

Family: Vitaceae

Taxon: Cissus verticillata

Synonym: Cissus sicyoides  
Viscum verticillatum (basionym)  
Vitis sicyoides

Common Name: princess vine

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Patti Clifford	Designation:	H(HPWRA)
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Patti Clifford	WRA Score	12
101	Is the species highly domesticated?			y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?			y=1, n=-1	
103	Does the species have weedy races?			y=1, n=-1	
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"			(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
202	Quality of climate match data			(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)			y=1, n=0	y
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates			y=1, n=0	y
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?			y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	y
301	Naturalized beyond native range			y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed			n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed			n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
304	Environmental weed			n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
305	Congeneric weed			n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs			y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic			y=1, n=0	
403	Parasitic			y=1, n=0	
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals			y=1, n=-1	
405	Toxic to animals			y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens			y=1, n=0	
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans			y=1, n=0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems			y=1, n=0	
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle			y=1, n=0	
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)			y=1, n=0	

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	y
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	n
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	y
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	n
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	y
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y=1, n=-1	
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: H(HPWRA)

WRA Score 12

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**Supporting Data:**

- 101 2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. No evidence.
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- 201 2010. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: <http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/genus.pl?1738> United States – Florida; Mexico - San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Colima, Federal District, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Veracruz, Campeche, Chiapas, Yucatan; Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; Cayman Islands; Cuba; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Hispaniola; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Puerto Rico; St. Kitts and Nevis - St. Kitts; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Virgin Islands (U.S.) - St. Croix, St. Thomas; French Guiana; Guyana; Suriname; Venezuela; Brazil - Acre, Amapa, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceara, Espirito Santo, Federal District, Goias, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Para, Paraiba, Parana, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Rondonia, Roraima, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo, Tocantins; Colombia; Ecuador - Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Galapagos Islands, Guayas, Imbabura, Loja, Los Rios, Manabi, Morona-Santiago, Napo, Pastaza, Pichincha, Tungurahua, Zamora-Chinchi; Peru - Amazonas, Ancash, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cuzco, Huanuco, Junin, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Lima, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Pasco, San Martin, Tumbes, Ucayali; Argentina - Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Chaco, Cordoba, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Formosa, Jujuy, Misiones, Salta, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman; Chile; Paraguay
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- 202 2010. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: <http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/genus.pl?1738> United States – Florida; Mexico - San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Colima, Federal District, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Veracruz, Campeche, Chiapas, Yucatan; Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; Cayman Islands; Cuba; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Hispaniola; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Puerto Rico; St. Kitts and Nevis - St. Kitts; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Virgin Islands (U.S.) - St. Croix, St. Thomas; French Guiana; Guyana; Suriname; Venezuela; Brazil - Acre, Amapa, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceara, Espirito Santo, Federal District, Goias, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Para, Paraiba, Parana, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Rondonia, Roraima, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo, Tocantins; Colombia; Ecuador - Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Galapagos Islands, Guayas, Imbabura, Loja, Los Rios, Manabi, Morona-Santiago, Napo, Pastaza, Pichincha, Tungurahua, Zamora-Chinchi; Peru - Amazonas, Ancash, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cuzco, Huanuco, Junin, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Lima, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Pasco, San Martin, Tumbes, Ucayali; Argentina - Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Chaco, Cordoba, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Formosa, Jujuy, Misiones, Salta, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman; Chile; Paraguay
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- 203 2010. eFloras.org. Bolivia checklist - *Cissus verticillata* (L.) Nicolson & C.E. Jarvis. Missouri Botanical Garden & Harvard University Herbaria, St. Louis  
[http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora\\_id=40&taxon\\_id=242434442](http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=40&taxon_id=242434442) Elevation range 0-2000 m. (Bolivia) Vegetation: yungas, dry valleys, rain, nsavannas, ssavannas, chiquitano, dry chaqueo
