank numbers for newly generated sequences of *Euphorbia* used in this paper. Voucher information and GenBank numbers for all other *Euphorbia* and outgroup sequence data are in Steinmann and Porter (2002).

Taxon	Origin & voucher	ITS GenBank accession	<i>ndhF</i> GenBank accession
<i>E. cubensis</i> Boiss.	Cuba, Cajalbana, HAJB 81971 (HAJB, MICH)	EF653254	EF653259
<i>E. gymnonota</i> Urb.	ITS: Bahama Islands, Correll & Wasshausen 46769 (NY) <i>ndhF</i> : Cultivated (nat. Bahamas), Raz 882 (FTG, MICH)	AF537507	EF653260
<i>E. helenae</i> Urb.	Cuba, Holguín, HAJB 81741 (HAJB, MICH)	EF653255	EF653261
<i>E. munizii</i> Borhidi	Cuba, Holguín, HAJB 81796 (HAJB, MICH)	EF653256	EF653262
<i>E. podocarpifolia</i> Urb.	Cuba, Holguín, HAJB 81712 (HAJB, MICH)	EF653257	EF653263
<i>E. umbelliformis</i> (Urb. & Ekman) V.W. Steinm. & P.E. Berry	Cuba, Guantánamo, HAJB 81901 (HAJB, MICH)	EF653253	EF653258

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