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- 204 2010. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: <http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/genus.pl?1738> United States – Florida; Mexico - San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Colima, Federal District, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Veracruz, Campeche, Chiapas, Yucatan; Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; Cayman Islands; Cuba; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Hispaniola; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Puerto Rico; St. Kitts and Nevis - St. Kitts; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Virgin Islands (U.S.) - St. Croix, St. Thomas; French Guiana; Guyana; Suriname; Venezuela; Brazil - Acre, Amapa, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceara, Espirito Santo, Federal District, Goias, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Para, Paraiba, Parana, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Rondonia, Roraima, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo, Tocantins; Colombia; Ecuador - Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Galapagos Islands, Guayas, Imbabura, Loja, Los Rios, Manabi, Morona-Santiago, Napo, Pastaza, Pichincha, Tungurahua, Zamora-Chinchi; Peru - Amazonas, Ancash, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cuzco, Huanuco, Junin, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Lima, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Pasco, San Martin, Tumbes, Ucayali; Argentina - Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Chaco, Cordoba, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Formosa, Jujuy, Misiones, Salta, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman; Chile; Paraguay
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205	2010. Lombardi, J.A.. Neotropical Vitaceae. Kew - neotropikey, São Paulo, Brazil. <a href="http://www.kew.org/science/tropamerica/neotropikey/families/Vitaceae.htm">http://www.kew.org/science/tropamerica/neotropikey/families/Vitaceae.htm</a>	<i>Cissus verticillata</i> (L.) Nicolson & C.E.Jarvis subsp. <i>verticillata</i> has the widest geographic and altitudinal distribution of all the Neotropical species. It occurs in almost all American countries, except Canada and Chile, at altitudes ranging from sea level to 2,500 m. In Brazil it is the only species under intense pharmacological study because of its reported medicinal properties. It is also cultivated around the world as an ornamental, although it is a potential weed, as in the Florida orange groves
302	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/</a>	No evidence.
303	1996. Casamayour, R./Prieto, V.. Some observations on <i>Cissus sicyoides</i> (C. <i>sicyoides</i> ) L. and its control in citrus crops. (Algunas observaciones sobre <i>Cissus sicyoides</i> L. su control en el cultivo de los citricos). Centro Agrícola. 23: 16-24.	<i>Cissus sicyoides</i> (synonym of <i>Cissus verticillata</i> (L.) Nicolson & C. E. Jarvis subsp. <i>verticillata</i> ) a weed in citrus crop in Cuba and subjected to control.
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/</a>	No evidence.
305	1996. Casamayour, R./Prieto, V.. Some observations on <i>Cissus sicyoides</i> (C. <i>sicyoides</i> ) L. and its control in citrus crops. (Algunas observaciones sobre <i>Cissus sicyoides</i> L. su control en el cultivo de los citricos). Centro Agrícola. 23: 16-24.	<i>Cissus sicyoides</i> is a weed in citrus crop in Cuba and subjected to control.
305	2003. Binggeli, P.. Introduced and invasive plants in The natural history of Madagascar. University of Chicago Press, Chicago	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> is found in degraded gallery forest in the south of the island of Madagascar along the Mandrare and Menarandra Rivers. This species smothers trees and prevents regeneration. It is a major problem in the forest of the Réserve Privée de Berenty. Regular control has been carried out, but eradication is considered to be impossible without serious damage to the native vegetation. This species is a serious threat to other lowland riparian forests.
401	2005. Staples, G. W./Herbst, D. R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	No spine, thorns, burrs.
402	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown
403	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
404	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
405	2010. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. U.S. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez</a>	No evidence of toxicity.
405	2010. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET Toxicology Data Network [Online Database]. National Institutes of Health, <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/</a>	No evidence of toxicity.
406	2001. Meyerdirk, D.E./Warkentin, R./ Attavian, B./Gersabeck, E./Francis, A./Adams, M./Francis, G.. Biological control of pink hibiscus mealybug project manual. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APH)	<i>Cissus verticillata</i> is a host for the pink hibiscus mealybug (PHM), <i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i> (Green). <i>M. hirsutus</i> is a serious economic threat to agriculture, forestry, and the nursery industry. This pest attacks many plants, trees, and shrubs. It infests hibiscus, citrus, coffee, sugar cane, annonas, plums, guava, mango, okra, sorrel, teak, mora, pigeon pea, peanut, grape, maize, asparagus, chrysanthemum, beans, cotton, soybean, and cocoa, just to name a few of its hosts. This pest occurs in most tropical areas of the world including Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Australia, and Oceania. PHM arrived in Egypt from India in 1912 and in Hawaii in 1984. Finally, it appeared in Grenada, Trinidad, and St. Kitts in the early 1990's. It is now a very serious pest in the Caribbean, found on at least 16 islands including the U.S. Virgin Islands, where it attacks many economically important hosts and disrupts Caribbean agricultural trade and commerce. APHIS considers PHM a pest of extremely serious quarantine importance that has the potential to expand its geographical distribution to North, Central, and South America." [suitable hosts are already widespread in Hawaii]

407	2004. Austin, D.F.. Florida ethnobotany. CRC Press, Boca Raton <a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=eS7IX_rC3GEC&amp;pg=PA144&amp;dq=Blutaparon+vermiculare&amp;hl=en&amp;ei=PObBTL0Boa4sAOLrvDOCw&amp;sa=X&amp;oi=book_result&amp;ct=result&amp;resnum=1&amp;ved=0CCUQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&amp;q=Blutaparon%2">http://books.google.com/books?id=eS7IX_rC3GEC&amp;pg=PA144&amp;dq=Blutaparon+vermiculare&amp;hl=en&amp;ei=PObBTL0Boa4sAOLrvDOCw&amp;sa=X&amp;oi=book_result&amp;ct=result&amp;resnum=1&amp;ved=0CCUQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&amp;q=Blutaparon%2</a>	Used throughout the Americas medicinally and for fiber/rope.
408	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
409	2010. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Waterwhite Treebine Cissus sicyoides. Dave's Garden, <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/143813/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/143813/</a>	Sun to partial shade, light shade
410	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
411	2010. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/genus.pl?1738">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/genus.pl?1738</a>	Vine, liana.
412	2010. eFloras.org. Bolivia checklist - Cissus verticillata (L.) Nicolson & C.E. Jarvis. Missouri Botanical Garden & Harvard University Herbaria, St. Louis <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=40&amp;taxon_id=242434442">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=40&amp;taxon_id=242434442</a>	Vine, liana.
501	2010. eFloras.org. Bolivia checklist - Cissus verticillata (L.) Nicolson & C.E. Jarvis. Missouri Botanical Garden & Harvard University Herbaria, St. Louis <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=40&amp;taxon_id=242434442">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=40&amp;taxon_id=242434442</a>	Terrestrial vine.
502	2010. eFloras.org. Bolivia checklist - Cissus verticillata (L.) Nicolson & C.E. Jarvis. Missouri Botanical Garden & Harvard University Herbaria, St. Louis <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=40&amp;taxon_id=242434442">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=40&amp;taxon_id=242434442</a>	Vitaceae.
503	2010. eFloras.org. Bolivia checklist - Cissus verticillata (L.) Nicolson & C.E. Jarvis. Missouri Botanical Garden & Harvard University Herbaria, St. Louis <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=40&amp;taxon_id=242434442">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=40&amp;taxon_id=242434442</a>	Vine.
504	2010. eFloras.org. Bolivia checklist - Cissus verticillata (L.) Nicolson & C.E. Jarvis. Missouri Botanical Garden & Harvard University Herbaria, St. Louis <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=40&amp;taxon_id=242434442">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=40&amp;taxon_id=242434442</a>	Vine, liana. Not geophyte.
601	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence.
602	2005. Staples, G. W./Herbst, D. R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	All Cissus are easily propagated from cuttings, layering, and seeds
603	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
604	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.

605	2010. Williams, G./Adam, P.. The flowering of Australia's rainforests: a plant and pollination miscellany. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood <a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=jh6v3D22n6cC&amp;pg=PA128&amp;lpg=PA128&amp;dq=cissus+%2B+%22pollinator%22&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=lcPuB2rc">http://books.google.com/books?id=jh6v3D22n6cC&amp;pg=PA128&amp;lpg=PA128&amp;dq=cissus+%2B+%22pollinator%22&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=lcPuB2rc</a>	<i>Cissus antarctica</i> is a generalist.
606	2005. Staples, G. W./Herbst, D. R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Unknown.] All <i>Cissus</i> are easily propagated from cuttings, layering, and seeds
607	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
701	1996. Casamayour, R./Prieto, V.. Some observations on <i>Cissus sicyoides</i> ( <i>C. sicyoides</i> ) L. and its control in citrus crops. (Algunas observaciones sobre <i>Cissus sicyoides</i> L. su control en el cultivo de los citricos). Centro Agrícola. 23: 16-24.	<i>Cissus sicyoides</i> (synonym of <i>Cissus verticillata</i> (L.) Nicolson & C. E. Jarvis subsp. <i>verticillata</i> ) a weed in citrus crop in Cuba and subjected to control.
702	2010. Lombardi, J.A.. Neotropical Vitaceae. Kew - neotropikey, São Paulo, Brazil. <a href="http://www.kew.org/science/tropamerica/neotropikey/families/Vitaceae.htm">http://www.kew.org/science/tropamerica/neotropikey/families/Vitaceae.htm</a>	<i>Cissus verticillata</i> (L.) Nicolson & C.E.Jarvis subsp. <i>verticillata</i> has the widest geographic and altitudinal distribution of all the Neotropical species. It occurs in almost all American countries, except Canada and Chile, at altitudes ranging from sea level to 2,500 m. In Brazil it is the only species under intense pharmacological study because of its reported medicinal properties. It is also cultivated around the world as an ornamental, although it is a potential weed, as in the Florida orange groves.
703	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence.
704	2005. Staples, G. W./Herbst, D. R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	Fruit a dry berry, globose or obovoid. Seed usually 1 rarely (2-4). [no adaptation for wind dispersal]
705	2005. Staples, G. W./Herbst, D. R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	In Java, <i>Cissus verticillata</i> is found growing along watercourses.
706	2005. Staples, G. W./Herbst, D. R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	Fruit a dry berry, globose or obovoid. Seed usually 1 rarely (2-4).
707	2005. Staples, G. W./Herbst, D. R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	Fruit a dry berry, globose or obovoid. Seed usually 1 rarely (2-4). [no attachment mechanism]
708	2005. Staples, G. W./Herbst, D. R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	Fruit a dry berry, globose or obovoid. Seed usually 1 rarely (2-4).
801	2010. Lombardi, J.A.. Neotropical Vitaceae. Kew - neotropikey, São Paulo, Brazil. <a href="http://www.kew.org/science/tropamerica/neotropikey/families/Vitaceae.htm">http://www.kew.org/science/tropamerica/neotropikey/families/Vitaceae.htm</a>	Unknown.
802	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
803	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
804	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
805	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.